Macon Candidates Scurrying For Votes As New Entries Rumored

News Tuskegee Ala. P-1

Records & Research Dep 4-30

Thurs 2-6-58

Spurred by persistent reports of new entries in several races, candidates for Macon County offices in the Spring Democratic primaries got down to serious vote canvassing this week. To date the only contest was in the race for the post in the Legislature in which three candidates already have qualified, with others rumored ready to take the plunge.

Candidates have until March 1 to qualify for the primaries.

During the week several persons who had been mentioned as possible candidates told friends they had decided against qualifying but additional names kept arising to keep interest in the various races at a high pitch.

Of particular interest during the week was the entry of two veteran office holders who are seeking re-election.

Probate Judge William Varner, who has held the office since 1937, is asking the voters to return him to office. Some talk has been heard that he might have opposition but latest reports were that he probably will be unopposed.

Henry Watson, with an even longer term of service as clerk of the Circuit Court, dating from 19-35, also filed qualification papers during the week to seek re-election.

Still another long-time office holder, A. B. Hope, qualified fo[r] re-election as member of the Ma[-]con County Board of Education.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS READ LONG PETITION
G. L. Lane (Standing), Judge Elmore, Engelhardt

Citizens' Councils Begin Quest For New Secretary

Advertiser P. 1A

Montgomery Ala.

The executive committee of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens' Councils met here yesterday to begin a search for a new executive secretary.

The present occupant of that position, Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, has resigned to become a candidate for lieutenant governor.

In a brief farewell address to the leaders of the Alabama council movement, Engelhardt said he hated to leave "but I feel it is the only thing to do under the circumstances."

Presiding at yesterday's meeting at the Whitley was Judge Verdo Elmore of Gordo, chairman of the state association.

Prior to going into executive session, Elmore told the group that the council would not support any individual candidates in the upcoming election "but we do intend to find out which candidates are behind us in our beliefs."

"We will favor men who have stood for the same things we stand for all their lives, and not those who have taken a stand yesterday or even six months ago." Elmore continued. "But for God's sake, let's don't get another governor like we have had for the last 12 years."

Elmore said the Council planned to send out questionnaires to candidates just as it did in 1956.

In other business yesterday the group, which included delegates representing councils in 12 Alabama counties, elected three new members to the executive committee. They were Fred Short, Birmingham; L. K. (Snag) Andrews, Union Springs, and Jesse McConnell, Mobile.

Council members present from Birmingham brought with them a gigantic petition addressed to President Eisenhower in which the signers vowed their determination to maintain segregation.

Fri 2-7-58

The Birmingham council members said they had already received more than 300,000 signatures to the petition.

'Fool promises' scored—

Elebash backs right to work, segregation

News Jrl. Montgomery Ala.

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Montgomery 2-7-58

Gubernatorial candidate Shearen Elebash of Montgomery, who will formally launch his campaign Thursday night in his native Selma, is for retaining Alabama's right-to-work law and will be "resolute and firm" in maintaining segregation.

He labeled as "fool promises" pledges by some gubernatorial aspirants to pay $60 to $75 and more old-age pensions, declaring he considered $45 to $50 a month more "in the line of reason."

"I hope we can get more, but we can't tax the people indiscriminately," said Elebash. "But I think it's unfair to give anybody a delusion they can get more. The old people have to make plans in their declining years for the rest of their lives.

"To promise them $75 a month is just like promising them the moon," he added.

ELEBASH, Montgomery business man, who said he signed the

...mocratic loyalty oath willing-..., said Alabama would "per-...ps be a little better off with-...ut it."

"But we must maintain our seniority on congressional committees, and the loyalty oath is the best way to maintain that at this time," he said.

Elebash made these declarations on Sunday's WABT-WAPI "Alabama Press Conference," as Jack Owen and John Patterson pushed their campaigns for governor in the Birmingham area.

Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, and strong backer of the right-to-work law, met with North Alabama campaign leaders today.

Atty. Gen. Patterson brought his campaign here for a rally at 7:30 tonight at the Gardendale Community Center.

PATTERSON, who has promised $75 a month to the aged needy will address another rally at 7:30 Wednesday night at Bessemer City Auditorium. He will have Hillbilly Rebe Gosdin and his Sunny Valley Gang with him.

State Rep. Karl Harrison of Shelby, who formerly kicked off his campaign for the governorship with a TV "Report to the People" in Birmingham over the week-end, will deliver another televised report ovr Mobile's WKRG-TV tonight.

Harrison, Columbiana attorney and legislative veterans, will push his bid for votes in the Mobile area tomorrow and Wednesday.

Harrison went to bat for the cotton farmers, wiring Secretary of Agriculture Benson:

"The farmers of Alabama have made application to the agricultural stabilization and conservation committee, a branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for 588,000 acres of cotton land for this year's allotment. Only 260,000 of these have been accepted for approval.

"This is to notify you that the farmers in Alabama are in imminent peril of losing a large number of additional cotton acres to the West, unless these 328,000 acres are accepted now, or the farmers of Alabama are notified immediately that they will not be accepted.

"This is, therefore, to demand that you, as secretary of agriculture, either accept this 328,000 acres of cotton land now, or immediately notify the farmers of this state that the same will not be accepted, thus permitting this land to be planted and the acreage saved.

Jimmy Faulkner, after a series of North Alabama rallies, headed for Georgiana in Butler County for another "home folks" party at 7:30 tomorrow night. Faulkner will have the gospel-singing Statesmen Quartet with him again at this South Alabama rally.

FORMER NINTH DISTRICT Congr. Laurie Battle of Birmingham opened his South Alabama campaign headquarters at '82 Commerce-st in Montgomery today.

State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, who will meet with campaign leaders in Birmingham Wednesday, will stage another "friendship" rally at 7:30 Thursday night at the Carbon Hill National Guard Armory. With Todd will be gospel-singing Wally Fowler and the Sons of Song, plus the Chuck Wagon Gang, Western musicmakers.

Todd will address the Alabama Sheep and Wool Growers Assn. Friday at Huntsville.

Owen, who attended a Tuscaloosa fish fry sponsored by supporters, declared that "the salvation of Alabama is for labor and management to work together."

But Owen said that "regardless of whether there is a right-to-work law on the books, I will stand by labor and management and let my actions on any matter be governed by what I think is right."

Todd has pledged $60 a month old-age pensions, with Owen and Faulkner declaring for $50. State Rep. George Hawkins said he would strive to provide $45 to $48.

ELEBASH, YALE UNIVERSITY graduate, who is engaged in the jewelry business and various enterprises, said he is running for governor because "I believe many people in Alabama want the same thing for their children that I want for mine." Elebash has three sons and a daughter.

"I think I can bring dignity and integrity to the state government," he added, in saying "I have no political ties or obligations. And I'm running as a very serious candidate."

He said he was getting "small contributions" and hoped to get "a lot more," but that "no large groups are backing my campaign." And he added "I haven't got $150,000" to make the campaign.

Elebash, who is an entertainer of note, took a couple of minutes out from answering questions to play and sing a spiritual. He said he would have no hillbilly band or gospel singers, but would have other entertainers to help with his campaign.

ELEBASH'S SELMA kickoff rally is set for 7:30 p.m., Thursday, in the old junior high school (Baker School).

Elebash, who was graduated in political science from Yale, said he doesn't feel being well educated is any handicap to being elected governor.

"It certainly shouldn't be," he said. "I think a person can be well educated without being a stuffed shirt."

Elebash said he is not a member of the Citizens Council, but approved of "a great many things some of the membership stands for." On the other hand, he said he decried "some of the things" done in the name of one branch of the council.

HE IS AGAINST increasing the state sales tax and feels that increased revenues will come with industrial development from the present levy. He added "I don't know the answer" to whether ad valorem (property) assessments should be equalized to bring small county assessments in line with those in larger counties.

Questioning Elebash were Bill Tome of Birmingham, United Press state news manager, and this reporter. Everett Holle was moderator, substituting for Charlie Davis, WABT-WAPI news editor, sidelined with flu

Patterson tops in straw vote

ANNISTON, Ala., Feb. 17—Atty. Gen. John Patterson led a gubernatorial race straw vote taken at the Anniston Kiwanis Club luncheon, with Jimmy Faulkner second and George Wallace third. The results: Patterson, 23; Faulkner, 18; Wallace, 15; Laurie Battle, 10; Jack Owen, three; Karl Harrison, Shearen Elebash and George Hawkins, one each. Tom Sims, Kiwanis Club member, received eight and Fred Taylor, political writer for The Birmingham News, who addressed the luncheon, got five, although neither is a candidate. Other non-candidate receiving one vote each were Alabama Football Coach Bear Bryant, Dr. Houston Cole, president of Jacksonville State College; Pat Burnham, club president; A. A. Goodwyn and "a Republican."

Wallace Bears Down On Race Issue In Opening Campaign

By [illegible]
Advertiser Staff Writer

OZARK, Ala., Feb. 15—Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton opened his campaign for governor here this wintry afternoon with a promise that segregation will be maintained "without violence or ill will."

Despite extremely unfavorable weather conditions, Wallace's opener was impressive. A crowd of approximately 3,000 people crowded the streets of Ozark for the rally, braving 40 degree weather made even more miserable by cutting winds of near-gale force.

Wallace spoke from the rear of a truck on courthouse square and on a couple of occasions was all but blown away by gusts of winds.

What sort of crowd might have attended under better conditions is anybody's guess, but it certainly would have been considerable.

The weather was not only a factor in the size of the crowd, it was also a factor in the length of Wallace's speech. He deliberately cut it short, hitting only the high spots of his platform.

It was expected from the friendly audience, Wallace was well received. A total 14 times during his 21-minute address the crowd removed its hands from its pockets, collectively, to applaud.

Wallace's remarks on segregation and states rights were well received in particular.

"With fairness, dignity and firmness we can preserve our way of life," Wallace told the crowd. "We must never resort to maliciousness, violence or ill will—that will only compound our problems."

Wallace added that the question of civil rights was a political issue, noting that "we have outsmarted our enemies in the past and we can outsmart them again."

Wallace also fired a shot at the Civil Rights Commission relative to the determination of registered voters.

"You have enough good and honest people right here in Ozark to decide on matters such as that," Wallace said, "and you sure don't have to rely on any imported federal and district judges."

Wallace also hit lightly on the other main issues, and to the surprise of some, gave an endorsement to reapportionment of the Legislature. Wallace is from Barbour County, one of several counties which have historically and bitterly opposed any form of legislative reapportionment.

INTENT STATED

"I intend to be governor of all the state, not just of the South, North, East or West," Wallace said. "And it is also my desire to see that those sections which are now under-represented in the Legislature are given fair representation."

Wallace was introduced to the crowd by Mayor Douglas Brown of Ozark, one of a number of municipal officials here for the rally. Also speaking was Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield, who drove 325 miles to attend the rally, and Mayor H. H. Dees of Atmore. Both are former presidents of the Alabama League of Municipalities.

The presence of these city officials gave added credence to reports that the politically potent League looks upon Wallace's candidacy with considerable favor.

FOLSOM TINT

There was also a Folsom tint visible in the Wallace camp. Frank Boswell, prison director during Folsom's first administration and now an executive in the Revenue Department was on hand. Also seen in the crowd was Phillip Hamm, Folsom's candidate for governor in 1950, and C. F. Halstead, Montgomery contractor who was in the front ranks, physically and financially, during Folsom's 1954 sweep.

To top it off, a niece of Gov. Folsom sought to join in the entertainment here today but was rebuffed.

Miss Cornelia Ellis, a freshman at Huntingdon, offered to sing a little song she had composed (to the tune of "Wake Up, Little Suzie") about Wallace. But Emcee Bob Underwood, a Montgomery television announcer, turned her down on the grounds that she had no union card.

GUITARS DECORATED

Miss Ellis is the daughter of Mrs. Ruby Folsom Ellis. She and her teen-age companion both were armed with guitars decorated with "Wallace for Governor" signs.

Although the Huntingdon duet didn't entertain there were others who did. Minnie Pearl and Webb Pierce of the Grand Ole Opry were on hand and won a rousing reception from the crowd. They were accompanied by Jack Turner and his string band from Montgomery.

Minnie Pearl appropriately wore long underwear under her dress.

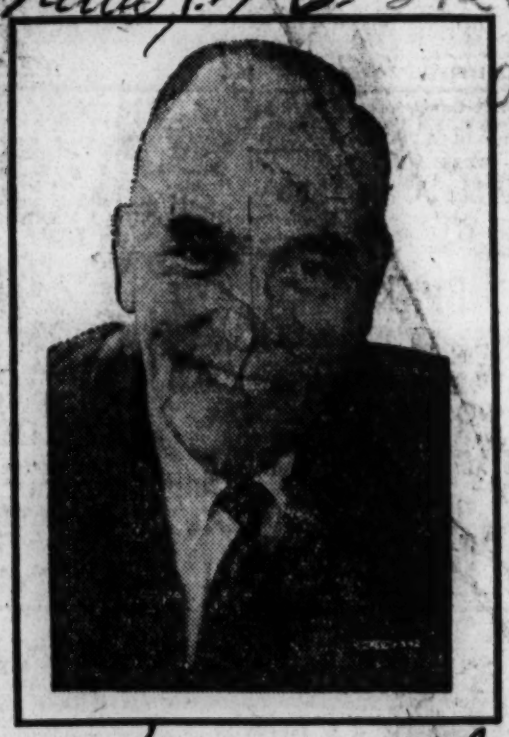
Practically everybody who is anybody in Dale County politics was present for the rally. They included Rep. Henry Steagall, Ozark Council President Tom Goff and Councilman N. G. Andrews, Garner Smith, Frank Young and Murray Wells; Sheriff Hoyt Searcy, Probate Judge Alta F. Head abd Commissioner Roy Parker.

OTHER LEGISLATORS

Also on hand were several other members of the Legislature including Sen. George Little and Rep. McDowell Lee of Barbour and Sen. Joe Davis of Lowndes.

At least two candidates for other state offices were doing some campaigning of their own here—Mrs. Betty Frink and Roy King, both running for secretary of state.

Elect SAM ENGELHARDT



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The Only Farmer-Businessman In The Race!!

- NATIONALLY KNOWN SEGREGATIONIST LEADER. Sam believes in Segregation every day in every way, shape form or fashion in a peaceful, legal and dignified manner. Sam is the only man in the race who voted for the "Right-To-Work" law and is the only man in the race who wants to retain the "Right-To-Work" law . . . a law which not only protects individual rights and liberties and a fundamental principle, but a law which enables the laboring people of Alabama to remain free, independent and segregated in their jobs beyond the reach of race-mixing clauses.
- **Sam Englehardt also pledges substantial aid to schools, the mentally ill and the aged!**
- **The full and complete industrial development of Alabama!**
- **Stronger local government!**
- A better farm life in Alabama. I am a farmer at heart and a farmer by trade. I understand farm problems; the disappointment of drought and excessive rains, the economic squeeze of allotments and the market problems of our cattlemen, dairymen, poultry men, hog raisers and row croppers.
- Do you want a man who will not change positions on the Right-To-Work law in the heat of a political campaign? If you want a man who cannot be swayed by pressure groups then elect Sam Englehardt your Lieutenant Governor.

Elect This Nationally-Known Segregationist Leader Your Lt. Governor

Paid Pol. Adv. by Sam Engelhardt Campaign Committee

To the Qualified Voters of Macon County:

On next Tuesday, May sixth, you will have the privilege, and it is your duty, to go to the polls and exercise your right to vote for the candidate of your choice to fill the various offices in the State of Alabama at large and in your County.

This is a privilege and a duty that should not be taken lightly. Each voter should consider very carefully the qualifications, the integrity, and abilities of those seeking office.

Don't be a dis-interested citizen staying away from the polls, and then criticize the officials that others put in office. Go to the polls and vote into office the candidate of your choice, and if you make me your choice for the Probate Juge of Macon County, it will be deeply appreciated.

I feel that I am qualified for the Office of Probate Judge of Macon County, and I will do everything possible to operate the office efficiently for every person who comes within its jurisdiction.

GO TO THE POLLS AND VOTE ON MAY SIXTH, AND VOTE FOR WILLIAM C. HARE FOR PROBATE JUDGE OF MACON COUNTY. I THANK YOU.

WILLIAM C. HARE

Pd. pol. adv. by William C. Hare, Tuskegee, Alabama

Patterson Gets Big Vote In County, Loyalists Win

Talladega County went along with the rest of the state in giving an overwhelming vote to John Patterson, but it favored loyalty oath supporters.

Six of the eight top man for Democratic executive committeeman favored the loyalty oath, official returns showed.

The two anti-oath candidates chosen in the top eight here were Sam Venable and Jerre W. Reynolds.

The six loyalists in the top eight were Earl V. Atkinson, Thomas Cooley, John W. Walker, Jr. Leonard Goldberg, Curtis Gauntt and Travis L. Arnold.

In the governor's race here, Patterson got more than the two runners-up, George Wallace and Jimmy Faulkner, combined.

By the official count, Patterson received 4542 votes; Wallace 2,409; Faulkner 2032.

The vote for other candidates was A. D. Todd 1168; Laurie Battle 917; Carl Harrison 844; Jack Owen 331; George Hawkins 198; Billy Walker 167; W. E. Dodd 51; Ralph Shorty Price 39; Shearen Elebash 22; John G. Crommelin 20; J. W. Gullate 9.

The Talladega County results in the State Democratic Executive Committee race:

Robert M. Alton Jr. 3770; Travis L. Arnold 4634; Earl V. Atkinson 6243; Horace R. Batchelor 3858; Thomas Cooley 6244; Percy Farnham 3573; Wiley F. Gafford 2601; Curtis Gauntt 6001; Walter C. Givhan 3512; Leonard Goldberg 6322; M. Alston Keith 3696; John W. Lapsley 3246; J. P. Miles 3823; R. H. "Dick" Monk 3443; Jerre W. Reynolds 4729; Charles Thomason 3718; Sam Venable Sr. 5292; John W. Walker, Jr. 4036; Albert J. "Jack" Winfield 3630.

Patterson And Wallace Huddle With Advisors

By The Associated Press

Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Circuit Judge George C. Wallace were closeted with their advisors Friday morning mapping campaign plans for the June 3 run-off for governor.

Patterson ended a visit to Montgomery to return to Birmingham. His headquarters there said he would hold a statewide meeting with his workers there "very shortly."

Wallace scheduled a 30-minute television appearance on WBRC TV at Birmingham Friday night at 9 p. m. He promised earlier that he was going to "take off the wraps" in his runoff battle with Patterson, who led in the first primary.

Seeking possible second primary Thursday was State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, who led the field of five for the lieutenant governor nomination.

The legislator said, "I deeply appreciate the fine vote I received. I am determined to continue to work just as hard as ever to assure my victory in June."

Out of 3121 boxes of 3313 for governor Patterson had 182,241; Wallace 148,537; Faulkner 85,937; Battle 37,738; Crommelin 2,229; Price 819; Todd 55,714; Walker 10,652.

The vote total was 585,314.

Patterson's Lead Widens To 27,000

Atty. Gen. John Patterson extended his lead in the race for the gubernatorial nomination. He will face a runoff election June 3 against Circuit Judge George Wallace.

The unofficial returns from 2928 of 3313 boxes gave Patterson 162,646 and Wallace 135,239.

Other gubernatorial candidates incluuded:

Jimmy Faulkner 77,085; Laurie Battle 36,493; George Hawkins 21,541; C. C. Owen 18,937 and A. W. Todd 51,151.

Returns from 2,771 boxes gave:

State Sen. Albert Boutwell 157,301; State Sen. E. W. Skidmore, Tuscaloosa, 121,863, Sen. San Engelhardt 89,973.

Attorney general — Richmond Flowers 101,203; MacDonald Gallion, 221,227; Charles W. McKay Jr. 93,717.

RUN-OFF TO NAME ALA. GOVERNOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (INS)—The 49th Democratic primary for Alabama's governor will be decided by a run-off.

The participants will be Atty. Gen. John Patterson, 37, and fiery Circuit Court Judge George Wallace, 38, of Barbour County. Neither received the required majority of votes to win the primary Tuesday.

The slightly balding Patterson, whose father's slaying set off the Phenix City crime wave cleanup four years ago, and Wallace, who used a Hill Billy band as an aid in his campaign, completely dominated the voting in what was believed to have been a record turn out at the polls.

JUNE 3, THE DAY

June 3 has been set as run-off day. A victory in Alabama's Democratic primary has traditionally assured the victor the top political post.

Patterson, whose slogan was "Nobody Votes for Patterson but People," netted 149,995 votes, while Wallace, with the aid of his Hill Billy singers, received 119,207 votes. Approximately three-quarters of the ballots have been counted.

Running [illegible] with returns from 2,722 of 3,281 boxes was Jimmy Faulkner—one of the early favorites and runner-up to Gov. James E. Folsom four years ago.

Wallace was in a joyous mood Wednesday and confident of victory in the run-off. "I have just been trying to get in the run-off and I made it," he said. He added: "I expect complete victory in the run-off on the third of June."

The race for lieutenant-governor also boiled down to a two-man affair and a run-off there too seemed [illegible].

State Sen. Albert Boutwell — known as the father of Alabama's segregation legislation — and Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa are leading a five-man field.

37 More Join Growing List Of Candidates

By BOB INGRAM

The office of the Secretary of State was flooded with another 37 candidates who qualified yesterday for the various offices to be filled in the May 6 Democratic primary.

Two candidates for governor who had already qualified with the State Democratic Executive Committee filed with Secretary of State Marv Texas Garner yesterday. They were Jack Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, and W. E. Dodd, a Bessemer millwright.

Candidates must file with both the committee and the secretary of state and frequently they do not file simultaneously. It is because of this that one office might have more candidates for a particular office than the other.

PERRY QUALIFIES

Another man qualifying yesterday was Circuit Solicitor Emmett Perry of Birmingham. He will be a candidate for reelection. At one time Perry was mentioned as a possible candidate for state office, either governor or attorney general.

Among the other qualifiers yesterday was State Sen. Rolan Cooper of Camden, seeking reelection, and former State Sen. Lawrence K. (Snag) Andrews of Union Springs. Andrews will be a candidate for the Senate.

Incumbent members of the House who qualified yesterday for reelection included Rep. Bob Locke of Choctaw, Albert P. Brewer of Decatur. M. B. McLendon of Union Springs, A. J. Brooks of Fort Deposit and H. B. Taylor of Butler.

A former House member, Lawrence (Larry) Dumas of Birmingham, qualified as a candidate for the Senate from Jefferson, a seat being vacated by lieutenant governor aspirant Albert Boutwell.

Other qualifiers yesterday included:

James Ray Wyatt, Ashville, State Senate from the 6th District (St. Clair and Etowah); Vernon Millsap, Evergreen, House from Conecuh; W. A. Graham, Eclectic, House, Place No. 2, Elmore; C. B. Williams, Union Springs, House, Place No. 1, Bullock;

Tom Bevill, Jasper, House, Place No. 2, Walker; H. H. Matthews, Camden, Democratic Executive Committee, First District; Jack Bridges, Headland, Democratic Executive Committee, 3rd District.

Will E. James and H. R. Lowry both of Cullman, seeking the Third District Senate seat embracing Cullman, Blount and Winston Counties.

Robert R. Barryman of Town Creek, Senate Second District (Morgan and Lawrence Counties).

Alton L. Turner of Luverne, Senate 25th District (Crenshaw, Pike, and Coffee Counties).

Carlton R. Larkins of Elba, House, Coffee County.

Vernon B. Millsap, Evergreen, House, Conecuh.

Leslie Earl Speigle, Dothan, House, Houston.

Robert V. Wooldridge Jr., of Tuscaloosa, House, Tuscaloosa.

Lena Wade Adams, Linden, House, Marengo.

Buford L. Copeland, Gadsden, House, Etowah.

James D. Finlay, Luverne, House, Crenshaw.

W. M. Cole, Sylacauga, House, Talladega.

W. Ralph Chambers of Columbia, House, Henry.

Lewis Charles Ellerman Coker of Prattville, House, Autauga.

Circuit Judge Hubert M. Hall of Bay Minette for renomination in 28th Circuit (Baldwin County).

Herbert H. Conway of Albertville for judge of 27th Circuit (Marshall County).

Circuit Judge S. A. Lynne of Decatur for renomination in 8th Circuit (Lawrence, Limestone and Morgan Counties).

Ingram Beasley of Birmingham for circuit judge Place No. 6, 10th Circuit (Jefferson County).

Circuit Solicitor James E. Wilson of Jasper for renomination in 14th Circuit (Walker County).

W. G. Hawkins of Fort Payne for solicitor of 9th Circuit (Cherokee, DeKalb and Jackson Counties).

34a(2) 1958 . ALABAMA

Battle chief backs Wallace for governor

BY FRED TAYLOR

News staff writer

George Wallace today got the backing of Laurie Battle's state campaign manager and members of his committee, with The Tuscaloosa News endorsing the

layton judge for the state's top
ffice.

W. Q. MORGAN, Bir-
ningham business man, who
anaged the Battle campaign in
he first primary, met with mem-
ers of his group in Battle's
ampaign headquarters and an-
ounced:

"After weighing the virtues and records of both remaining candidates, we concluded that in our efforts to back the best qualified man and endowed with honor, character and experience—we unanimously endorse George C. Wallace as the next governor of Alabama."

Morgan said that virtually all members of Battle's state campaign organization had joined in his action, adding:

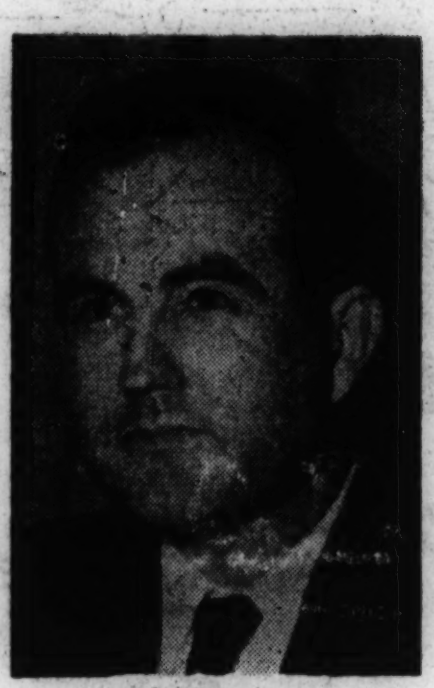
"This committee respectfully requests that all our friends throughout the state join us in our support of Wallace.

"THE OLD BATTLE campaign headquarters at 2026 Fourth-av, n, will be open for Judge Wallace."

News p. 3
Thurs. 4-17-58
Tuskegee, Alabama

ELECT

JOHN PATTERSON



John Patterson

34a(2)
Ala.

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Thurs. 4-17-58
Tuskegee, Ala.

NOBODY'S FOR PATTERSON . . .

BUT THE PEOPLE

The man who does something about segregation while every other candidate talks about it!

Paid political advertising by Friends of John Patterson

TUNE IN FOR:
News P-6
"FOLKS FOR FAULKNER"
TELEVISION PANEL PRESENTATION
STATION WSFA-TV, CHANNEL 12
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1958 — 5:45 to 6:00 P. M.
Thus. 4-17-58
Hear the true facts about Jimmy Faulkner—Alabama's next Governor — Direct from some of the state's most outstanding citizens.
Tuskegee Alabama
LEARN WHY:
34a(2) Ala
"IT'S FAULKNER ALL THE WAY"

Pd pol. adv. by Folks for Faulkner, Earl James, Chairman

Patterson picks Engelhardt for highway post

Birmingham News

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 4—Although selection of former State Sen. Sam M. Engelhardt Jr. of Macon as state highway director had been considered a certainty for months, Gov.-Elect John Patterson waited until today to make it official.

Thus, Engelhardt, successful farmer-merchant-ginner and veteran member of House and Senate, will succeed Herman Nelson as head of the state's largest department Jan. 19 when Patterson is inaugurated governor. The job pays $15,000 a year.

ENGELHARDT SHOULD feel at home in the State Highway Department, having worked there from 1933 to 1937.

He became the 14th cabinet selection announced by Patterson.

Engelhardt who served in the House during the administration of former Gov. Gordon Persons and who was a member of the State Senate during the present Folsom regime, formerly was executive secretary of the Citizens Councils of Alabama.

He sponsored numerous measures, the best known of which were the school placement act, recently upheld on its face by the U. S. Supreme Court; the Macon County dissolution law and the Tuskegee gerrymandering bill.

THE SO-CALLED dissolution law provides for carving up, or complete abolition, of Macon County in which Negroes outnumber white persons nearly seven to one. The gerrymandering measure changed the corporate boundaries of Tuskegee to eliminate as municipal voters most of the Negroes there.

Engelhardt, who was elected to the State Democratic Executive Committee last Spring when he also was a candidate for lieutenant governor, has been talked for the committee chairmanship. He was one of Patterson's strongest supporters in the run-off primary last June.

Engelhardt, who is a member of the Farm Bureau, is the son of Mrs. S. M. Engelhardt of Montgomery (his father is deceased).

He attended public school at Shorter, where he now lives, and was graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1934.

ENGELHARDT is a Baptist and is married to the former Sara Miller Bonner of Camden, daughter of former State Sen. J. Miller Bonner and niece of the late Gov. B. M. Miller. They have four children—Samuel Martin Engelhardt III, Miller Bonner Engelhardt, Sara Marlow and Harriet Brice Engelhardt.

Patterson is expected soon to complete cabinet appointments by announcing the selection of Charles M. Meriwether of Birmingham for state finance director and Asst. Atty. Gen. Alvin T. Prestwood to head the State Pensions and Security Department, along with other appointments.

News P-6
Thus. 4-17-58

VOTE FOR

James M. "Kayo"

Tuskegee, Alabama

REA

34a(2) Ala

For Member of Alabama

House of Representatives

From Macon County

As Your Representative I Will:

1. **Work to preserve segregation and our Southern way of life.**
2. **Seek to bring new industries into Macon County.**
3. **Support legislation to improve our state educational system.**
4. **Oppose any new taxes on the people of this state.**

Pd. pol. adv. by James M. Rea, Notasulga, Ala

Three In Race For Probate Judge Post

Last minute entry of two candidates before the deadline last Saturday made a three-man race for the office of probate judge of Macon County. Another entry in the race for the Alabama House of Representatives brought the total in this contest to five.

The two candidates entering in opposition to the veteran Probate Judge William Varner are William C. Hare, local attorney, and Robert Howard, local business man.

The new aspirant for the legislative post is Vester D. Martin, Shorter planter and former Tuskegee business man.

The contest for the office of probate judge is the first in the county in more than 20 years. Judge Varner first took office when appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge D. E. Leslie, who died in 1937. He has been elected to succeeding terms without opposition since that time.

Mr. Martin, the latest to enter as candidate for Macon County's seat in the Legislature, is the only one of the five to make public in detail the platform on which he is seeking office.

Among the planks on which he will campaign are better schools and higher pay for teachers; a program to attract industry to Alabama and Macon County; economy in operation of all state departments and adequate aid for aged citizens.

The list of candidates for the Democratic primaries this Spring is the largest in a number of years. Only one candidate, C. A. Huddleston, who is seeking re-election as member of the Board of Revenue from District 1, is without opposition in the primaries.

Group From County Will Take Part In State-Wide TV Wallace Rally Friday Night

Macon County is sending a large delegation to Montgomery Friday night to attend the state-wide television campaign kick-off of Judge George C. Wallace in his campaign for governor. The Macon delegation will be seated in a reserved section in the Municipal Auditorium, where the rally will be held.

Mayor Phil Lightfoot, of Tuskegee, will head the Macon County group and has been invited to be seated on the speaker's stand for the telecast, which will start at 8 p. m. and will be carried over both Montgomery TV stations and Channel 4, Columbus.

Judge Wallace has made two sectional "platform" speeches in his campaign, one at Ozark and one at Troy, but the Friday night address will be his first state-wide appeal. A network of nine television stations and more than 20 radio stations will carry the address in which Judge Wallace is expected to outline in detail his stand on important issues of the campaign.

Local supporters of Judge Wallace have not organized a Votercade for the Montgomery trip but will travel in individual cars to meet at the Montgomery City Auditorium at 7 p. m. The program will get under way at 7:30, with the televised speech by Judge Wallace scheduled for 8 p. m.

The Macon County section will be marked by a large banner and each delegate will be supplied with a placard to identify them as residents of this county and as supporters of Judge Wallace.

EVERYONE INVITED

Macon County will have a large reserved space at the City Auditorium in Montgomery Friday night and supporters of Judge George C. Wallace invite everyone to attend the big television rally and sit in the Macon section.

Persons unable to attend the rally are invited to see and hear Judge Wallace on television, starting at 8 p. m. Both Montgomery channels and Channel 4, Columbus, will carry the program.

RUN AGAIN IN '62

Negro Candidate Quits State Race

By BOB INGRAM

Negro radio announcer Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson of Bessemer withdrew from the lieutenant governor's race Monday with a promise that he would run for governor in 1962 "if there's not a good man running."

"There ought to be a lot of happy candidates for lieutenant governor in Alabama now that I have withdrawn," Thompson said in a telephone interview with The Advertiser.

The 49-year-old Thompson entered the field for lieutenant governor late in February, the first Negro to seek state office in Alabama since 1902.

Ironically, Thompson blamed the right-to-work issue as the main reason he withdrew, rather than racial segregation.

"The newspapers of Alabama took a dirty dig at me by printing that I was for the right-to-work bill," Thompson said. "I'm against it, but I haven't got time to go around the state and retract what the newspapers said about me."

Thompson said he was convinced he would have been in the run-off this year "and I could of come back in 1962 and won easily."

"I was conducting an easy-going campaign but had received lots of support," he continued. "And I would have gotten more white votes than colored votes, although I'd gotten all of them."

"But I accomplished one thing I set out to do; I qualified under conditions where nobody else qualified," Thompson said. "I said I didn't believe in white supremacy, and some of the State Democratic Committee members had a lot to say about me. I think "the rest of them felt the same way but they didn't say anything."

"They talked about disqualifying me but I can say now I was prepared to get an injunction if they tried anything like that," Thompson continued.

Thompson said he didn't get any "serious threats" adding he had received some "crank threats."

The Negro said he would definitely be a candidate for office in 1962, either for governor or lieutenant governor.

Thompson's withdrawal brought no comment from the Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro organization which has encouraged members of that race to take a more active interest in state government.

R. A. Lewis, executive secretary of the MIA, said last night he felt "no comment necessary" on Thompson's withdrawal.

Segregation 'Litigation' Endorsed By Wallace

BY IVAN SWIFT

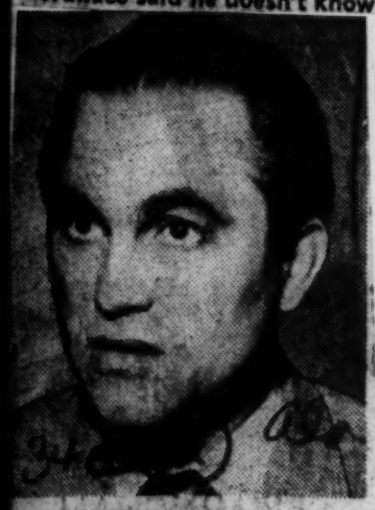
Gubernatorial Candidate George Wallace's answer to the integration problem is to "out-litigate 'em and out-legislate 'em."

Speaking on "Alabama Press Conference" yesterday over WABT-TV and WAPI, the Barbour County Circuit Judge told interviewers Fred Taylor of The Birmingham News and Leroy Associated Press that Alabama can win the integration battle with our heads."

The 39-year-old judge said the Alabama Legislature can pass laws to prevent integration in all Alabama schools.

Wallace told the interviewers he was Gov. James Folsom's South Alabama campaign manager during Folsom's last campaign and said he would have been an "ingrate" if he hadn't helped Folsom. He mentioned he support Folsom gave his trade school bill" when he was a member of the Legislature.

Wallace said he doesn't know



'OUT-LITIGATE 'EM' — George Wallace.

who Folsom now is backing.

On other issues, Wallace said:

"I've got to study the fiscal picture" on taxes. "At this time I'm against any additional taxes."

On the loyalty oath—"no objection."

On old age pensions—"A living" for old persons. He called some promises candidates are making "cruel" because they are beyond possibility.

On reapportionment, he wants "fair" reapportionment with "small counties protected" and "additional representation" for larger counties.

"Reapportionment can be done, it's not an impossible task," he said.

On schools—the state has to "grapple" with the problem. He said "We've got to move toward the Southern level at least." He called loss of accreditation by state schools and departments a "shame and a disgrace."

He said he "appreciates labor's backing."

Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah County will be the next candidate for governor interviewed on the program.

'Tell It All Or Tell It None'

WITH about seven weeks of the campaign left, it is time for the candidates to get specific on the issues. And one of the major issues is, or should be, the Folsom administration.

Nothing could convey to the people of Alabama more clearly what to expect of the next governor than to be told by each candidate how he rates the actions and inactions of J.

The truth is, of course, many of the candidates would prefer not to discuss the Folsom Administration. They don't want J's open support, but neither do they want J silently exerting himself against them, particularly with money raising.

Essentially, every candidate runs on a program for expanding, perpetuating, retaining or modifying the kind of state government that exists.

That government is now that of J. Do the candidates approve or disapprove of what has been done?

★

SO FAR, the Folsom Administration has been as little discussed by the candidates as though it existed in another state.

The Folsom gang is split in its choice of candidates. Nobody seems to know for whom J himself will vote.

His most persistent and determined counselor, Executive Secretary Ralph Hammond, is for Todd. O. H. Finney and Pitt Tyson Maner are for Faulkner. Jimmy Jones, the Selective Service director, supports George Hawkins. Larue Horn, revenue director, and Frank Boswell support George Wallace.

Naturally the Folsom gang is going to light somewhere and few indeed are the politicians in our history who have repudiated the support of any but the most unsavory politicians.

★

CALL the Folsom Administration good or bad, it is no matter. The candidates will find Alabama listening if they will reveal their own viewpoint towards the administration. Thus will we know whether to expect more of the same.

A sound place for each candidate to start would be to disclose whether he voted for or against J in 1956 when he ran against Charlie McKay for Deocratic national committeeman.

★

DO THE candidates approve or disapprove of the manner in which J and Bill Drinkard allowed lumbermen buddies to cut timber in state forest preserves?

Do they approve of J's averaging $9,500 a month at one point to pay the expenses of him and family in the Executive Mansion ?

Do they approve of the $12,000 motor boat purchased with tax money for the water sport of the Folsom family at their Guntersville Lake summer home; and flying 17 pals to Houston in a National Guard plane for a football game?

Was J acting with their approval in October, 1957, when he vetoed a brace of segregation bills, some reasonable and some idiocies?

The persons he has appointed in each county to register new voters? His policy on Negro voting?

His pledge to use the National Guard in Student Lucy-type situations?

★

PRESUMABLY a man qualified to discharge the duties of governor of Alabama has informed himself on whether there has been graft in the Folsom Administration? Has there or not?

J approves the Alabama loyalty oath for candidates, the one that binds them to support Adam Clayton Powell or Soapy Williams if nominated for the presidency. How do the candidates feel about that?

In two years, Alabama will send a delegation to nominate a Democratic candidate for President. Presumably the governor will head the delegation. J favors the left such as Truman and Williams. What would the candidates do?

Folsom's practice of using highway funds for ward heeling purposes?

★

NEVER mind going to jail to preserve segregation; arresting the FBI to preserve segregation; or every man a highway patrolmen to preserve segregation. Enough of that corn!

As David Bibb Graves had it, "Tell it all, or tell it none."

Give us your Folsom position. That will speak louder and more eloquently than anything else you can say.

Mayhall stand on segregation is 'for always'

JASPER, Ala., April 1—(AP)—Chairman Roy Mayhall of the State Democratic Executive Committee said today "I have always been for segregation, am for segregation today and will be for segregation tomorrow and every day."

Mayhall said he had made that statement in reply to a questionnaire sent to candidates for state office by the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, a pro-segregation group.

The party chairman is a candidate for a new four-year term on the State Committee which will be elected in the May 6 Democratic primary and the June 3 runoff.

MAYHALL

Mayhall's telegram to newsmen announcing his stand didn't mention the party loyalty oath about which the Citizens Councils are questioning candidates.

But he has been a staunch supporter of the oath which binds candidates to support the party nominees in the general election. Some candidates for the State tial elector that year will have Committee have said they will to pledge their allegiance to the oppose readoption of the loyalty Democratic Party's presidential ticket before it is chosen.

Fifteen Seek Places On Mobile, Ala. Democratic Executive Committee

MOBILE, Ala. — (NNPA) — A total of 15 colored persons are seeking places on the Mobile County Executive Democratic committee.

In two heavily Negro-populated wards, Negroes face no white competition. Five places on the 84-seat county committee are assured Negroes. In three other wards they face white opponents.

Negro voting strength in Mobile county is estimated at over 8,000. Two Negroes, Alex Herman, nationally known fraternal leader and insurance executive, and Clarence Montgomery, barber, have completed a four-year term. They were the first of their race to be so chosen in the last 60 years.

In Alabama, the Democratic party is the only political party with any strength. Nomination by this group in the primary to be held early in May is equivalent to election.

An Editorial—

The News Endorses George Wallace

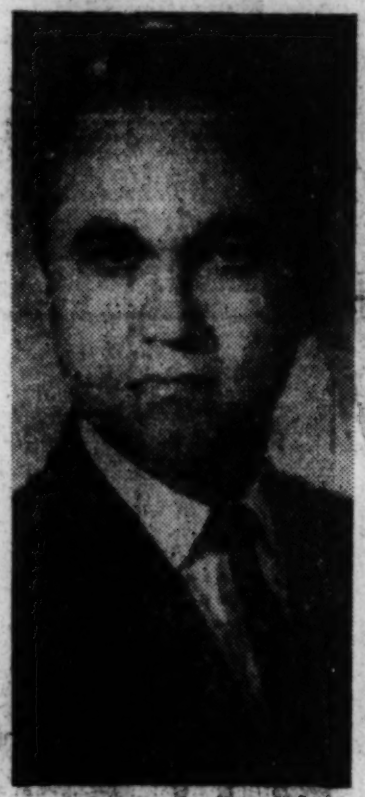
THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS favors George Wallace for the Democratic nomination for governor of Alabama in the second primary June 3.

Without seeking to disparage other candidates in a 14-man race, this newspaper supported Jimmy Faulkner in the first primary. Now that the choice is between two men—Attorney General John Patterson and Judge Wallace—we endorse Wallace.

JUDGE WALLACE is a man of exceptional ability and energy, having, we believe, an intense desire to serve the people well as the state's chief executive.

He has shown remarkable capacity to accomplish the things he sets out to do. In the Legislature, in party activities, as a circuit judge, as a state-wide campaigner, he has achieved impressive results. He is a man of strong individuality and convictions, long an outstanding figure in Alabama political affairs.

Though he will not be 39 until August 25 of this year, he has had wide experience in public activities. He knows the high importance of working constructively with others and this understanding and unusual qualifications for applying it effectively contribute much to his fine abilities to get things done.



GEORGE WALLACE

JUDGE WALLACE is well aware of the great problems facing the people of Alabama — in our economy, in education, in racial relations. He has definite ideas about how to deal with these problems. He is a man of action who can be counted on to work vigorously toward his goals.

He has demonstrated remarkable qualities of leadership.

He has a high, and yet realistic vision as to how this state and its people can go forward in all phases of our life.

In the making of his own career, he has given impressive evidences of both his purposes and his powers.

His nomination and election would, we believe, hold good promise for the people of Alabama.

Three Anti-Loyalists Are Leading In 4th District, Runoffs Are Slated For 10

Three States Righters were nominated as members of the State Democratic Executive Committee from the Fourth Congressional District, but 10 other candidates must run it off for the other five committee posts from the district.

These 10 include five States Righters and five Loyalists.

Among them are three Talladegans, Sam Venable, Sr., States Righter; Tom Cooley and Curtis C. Gauntt, Loyalists.

The other runoff candidates are Travis L. Arnold, Earl V. Atkinson and John W. Walker, Jr., Loyalists; M. Alston Keith, John W. Lapsley, R. H. Monk and Albert J. Winfield, States Righters.

Those elected in the first primary are Robert M. Alton, Jr., Walter S. Givhan and Jerre W. Reynolds.

States Rights candidates, who oppose the controversial party loyalty oath, won 29 seats on the State Democratic Executive Committee, and national party loyalists won 23 places in the May 6 voting.

The official returns of the May 6 voting were canvassed at Montgomery yesterday.

Two candidates will compete for each of the 20 remaining places on the 72 member committee.

All candidates seeking seven of the regular party regulars, guaranteeing the loyalists of winning at least that many more places. At least one more seat is certain for the states righters by the same token.

States Righters Leading Narrowly

20 Party Seats In Alabama To Be Decided In Runoffs

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 13. — (UP) — The official canvass of votes cast in last Tuesday's primary for candidates to the state Democratic Executive Committee showed Tuesday the states righters hold a narrow lead over the national party loyalists.

The canvass showed states righters won 29 seats to only 23 for the loyalists. This means 20 seats must be determined in the June 3 primary runoff.

In the governor's race, the official tally showed Atty. Gen. John Patterson in the lead with 196,859 votes, and Circuit Judge George Wallace, his opponent in the runoff, 162,435. Third man in the 14-man contest was Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minnette, with 91,512.

Error In 4th Doesn't Change Primary Results

MONTGOMERY (AP) — An error was discovered in returns from Calhoun County but did not change the lead states righters hold in the fight for control of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee today.

Officials said an aide entered incomplete returns from Calhoun County in the statewide tabulation instead of the official county vote.

However, a check of the revised returns showed that the three anti-party loyalty oath candidates were elected.

On Alabama Press Conference—

Wallace 'indicts' Patterson for not indicting chiselers

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

George Wallace, ripping into his opponent, John Patterson, invited him or anyone else to check authenticity of "new facts" charges Wallace has made and said he intends to make in what promises to become a sizzling runoff race for governor.

The Clayton judge, pooh-poohing reports he would bow out of the runoff fight with Patterson, who led by some 25,000 votes in the 14-man first primary, also made the attorney general anew for failing to seek indictments against "crooks and chiselers."

AND HE RAPPED Patterson again for failing to go to the aid of University of Alabama in the Arthurine Lucy case, which Wallace pointed out was the only integration case which has occurred in this state.

Judge Wallace said, "Mr. Patterson has made statements all over Alabama that 25 per cent of $365 million a year the state spends, or $91 million, has been going down the drain into pockets of crooks and chiselers.

"If he knows this," added Wallace, "He should have somebody behind bars. Mr. Patterson ought to go before the Montgomery County Grand Jury and indict the entire administration—every single person involved."

THE CLAYTON JUDGE added that "if Mr. Patterson will tell me who is getting the graft, I'll see that the Grand Jury gets the information."

Wallace said he had had several breaks with the Folsom administration, after he had supported Gov. James E. Folsom in 1954, asserting that Folsom had him "thrown out" of a national convention of Young Democrats in Oklahoma.

WALLACE SAID Folsom did not support him in the first primary and "is not supporting me in the runoff," adding that the Folsom-backed candidate failed to make the runoff.

Judge Wallace made these and other declarations on Sunday's WABT-WAPI "Alabama Press Conference," public information program sponsored by The Birmingham News and the two stations.

Atty. Gen. Patterson, who conferred with campaign leaders in Birmingham over the week-end, has not yet announced his speaking schedule for the runoff.

But intimations were that he probably would hit the campaign trial again Friday or Saturday.

PATTERSON HAS BEEN invited to appear on Alabama Press Conference next Sunday.

Wallace went to Mobile today to confer with campaign leaders there through tomorrow. His headquarters here said he would meet with supporters in Blount, Marshall, Jackson, Cherokee, Etowah and other counties the rest of the week.

Wallace said Patterson has not brought or attempted to bring a single indictment against "the crooks and chiselers he says are draining off 25 cents of each tax dollar."

"He (Patterson) seems to feel we ought to talk about the Folomites, but not put any of them in jail," added Wallace.

WALLACE, WHEN ASKED what he would do as governor if the state had another Authurine Lucy case, said:

"I would see that the state took prompt legal action. I would see that the attorney general intervened. If the attorney general refused to intervene, I would have the governor's legal adviser act."

Wallace, who has support of Citizens Councils, said he is not a member because a circuit judge is not eligible to join, but added that he approved their objections "because they are for segregation and I am for segregation."

WALLACE SAID "I do not have the support of the Ku Klux Klan," adding that "they're supporting John Patterson." He said the Klan supported Patterson in the first primary.

Wallace reemphasized that he would have no part in any smear campaign, in lashing out at those he said waged a "smear campaign against me."

HE BRANDED SILLY and asinine charges that he was a draft dodger, a pinko and Communist and tied in with Phenix City gangsters.

"I don't know any gangsters," said Wallace. "According to my opponent, all the gangsters have been cleaned out of Phenix City.

Wallace pointed out that he carried his home county of Barbour, getting 4900 votes to 600 for the combine opposition, with Patterson receiving 345.

But he pointed out that in Patterson's home county of Russell, which has Phenix City as county seat, Patterson got only 2700 votes to 3700 for the combined opposition, including 2800 votes Wallace received in that county.

Wallace added that Patterson says the gangsters are against him, saying "if that's so, then that makes 3700 gangsters."

THE CLAYTON judge said that so far as he knew the 3700 persons are good people. "And so far as I'm concerned, those who voted for Patterson are good people too."

Wallace said "I am not linked with any loan concerns in Alabama or out of Alabama," adding that "I don't own any stock in a loan company."

As to charges that he was a draft dodger, Wallace cited the fact that he served more than three years in the armed services, including flying combat missions over Japan.

And so far as addressing Mont Eagle School in Tennessee, he said his critics got mixed up on that. "I didn't address the Mont Eagle School. It was the Georgia Legislature that I addressed. And I was introduced by Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin, who said that if he could vote in Alabama he would vote for George Wallace for governor."

Questioning Wallace were Rex Thomas, chief of The Associated Press bureau at Montgomery, and this reporter, with WABT-WAPI News Editor Charlie Davis as moderator.

Two are named to high posts by Patterson

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15—Gov.-Elect John Patterson, rapidly shaping his cabinet for the incoming administration that will begin with his inauguration Jan. 19, Saturday announced two more selections for key state posts.

Joseph G. Robertson of Birmingham, one of Patterson's main assistants in the attorney general's office and who traveled with him constantly during and since the gubernatorial campaign, was named executive secretary to the governor. This had been anticipated, since Robertson already is serving as executive assistant to Patterson as attorney general.

TAYLOR

Ralph R. Williams, Tuscaloosa attorney and former newspaper man, who was a member of the University of Alabama law school faculty several years and who likewise was one of Patterson's most active campaigner, was appointed director of the State Industrial Relations Department.

Choice of Williams for this post also had been predicted for months.

In making these two additional appointments to bring to seven the number of cabinet selections made in recent days, the 37-year-old Patterson continued to show a decided preference for men approximately his age or even younger.

Robertson is 33 and Williams is 39.

Each will be paid $10,000 a year.

OF THE SEVEN cabinet officers announced for Patterson's regime, four are from North Alabama, one hails from Eastern Alabama, one comes from the western part of the state and one from South Alabama.

The governor-elect earlier named former State Conservation Director Earl McGowin, Chapman lumberman and veteran legislator, as director of the State Docks at Mobile; Opelika Police Chief Floyd H. Mann to head the State Department of Public Safety.

Guntersville Atty. Ralph Smith Jr., former county judge, to become his legal adviser; Col. Henry V. Graham, Birmingham real estate man and veteran National Guard officer, as adjutant general and head of the State Military Department, and former State Sen. Joe S. Foster Jr., Huntsville business man and American Legion leader, to direct the State Civil Defense Agency.

Phenix City cleanup

ROBERTSON, a veteran of World War II and the Korean War, is one of Patterson's closest friends and helped with the Phenix City cleanup after the slaying of the governor-elect's father, Albert L. Patterson.

A native of Birmingham, Robertson was graduated from Phillips High School. He attended Birmingham-Southern College and The Citadel and was graduated from University of Alabama in 1948 with a BA degree in economics and business administration.

Robertson entered the Army in 1943, served in the Army Air Corps for two years and was discharged in 1945 to enter the U. S. Military Academy. From there he went to University of Alabama.

In 1951, he was recalled to active duty in the U. S. Air Force and served with the Fifth Air Force in Korea. He was a first lieutenant when discharged and is now a captain in the Alabama Air National Guard. He was administrative assistant at Sumpter Smith Air National Guard Base in Birmingham from October, 1952, until January, 1955.

Business experience

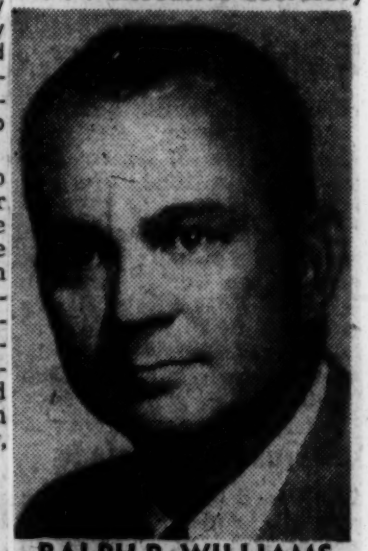
ROBERTSON has had varied business experience, having been claim adjuster in Birmingham and Pensacola for division of General Motors, and a salesman for Drennen Motor Co. He is a member of Montgomery Lions Club and Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity.

A native of Birmingham, Robertson is a son of O. L. Robertson Sr. and the late Amy E. Robertson. He has one brother, O. L. Robertson Jr. A member of St. James Methodist Church at Montgomery, Robertson is married to the former Joyce Christine Barker, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Barker of Carrollton, Ga. They have three children, Joyce Christine, 6; Joseph Barker, 2, and John Lawrence, five months.

Phenix City native

WILLIAMS, a practicing attorney, was a member of the University of Alabama law faculty from 1949 to 1953. He is a native of Phenix City where he attended public schools and was graduated in journalism and law from the University of Georgia.

JOSEPH G. ROBERTSON
. . . Executive secretary



RALPH R. WILLIAMS
. . . Industrial relations

34a(2) 1958

Candidates vie for backing in June runoff

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

While maneuvering went on behind the scenes for support of candidates eliminated in the first primary, John Patterson and George Wallace were getting set today for campaign runoff slugging for governor in a second primary June 3.

Atty. Gen. Patterson held a lead of 30,962 votes over Judge Wallace, with unofficial returns from 3048 of the state's 3313 boxes in Tuesday's Democratic primary showing:

Patterson 175,404
Wallace 144,442

Both Wallace and Patterson and their campaign leaders were hopeful of lining up the support of Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette, who ran third; State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd of Russellville, who placed fourth, and Laurie Battle of Birmingham, former Ninth District congressman, who ran fifth, along with the others in Tuesday's 14-man race.

IN A NIP-AND-TUCK race for Second District congressman, the veteran Rep. George Grant of Troy apparently had finally won renomination over State Rep. Wilbur Nolen of Montgomery. Unofficial returns showed Grant with a 1085-vote lead.

Rep. Albert Rains of Gadsden, another veteran congressman, won easy renomination Tuesday over R. H. Hardin, also of Gadsden.

Judge Wallace, after thanking those who supported him, declared he would "take the wraps off" in the runoff.

"June 3 will find us on top," added the Clayton judge. "I have not had the advantage of $10 million worth of free publicity, but I am going to wage the most aggressive fight for the governor's office that this state has ever seen.

"The time has come when we can deal with the issues involved, and that's exactly what I'm going to do."

PATTERSON, who left Birmingham for Montgomery late yesterday, issued a statement saying:

"I feel very gratified over the returns that have come in in the governor's race. I want to sincerely thank all the people of Alabama from all walks of life for their support in my race for governor.

"I also want to thank them for the confidence that they have expressed in me and my program of good government and law enforcement."

He added that "I wish to express my gratification to all of my workers and supporters for their splendid and untiring work."

OTHER TOTALS in the governor's race were:

Faulkner	82,886
Todd	53,136
Battle	37,111
George Hawkins	22,166
Jack Owen	19,454
Karl Harrison	11,288
Billy Walker	10,401
W. E. Dodd	4434
Shearen Elebash	1245
Ralph Price	806
Winston Gullatte	753

STATE SEN. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson held a wide lead over State Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa, runnerup in the race for lieutenant governor. Returns from 2771 boxes showed:

Boutwell	117,301
Skidmore	121,663
Engelhardt	89,973
Butler	35,805
Carter	31,138

RETURNS FROM the same number of boxes showed these results in other statewide races:

Attorney General — Richmond Flowers, 101,203; MacDonald Gallion, 221,227; Charles W. McKay Jr., 93,717.

State Auditor—John Brandon 158,983; Mary Texas Hurt Garner, 206,847.

Secretary of State—Anne Conway, 64,135; Ruby Folsom Ellis 59,217; Bettye Frink, 82,806; Roy King, 64,673; Pete Mathews, 89,259; Eloise Stuart, 48,080.

State Treasurer—Agnes Baggett, 226,821; Roy Davison, 58,929; Carl Griffin, 96,432.

Superintendent of Education—I. J. Browder, 139,452; Floyd Dotson, 80,263; Frank R. Stewart, 167,063.

Agriculture Commissioner—R. C. Bamberg, 228,077; J. C. Gentle, 94,472; Crawford Roquemore 58,786.

Unofficial totals for three leaders

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The unofficial county-by-county vote for the three leading candidates for governor in the Democratic primary.

County	Boxes	Boxes In	Patterson	Wallace	Faulkner
Autauga	20	20	1587	1054	426
Baldwin	44	35	2277	1572	3996
Barbour	34	10	92	600	22
Bibb	26	26	1978	358	280
Blount	46	38	3147	1441	612
Bullock	19	19	408	1271	55
Butler	44	41	2486	1505	558
Calhoun	52	46	[illegible]	3816	2007
Chambers	37	37	[illegible]	1665	1056
Cherokee					
Chilton	28	27	2943	1614	783
Choctaw	36	25	[illegible]	430	200
Clarke	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	1821	663
Clay	26	26	1846	569	353
Cleburne	21	9	689	202	151
Coffee	27	27	1086	4389	861
Colbert	73	73	1811	2443	2014
Conecuh	38	35	2001	1240	543
Coosa	24	24	1746	817	337
Covington	59	31	2219	1308	756
Crenshaw	32	32	2151	2143	739
Cullman	55	55	2233	3710	1292
Dale	30	30	648	4484	831
Dallas	29	29	2199	2221	652
DeKalb	63	51	3381	1822	1148
Elmore	35	35	3014	2935	700
Escambia	37	28	1294	585	474
Etowah	69	62	4165	2636	1707
Fayette	34	12	409	208	306
Franklin	36	36	1106	634	826
Geneva	28	4	120	114	47
Greene	16	13	325	355	54
Hale	19	6	426	333	72
Henry	28	28	621	2261	430
Houston	38	38	1746	4933	1413
Jackson	52	52	3247	1523	1571
Jefferson	523	511	20,874	15,677	10,564
Lamar	33	28	1704	473	2034
Lauderdale	65	54	2094	3126	2615
Lawrence	28	15	581	414	232
Lee	38	38	2726	1950	1000
Limestone	38	38	1862	997	954
Lowndes	22	14	229	360	5
Macon	18	18	888	1028	250
Madison	38	38	4769	2985	2317
Marengo	32	32	1756	1536	385
Marion	38	34	2101	1462	80
Marshall	55	55	4067	2294	1754
Mobile	236	236	11,472	10,239	9410
Monroe	37	33	1721	1154	559
Montgomery	114	114	5665	8561	4005
Morgan	75	65	2853	2668	1526
Perry	20	14	638	197	80
Pickens	27	12	407	111	96
Pike	37	36	1207	3720	700
Randolph	34	34	4221	1385	942
Russell	24	14	717	892	180
St. Clair	34	24	1192	533	334
Shelby	31	21	1408	611	320
Sumter	25	25	893	476	418
Talladega	68	34	1722	810	780
Tallapoosa	36	24	2318	885	418
Tuscaloosa	60	60	6272	3481	2201
Walker	107	106	3137	4695	3071
Washington	27	26	2705	946	708
Wilcox	26	26	1132	888	197
Winston	22	22	518	421	287
TOTALS	3313	2903	161,025	133,987	76,515

FAULKNER, Todd, Hawkins and Owen expressed gratitude for the support given them.

Faulkner said "I was disappointed in the results of the election, of course, but I appreciate the many wonderful friends who worked day and night for us. And I want to thank them from the bottom of my heart."

"I hope we will all join hands and work for the best interest of Alabama, added Faulkner.

Todd said "I want to express my sincere appreciation to the many people who worked and voted for me. And I want to congratulate Atty. Gen. Patterson and Judge George Wallace on their successful campaigns, and to commend them and the other candidates for governor for the treatment they accorded me."

"I'm extremely proud that I carried my home county of Franklin, which gave me more than 65 per cent of the vote—the largest majority given to any of the candidates for governor by his home county," added Todd.

"I feel that we made a very successful race and, if we had had a little more time, we certainly could have made the runoff.

"But there's always another day, and I look forward confidently to the future."

HAWKINS SAID "I want to thank my friends and supporters for their wonderful effort during this campaign. We have run a straight-forward race, one which I believe reflects credit on the loyal campaign workers who supported me."

"I congratulate the candidates selected by the people in this primary, and I thank the people of my home county of Etowah and throughout the state for their confidence in me," added Hawkins.

Owen said "I want to thank the many friends who have helped me. We did everything we knew to do that was honorable, and the will of the people just wasn't to elect me governor.

Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, added that "I have no apologies to make to anybody. We ran the best race we knew how to run."

MRS. ANNE L. CONWAY, Birmingham real estate woman, who ran a strong third in the six-candidate race for secretary of state, congratulated the two front-runners, State Rep. Pete Mathews of Clay and Mrs. Bettye Frink of Birmingham, and said:

"Many friends have expressed disappointment at my not being in the runoff. Due to a serious foot injury, which kept me in the hospital until March 13, I was not able to start my state campaign until April 14. I covered only a part of the state, being unable to go to Mobile and other South Alabama counties."

She added that "I wish to thank my friends, my family and my supporters for their vote and influence in my behalf. I am happy to have made such a good race in such a short time and am grateful for the amazing number of votes I received.

"It has been a wonderful experience for me. It has been possible to meet people I would never have met. I don't consider this a defeat, as I have gained so much that cannot be taken away from me. It has been a privilege."

Segregation Candidate To Oppose Demo

MONTGOMERY, May 9 (AP)—John Frederick Duggar III, an architect who lives at nearby Hope Hull, has qualified as a candidate for governor representing the Alabama Segregation party.

He filed his qualifying papers with the secretary of state so that his name will go on the ballot in the November general election opposing other candidates for that office.

Duggar will challenge the Democratic Party nominee for governor.

The Secretary of State's office said the Segregation Party officially qualified this year after an earlier try that was delayed because of a technicality.

Officials of the group, including Duggar, as chairman and John C. Edgerton of Montgomery, executive secretary, served notice [illegible] caucus of party [illegible] of the Democratic primary [illegible] the party motto, "Audemus [illegible] the party requires. "Audemus jura nostra defendere," appears under the emblem.

Albert Boutwell Wins Great Support

The response of the people of Alabama to the campaign of State Sen. Albert Boutwell, running for lieutenant governor, has been very impressive.

This, we believe, is because throughout Alabama rank and file voters realize that he is a quiet, dedicated man, one who has the interests of the state as a whole much in mind, although it happens he comes from one of the more populous counties.

Sen. Boutwell has had enormous experience in the state legislature. Such experience is invaluable, of course, to the man who, as lieutenant governor, would be the presiding officer of the upper house.

Further, the man who is the presiding officer must have a full knowledge of the various differences which mark our state representatives' interests. It would be naive to say that there are not such differences. What we need for effective government on the legislative level is a commonsensical approach to resolving any differences. The question which follows is obvious: Is Albert Boutwell the kind of tried and proved legislator who knows how to get along with his associates, and produce sound legislation beneficial to the whole state?

His total record is one of marked emphasis on statewide matters. We believe a vast majority of Alabamians will recognize this, and act accordingly when next they cast ballots, in the June 3 primary runoff.

Mr. Boutwell has shown, in the conduct of his campaign, an adherence to dignity. He is the kind of man who simply, even modestly, lays the issues out on the table to be seen by all. He stands, himself, openly to be watched and judged.

With Albert Boutwell as lieutenant governor, we would be assured a man who is devoted to our people's welfare, and clearly resolved, as a member of our state's government, to do all possible to improve the condition of all Alabamians.

Wallace Fires Patterson Blast

Charges Eyes Shut To 'Corruption'

BY JOAN SWIFT

If John Patterson knows about millions of dollars in graft going into "the pockets of crooks and chiselers" in Montgomery, he should have somebody behind bars," Judge George Wallace said yesterday.

The Barbour County judge who is in the run-off for governor with Atty. Gen. John Patterson, spoke on "Alabama Press Conference" over WAPI and WAPI-TV.

Patterson campaigned strongly on a clean-up-the-graft-in-Montgomery basis, and Wallace has indicated by his first two appearances since last Tuesday, that he is going to harp on the corruption issue.

Wallace said, according to Patterson's figures, more than $40 million has gone into the "pockets of crooks and chiselers" in the last three and a half years.

"Mr. Patterson ought to go before the Montgomery County Grand Jury and indict the entire administration, every single person involved," Wallace said.

"If Mr. Patterson will tell me (who is getting the graft) I'll see that the grand jury gets the information."

Wallace also said he has had "several breaks" with the Folsom administration.

He said he supported Gov. Folsom in 1954, (he was one of Folsom's campaign managers) but at a national meeting of the Young Democrats later the governor "was responsible" for having him "thrown out."

He said he hasn't seen Folsom since 1955 and that Folsom supported a candidate who lost in the primary.

He didn't name the candidate.

Wallace also claimed that Patterson has the support of the Ku Klux Klan.

First, Wallace said the Ku Klux Klan wasn't supporting anybody, but, when he was asked if he would "repudiate" the support of the Klan, he said it is supporting his opponent, Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

"You know that, Mr. Taylor you know that, Mr. Thomas," he told Interviewers Fred Taylor of The Birmingham News and Rex Thomas of the Associated Press.

Wallace said the Klan supported Patterson in the primary and is supporting him in the run-off.

Patterson has been invited to appear on the program next Sunday.

Wallace has been campaigning for the run-off vote since Friday, and he repeated the strong point of his Friday speech in answer to a question yesterday.

After the program, The Post-Herald asked Wallace to name the Klan units he said are working for Patterson, but he declined to do it.

"I'll stand on what I said on the program," he said.

Wallace emphasized his "no smear" pledge, and called the smear sheets that have come out against him "silly" and "assinine."

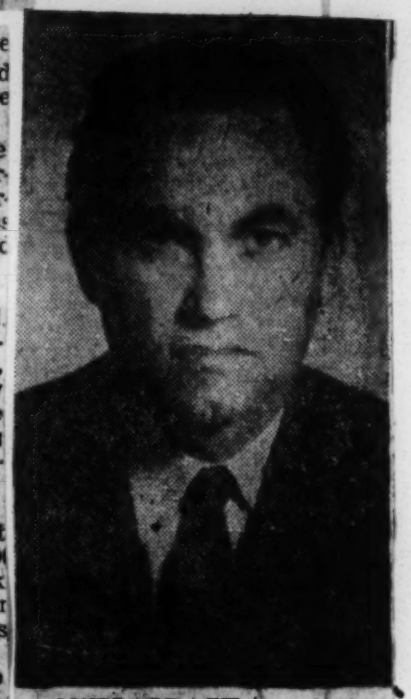
He mentioned some of the sheets as calling him a Communist, a draft dodger, and tied in with Phenix City gangsters.

Wallace said he doesn't know any gangsters, is a disabled veteran, and the Communist smear is "silly, the most assinine rumor I ever heard."

He said he isn't being supported by loan sharks and has no connection with any loan operators.

He explained that his often-quoted statement about throwing FBI agents in jail if they attempt to check the voting records in his judicial circuit really means he will refuse to allow the Civil Rights Commission access to the records and make agents go to court to get permission to see them.

The run-off election will be June 3.



HITS GRAFT — Judge George Wallace.

Watson Is Given Flattering Vote By "Write-Ins"

Despite the fact that his name was not on the ballot due to omission of his name from the list of candidates furnished the printer, Henry N. Watson received the flattering vote total of 1,482 for circuit clerk in Tuesday's general election.

Absence of his name from the ballot was noted early in the day Tuesday and word was passed to the various boxes. Friends of the popular circuit clerk "wrote in" his name for a total only a few hundred short of the total vote for the

Despite a bloc vote in two Tuskegee boxes for the Republican candidate, Macon County swung a heavy majority behind Atty. Gen. John Patterson for governor in the general election Tuesday. Official figures for the voting released Wednesday night showed:

Patterson (D)	1,490
Longshore (R)	357
Jackson (I)	13

The heavy tide for the Democratic ticket swept a number of county boxes unanimously into the Patterson column. Aside from the bloc vote in the two Tuskegee boxes, the Republican and Independent candidates for governor received a total of only 63 votes over the county.

The heavy Republican vote came in Box 5 and Box 6 of Beat 1, where most of the Negro votes are cast in the county. Box 5 went 177 to 39 against Patterson while Box 6 was lost by a vote of 140 to 37.

The general election Tuesday sent into office only two new county office holders, Grady Rogers for the Alabama House of Representatives and W. W. Gowan as member of the Board of Education.

Returned to office for another term were Probate Judge William Varner, Circuit Clerk H. N. Watson, Sheriff Preston Hornsby, Board of Revenue members F. C. Thompson and C. A. Huddleston and Board of Education member Wiley D. Ogletree.

The election also sent to the State Senate L. K. (Snag) Andrws, of Union Springs, to succeed Sen. Sam Engelhardt. Macon and Bullock Counties share a state senator and alternate in providing a candidate.

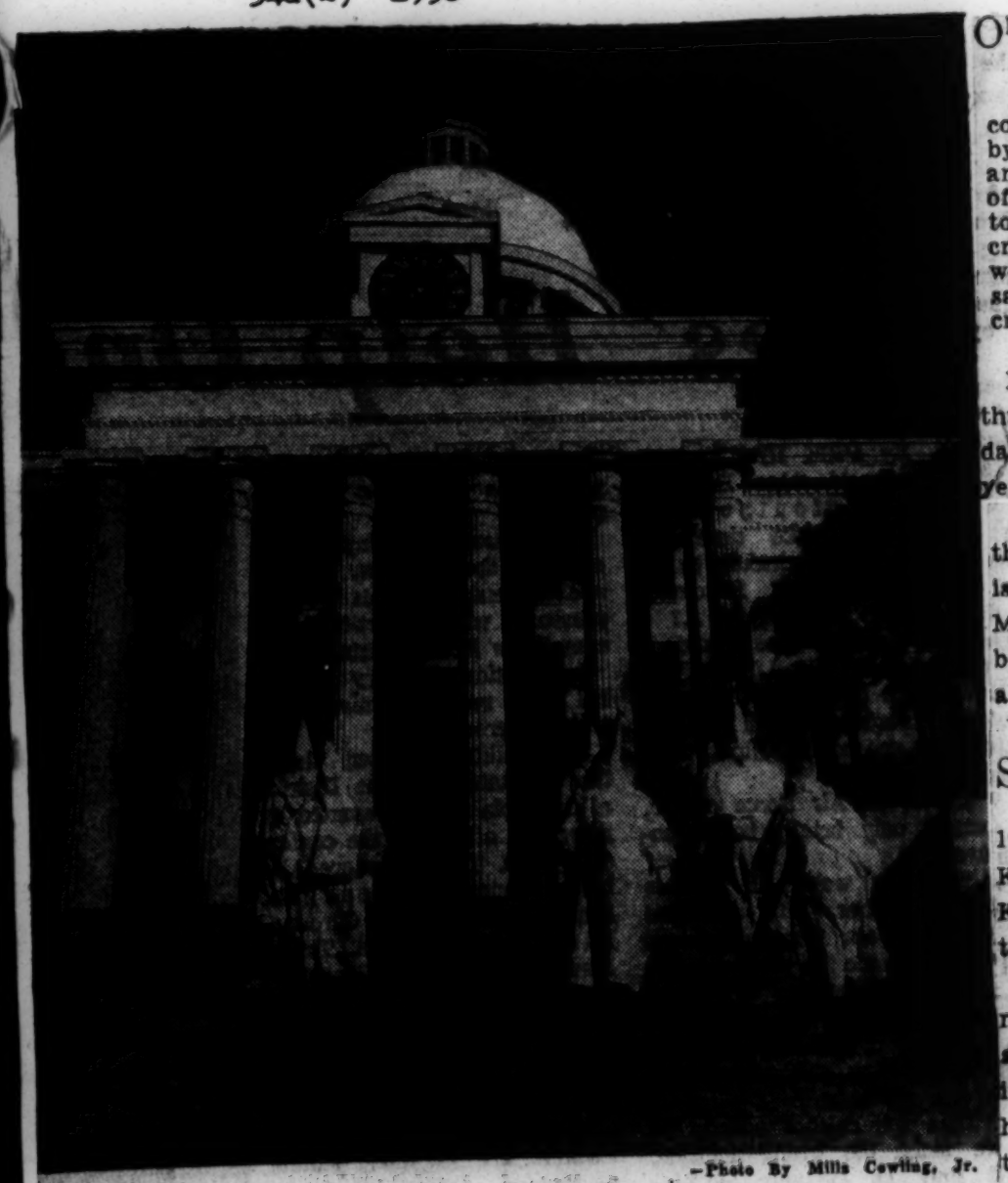
AMENDMENTS ARE REJECTED IN COUNTY

Macon County voters soundly rejected all three proposed constitutional amendments submitted in a referendum Tuesday along with the general election. All three of the proposed amendments were of local application for three designated counties.

No. 1 was rejected 517-490; No. 2 by 890-178 and No. 3 by a vote of 652-365.

JOHN PATTERSON
. . . easy winner in county

34a(2) 1958



—Photo By Mills Cowling, Jr.

A Joint Statement

THIS PHOTOGRAPH of six robed Ku Klux Klansmen entering the State Capitol was taken on Nov. 27, 1956. Montgomery remembers the afternoon the Klansmen paraded up and down Dexter Avenue and had the night rally at the speedway.

The visit of the Klan on this occasion to the Capitol has no great significance and *The Advertiser* isn't trying to kid anybody into believing it does. The photo simply shows six oafs making a swaggering display of themselves. We reprint the photo simply to illustrate a point.

Let Alabama make it plain right now that it does not want a revival of the Klan with its violence and political domination.

Alabama could make this plain if—

George Wallace and John Patterson would make a joint statement that neither wishes a single Klan vote.

That would be an unusual procedure, but it would effectively jolt the Klan's ambitions to regain political control of Alabama.

ON AUG. 18, 1957, *The Advertiser* remarked:

At this time the Kluxers are unconfident and sheepish, made so by the force of public disesteem and contempt. The ready response of law enforcers will confine them to their grotesque burning of crosses in remote pine barrens out where the toads hop in the dewy sand and grass, and the carrion crows roost overhead.

It is not *The Advertiser's* belief that the Klan is yet an immediate dangerous threat. The brains have not yet moved in and taken over.

But Klansmen are less sheepish than they were. An example of this is the statement on Pg. 1 today of Mr. Edward G. Cothran, of Greensboro. He is telling the world that he's a Klansman and "proud" of it.

★

SEVERAL GENERATIONS of young people have grown up since the 1920s and they do not know what the Klan was and that at one time the Klan had half our politicians kissing the hems of their white robes.

It is well that these young people now understand what the Klan was and the importance of repudiating its reeking tradition of violence and hatred for many groups. To illuminate this, we will cite an excellent book, *The Fighting South*, published in 1943. Its author is John Temple Graves of the *Birmingham Post-Herald*. Graves is not disturbed by the political activity of the Klan in this race, but here is what he wrote in his book in 1943:

. . . The Ku Klux Klan which rode the South in the 1920s was a breaker of the laws, a betrayer of the rights of men, a vehicle of prejudice and lust . . . Wife beaters, fornicators, atheists, communists, Negroes who were uppity, labor leaders, Jews, Catholics—everyone who did not conform to what the Klansmen . . . thought to be the law of Southern living was a target for attention.

It was an even more hateful anarchy than existed elsewhere in that period, of course, and nearer to what Hitler was making in Germany. Respected citizens everywhere in the South joined the Klan in the 1920s. No one could aspire to political office without belonging, even if, like Hugo Black, his real opinions would have named him for persecution rather than membership.

Engelhardt Named Chief Of Highways

Former State Sen. Sam M. Engelhardt Jr. of Shorter, veteran legislator and noted segregation leader, was appointed Wednesday director of the State Highway Department in the new administration.

The long anticipated appointment was announced by Gov.-elect John Patterson.

The 46-year-old Engelhardt has been closely associated with Patterson since the latter's nomination for governor June 3, and had actively supported Patterson in his runoff campaign.

Engelhardt, the 13th member of the cabinet to be appointed, will be paid $15,000 a year as head of the big department. It is the highest paid cabinet post, second only to the governor's salary of $25,000 a year.

NEW APPROACH

The appointment of the prominent merchant-farmer-ginner represents a new approach in Alabama's road building program. In the past the director of the Highway Department has in most cases been an experienced highway engineer, usually a career employe of that agency.

Engelhardt has had no experience in highway or bridge construction. However, sources close to Gov.-elect Patterson have indicated the incoming chief executive preferred an experienced businessman in this post rather than a highway engineer.

Engelhardt was born in Montgomery in March, 1912, but has spent most of his life at Shorter where he received his early education. He was graduated from Washington and Lee University Lexington, Va., in 1934.

As a member of the House of Representatives during the Persons Administration, Engelhardt first became known as an outspoken segregationist.

Following the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision in 1954, Engelhardt became increasingly active in seeking ways and means to preserve segregation.

As a member of the State Senate, Engelhardt sponsored the School Placement Law, Macon County Aboliton amendment Tuskegee gerrymandering bill and numerous other pro-segregation proposals.

He was the first executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens' Councils, resigning this job in January, 1958, to make an unsuccessful race for lieutenant governor.

Engelhardt is married to the former Miss Sara Miller Bonner of Camden, she being a daughter of former State Sen. Miller Bonner and a niece of former Gov. B. M. Miller. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters.

Engelhardt is a member of the Farm Bureau, Citizens' Council and is a Baptist.

Engelhardt's appointment left but six unfilled cabinet posts — Finance Director, Pensions and Security Commissioner, press secretary, director of selective service, Planning Board and Industrial Development director and director of the Department of Publicity and Information.

WALLACE OPENS UP NORTH ALABAMA HANDSHAKING TOUR
. . . Shown above at Scottsboro as judge drives for votes

As did Black, judge says—

Patterson rolls with Klan's wave—Wallace

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

More fireworks crackled in the gubernatorial runoff today, with George Wallace charging John Patterson is "rolling with the new wave of the Ku Klux Klan and its terrible tradition of lawlessness."

"The last time the Ku Klux Klan elected a politician in Alabama, his name was Hugo L. Black," declared Judge Wallace, as he campaigned at Huntsville, Athens and other heavy-voting North Alabama areas. "The Klan's new candidate is John Patterson."

Atty. Gen. Patterson, who flew back to Montgomery last night from California, where he was quoted as disclaiming any connection with the Klan or any knowledge of Grand Dragon Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa, was on a handshaking tour of Wetumpka and other Elmore County areas today.

PATTERSON SAID, "This is amazing. I am not a member of the Ku Klux Klan. I have never been a member. I don't know anyone named Shelton."

Judge Wallace's campaign gained new support, with the Rev. Billy Walker, Baptist minister and first primary candidate for governor, swinging his support to the Clayton jurist.

In endorsing Wallace, the St. Clair County pastor charged that Atty. Gen. Patterson had waited too long to accuse anyone of wasteful spending.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, who ran ahead of Wallace in the first primary, renewed his charges of waste in the state government, saying that his lead in the May 6 election showed "the people are weary of political favoritism and the chiseling system."

Walker announced he would speak for Judge Wallace at meeting of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers tonight at Sheffield.

The Baptist minister said during his campaign for governor he received information that $90 million a year in state funds is being wasted. Patterson made a similar charge.

"And yet," declared Walker "Mr. Patterson, as our state's highest legal officer, did not reveal this truth until his campaign for governor needed the fuel on the fire."

The Pell City clergyman said the attorney general has been in office three and one-half years but took no criminal action to accuse anyone of stealing the state's money.

PATTERSON, as attorney general, has filed civil suits challenging some purchasing policies of Gov. James E. Folsom's administration.

Walker declared, "We need a new governor, and he must not be promoted from the ranks of the present administration."

Judge Wallace, who met with a courtroom jammed with supporters at Gadsden last night, asserted Patterson "has been secretly wrapped in a bed sheet with the grand dragon of the Klan."

Wallace referred to Black, now a U. S. Supreme Court justice, having been elected to the U. S. Senate from Alabama with Klan backing in 1926. Black admitted he had once been a member of the Klan.

"If the Klan should now succeed in electing Patterson governor," added Judge Wallace, "that triumph may well lead to the revival of the Klan as the controlling political force in Alabama. The Klan seeks to reclaim the political domination of our state it had when it elected Hugo L. Black."

PATTERSON SAID, "There will be no deals and no steals in my administration," as he pressed his bid for votes in the June 3 runoff.

"The Patterson administration will be dedicated to doing the job the people want done with honesty and efficiency," he added. "I shall make frequent reports to the people, on whom I am counting to stand by my side and help me get the job done."

Patterson said if any law violations should crop up during his administration, he would "cooperate to the hilt with Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion (Democratic nominee for this post) to make certain that the law is strictly upheld."

"I have had little cooperation from the present administration in the continuing fight my department has made to stop up loopholes and evasions and halt the wanton waste of the taxpayers' money," he said. "An aroused public opinion can always lick the politicians. Clearly, the people are with us and we shall complete the job on June 3."

Albert Rosenthal, Birmingham attorney, emphasized today he had never taken any part in a campaign in behalf of John Crommelin in the latter's three races for U. S. Senate or for governor.

Charlie Meriwether, state campaign manager for Patterson, who said he had helped run Crommelin's campaign as an independent candidate against Sen. Lister Hill in 1950, had referred also to helping Rosenthal direct the 1954 campaign for Albert L. Patterson, father of John Patterson, for attorney general.

JUDGE WALLACE ripped into Patterson on the Klan issue after Klan Leader Shelton paid a visit to Patterson's state headquarters in the Molton Hotel and chatted with Maurice Patterson brother of the attorney general.

Shelton is grand dragon of U. S. Klans of Georgia, Alabama division. The Associated Press quoted from a letter, signed by "John Patterson" and soliciting votes for him, which stated: "A mutual friend of ours (Shelton) has suggested that I write you."

The Clayton judge said "Patterson chatters about the gangster ghosts of Phenix City, while he himself is rolling with the new wave of the Klan and its terrible tradition of lawlessness. Look in that bed sheet and find the triplets—Patterson, the Klan and Boss Crump."

W. E. DODD, millwright and dairyman of Genery's Gap, who ran 10th for governor in the first primary, came out in support of Patterson in the runoff and expressed appreciation for the vote he received May 6.

"I believe John Patterson can do the job better by not being encumbered by too many mules, big and litte, so let us all give him a helping hand."

PATTERSON ADDED that "the people are weary of political favoritism and the chiseling system, as shown by the fine endorsement they gave to my program of honesty and decency in government in the first primary."

"The taxpayers of our state are thoroughly fed up with political spendthrifts and nest-feathering 'palace guardsmen.' There will be none during the Patterson administration."

He said that huge sums would be saved to pay adequate old-age pensions, better salaries for teachers and for improved public health and other essential state services.

Patterson predicted that he would double his first primary vote in the runoff in a majority of counties. He led in 47 counties.

Patterson headquarters said a straw poll of the Childersburg Merchants Assn. showed "nine out of every 10 present picked John Patterson to be the next governor."

In Birmingham, the Elyton-West End Civic Club unanimously endorsed Patterson.

JUDGE WALLACE'S runoff campaign got more boosts from Ed Mauldin of Leighton and Dr. L. H. Clemmons of Cullman, two of A. W. Todd's leaders in the first primary, and from a Railroad Brotherhood local in Mobile.

Todd, state agriculture commissioner, ran fourth in the first primary for governor.

The Mobile Railroad Brotherhood, in announcing its support of Wallace, repudiated the endorsement of Patterson by the Alabama Joint Legislative Council of Railroad Brotherhoods. The council represents 21 brotherhoods.

THE PRESIDENT of Mobile Lodge No. 557, brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, said the council's endorsement of Patterson was "emphatically repudiated" by the Mobile group. The lodge has more than 600 members, he said.

Judge Wallace also got the endorsement of The Crimson White, University of Alabama student publication, stating editorially that records of both candidates had been studied and:

"Our decision is that we like George C. Wallace. We feel confident we have chosen the person most qualified to serve Alabama as its next governor."

PERRY L. (TIGER) THOMPSON (BESSEMER, ALA.)
CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEMOCRAT

Negro Will Run In Democratic Primary For Lieut. Governor

Another Has Qualified To Run For Legislature In Jefferson

BIRMINGHAM (AP)— Perry (Tiger) Thompson, a Bessemer Negro, pans to qualify today to run for lieutenant governor of Alabama in the Democratic primary.

He wuold be the first member of his race to run for the office in more than 30 years and probably the first since Reconstruction Days.

Thompson, an announcer for a Bessemer radio station, is 48 and a former middleweight prize fighter.

In announcing his intentions during a televised interview (WBRC-TV), Thompson said:

"I'm going to win this race. I can lay my hands on almost 100,000 votes now."

He said the racial issue "... is really no issue at all" and added "I'm much more interested in the state's economy and better schools."

In addition to his radio work, Thompson is head of a public relations firm. He is married and the father of four children. He said he is a 1935 graduate of Xavier University at New Orleans.

Another Negro, Arthur B. Tiddle, 49, qualified yesterday for the May 6 Democratic primary as a candidate to the state Legislature from Jefferson County. Tiddle is a motion picture projector operator.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBER

Negro Seeks Office To Bring 'Closer Relations Of Races

BIRMINGHAM, March 3 (AP)—A Negro candidate for lieutenant governor of Alabama today said he is running for the office "because I believe I can bring both races closer together."

Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson, a radio announcer, entered the race for the Democratic nomination shortly before the qualifying deadline last week. He is the first Negro to seek statewide office in Alabama in 56 years.

Thompson's entry in the May 6 party primary was challenged by Atty. Frank J. Mizell Jr. of Montgomery, a member of the state Democratic Executive Committee. Mizell said Thompson should be questioned to see if he supports the principles of the state party.

The state committee recently adopted a resolution calling for continuation and enforcement of al laws relating to racial segregation. The party primary ballot also carries as a slogan, "White Supremacy."

Thompson said in answer to questions:

"I want to make it plain that I'm a member of the Democratic Party and it is Southern gentlemen like Mr. Mizell who confuse people and create fear.

"I'm running for the office of lieutenant governor, not because I'm a Negro, but because I believe I can bring both races closer together. If we take segregation and integration problems in this state and add a little common sense they can be worked out to satisfy everybody.

"You know the Southern politician used the anti-lynch law to get into office for 40 years and God and the people changed that. Now they are using integration and segregation to continue that type of campaigning.

"People from both races all over the state of Alabama are sending wires and letters pledging their support. I'm going to win this race because I have the help of all God-fearing people on my side.

"Now we should be thinking more about the welfare and the people of Alabama. I want to quote from history, 'While Nero played the fiddle, Rome burned.'

"While the politicians go around Alabama hollering 'Nigger,' the welfare of Alabama is burning down."

Southern congressmen for years have successfully fought efforts to enact federal anti-lynching legislation.

The Governor Save One

THE CANDIDATES for lieutenant governor make it a more fascinating race in some respects than that for governor.

The lieutenant governor has two chief duties: presiding over the sessions of the Alabama Senate and appointing its committees and (2) discreetly but keenly keeping an eye on the health of the governor and the amount of his air travel.

Candidates for lieutenant governor are:

"Tiger" Thompson, Bessemer Negro, graduate of Xavier University, former pugilist and now radio announcer. Whence and why came Thompson into the race is not yet known. The chances are that his candidacy is displeasing to Dr. King and other Negro leaders. The box returns in the case of Thompson will be interesting for the light they throw on whether he gets the vote of his people, a large part or little of the vote. The King leadership might campaign against Thompson to avert an example of Negro bloc voting.

Ace Carter, an extremist white supremacist, is another candidate.

A third one is State Senator Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, who begins his White Citizen Council speeches, "Hello, white folks."

Yet another is State Senator E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa, who is more identified with the education fund filibuster and marriage to organized labor than with any viewpoint on race relations.

Finally, there is State Senator Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, one of the hardest working, most seasoned and versatile of our legislators. He is genial and never says anything crude or showy about race relations, but is nevertheless the chief sponsor of the most effective legislation Alabama has enacted to sidestep the Supreme Court school ruling.

There is no reason for hasty prophecies about the course of this race. One only is ventured. If there is a runoff and "Tiger" Thompson is eliminated, the two candidates running it off will not engage in the usual cajolery and maneuver to win the endorsement of the eliminated.

Perry Thompson—

Negro candidate announces stand

Perry L. Thompson, Negro candidate for lieutenant governor, said today that "segregation is being used as a political football" in Alabama.

In announcing his platform, which he said included "the 10 Commandments of the Holy Bible," Thompson said, "I will promote better race relations between all mankind in the great state of Alabama."

Thompson, who is a Bessemer radio announcer and former prizefighter, is the second member of his race to run for lieutenant governor in Alabama since 1902. A Negro ran that year and received one vote, which was cast in his home county.

The Bessemer Negro, who is 48, declared himself against the right-to-work law and said, "I am for equal aid to all accredited schools in the state."

Thompson urged that the aged needy be "properly cared for" and said, "I am for raising the Alabama compensation law and unemployment benefits to $40 per week."

Negro Disc Jockey Qualifies For Lieutenant Governor Race

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 28 (AP)—Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson, a Negro from Bessemer, qualified today for lieutenant governor of Alabama in the May 6 Democratic primary.

He is the first member of his race to qualify for a statewide office in many years.

Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, state Democratic Executive Committee chairman, said Thompson submitted papers and posted the $100 qualifying fee during the day.

Thompson, 48, is an announcer for a Bessemer radio station and owner of a public relations firm. This is his first race for political office.

The former middleweight prizefighter said he would work for greater economy in state government and "promote better race relations."

He said he favors the right to work law, an increase in unemployment benefits and equal aid to all accredited schools.

Thompson said the nickname, Tiger, came from his association with boxing. He said he fought in more than 200 amateur and professional bouts from 1937-46.

He is married and the father of four children. He said he is a 1935 graduate of Xavier University at New Orleans.

Peter A. Brannon, director of the state Department of Archieves and History, said Thompson may be the first Negro to seek a statewide office in Alabama since 1902.

Brannon said Ad Wimbs, a Negro from Hale County, ran for governor in 1902. Wimbs polled one vote, presumably his own since it was cast in Hale County.

running for lieutenant governor may play an increasingly important part in the fight over Alabama's bitterly contested Democratic Party loyalty oath.

Perry (Tiger) Thompson's role in the coming Democratic primary has already become the focal point for renewed charges that the loyalty pledge works as a gag rule against some white Democrats.

Thompson, a Bessemer radio announcer and public relations man, is one of six candidates seeking the nomination for lieutenant governor in the May 6 primary—and the June 3 runoff if no one gets a majority on the first ballot.

The controversial loyalty oath has developed into the major issue in the campaign for the 72 places on the State Democratic Executive Committee to be filled in the primaries. The committee runs party affairs in the state.

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DEMOCRATS loyal to the national party have been in control since 1950 and each two years since then have pushed through a pledge of allegiance which binds candidates to support the party.

If they win again this year, presumably the loyalty oath will be readopted for the 1960 presidential election. It would compel candidates running in the primary to pledge their support to the party's national ticket.

The oath also disqualifies prospective candidates who voted Republican in the 1956 election as well as those who refrained from voting for anyone for presidential elector.

Because of that, the so-called States' Rights faction argues that many white Democrats are ineligible to run for office this year even though a Negro candidate has been accepted under the party rules.

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FRANK MIZELL JR., a Montgomery attorney seeking another term on the state committee, has challenged party Chairman Roy Mayhall of Jasper to disqualify Thompson. Mizell has persistently opposed the loyalty oath within the committee, although he had to sign it to run this year.

The Montgomery committeeman says Mayhall has the authority to challenge Thompson's qualifications under a resolution adopted by the state committee reaffirming its belief in segregation as a party policy.

Replying, the party chairman offered to hold hearings if Mizell or any other committee member offered "legal evidence" to question Thompson's right to run in the primary.

Mizell left no doubt that he and others in the anti-loyalty oath faction hope to use Thompson's candidacy to win support in the election.

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"THIS IS AN ISSUE people can understand," the attorney explained. "The people have been misled before by labels such as loyalist. Now the real effects are coming to light."

Mizell said he is particularly concerned about voters who "couldn't stomach the racial policies of either major party" in 1956 and refused to vote either for Democratic or Republican presidential electors. Under the loyalty oath, they are disqualified as candidates the same as if they had voted Republican.

The loyalty pledge is an outgrowth of the famed party revolt in 1948 when Alabama's presidential electors, all Democrats refused to vote for Harry Truman, the Democratic nominee, because of his racial program. They gave their support instead to the States' Right ticket.

Alabama Politics Buzzing With Record 755 Candidates

14 Seeking Governorship While 6 Run for Lieutenant Governor

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 8—Alabama political campaigns, which get hotter and more hectic year by year, have a record 755 candidates entered for state public and party offices to slug it out in the May 6 and June 3 Democratic primaries.

Both the race for governor, with 14 qualifiers, and that for lieutenant governor, with six running, fell one candidate short of tieing the record for entrants in these tussles in former years.

There also were 313 candidates seeking Democratic nomination to 106 House seats in the legislature, with 81 fighting for 35 state Senate posts. And there were many other aspirants for state and county offices.

Campaigning already was becoming rough and noisy, with the entrance of a Negro in the lieutenant governor's race bringing on sharp exchanges between Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and Frank Mizell Jr., Montgomery lawyer and committee member.

Mizell, who opposes Alabama's Democratic loyalty oath for candidates (which Judge Mayhall favors), called on the committee chairman to disqualify Bessemer Negro Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson unless he agrees to support party "racial segregation principles."

The Democratic Party in Alabama prints the words "white supremacy" over the crowing rooster emblem at the top of primary election ballot forms. And the state committee, in readopting the party loyalty oath for candidates by a 56 to 2 vote recently, also went on record again strongly for maintaining segregation.

Second Negro

Thompson, 48-year-old Bessemer radio announcer and former prize fighter, will become the second member of his race to run for lieutenant governor, if he is permitted to qualify, in this state since 1902. The Negro aspirant that year received only one vote.

Thompson said, "Segregation is being used as a political football in Alabama," adding, "It is Southern gentlemen like Mr. Mizell who confuse the people and create fear."

Another Negro, Arthur B. Tiddle, Birmingham motion picture machine operator, has filed as candidate for a seat in the legislature from populous Jefferson County. He became the second Negro to do this since the War Between the States. The first was Arthur Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney, who ran for one of Jefferson's seven seats in the House of Representatives four years ago and polled 4,000 votes less than one half the total Negro vote in the county) of more than 73,000 votes cast in that election.

Chairman Mayhall said he would call public committee hearings to decide whether the Negroes would be permitted to qualify "if any legal objection is made to the two Negroes who have filed to become candidates."

Mizell shot back that such a hearing would be "unnecessary and expensive," adding that under state laws and committee rules Judge Mayhall is empowered to reject Thompson's candidacy.

The state chairman then pointed out that four years ago five Negro candidates were entered without protest in Democratic primaries in Jefferson, Montgomery and Mobile, with two being elected to county Democratic committee posts in predominantly Negro precincts in Mobile County.

While the controversy raged over the Negro aspirants, a total of 175 candidates qualified for the 72 places on the state party governing body in another bitter fight over retention or repeal of the loyalty oath for candidates. Slates of opposing candidates were lined up in all nine congressional districts, with eight committeemen to be elected from each.

The loyalty pledge readopted by the Democrats bars as candidates in the May 6 and June 3 primary elections those who supported the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956.

ALABAMA

Patterson Takes Lead For Alabama Governor

Knowland-Brown Race In California May Be 1960 Indicator; Montana, South Dakota Vote

By The Associated Press

Attorney General John Patterson, son of a slain crusader against vice, piled up a steadily increasing lead for the Democratic nomination for Alabama Governor last night.

States' rights Democrats led in six of the nine contested seats on the Alabama state Democratic Executive Committee with the fate of the bitterly disputed party-loyalty oath at stake.

The states' righters needed only four of the nine committee places to gain control of party machinery and the majority necessary to throw out the oath that in the past two presidential elections bound Alabama to the national Democratic Party.

Patterson, making his first state-wide race for public office, ran ahead of Circuit Judge George Wallace in the Democratic runoff primary.

Returns from 1,932 of the 3,154 boxes gave Patterson 180,842 votes and Wallace 146,214.

34 House Seats at Stake

In another of yesterday's primaries, Republican United States Senator William F. Knowland and Democratic State Attorney General Edmund G. "Pat" Brown strove for governorship nomination in California.

Their popularity battle could provide a tip-off on the November winner.

The West Coast contest involved potential indicators for the 1960 presidential race.

Two other primaries were held yesterday—in South Dakota and Montana.

In all, candidates were chosen yesterday for three governor, two U. S. Senate, and 34 U. S. House seats.

California Foes Cross-Filed

An estimated 4,000,000 Californians seemed certain to give each contestant in the Knowland-Brown scrap his own party's nomination. But each also was seeking his opponent's party nomination under the state's unique cross-filing system.

It was unlikely that either would take both major party nominations, as Knowland did as a Senate candidate in 1952. But whoever comes out on top in the total vote would undoubtedly be tabbed by politicians as the favorite to win in November.

Some California polls did not close till 8 p.m. (10 p.m. Louisville time).

Nixon Backs Knowland

Vice-President Nixon had given Knowland strong backing. Brown had accused Knowland, minority leader of the Senate, of seeking the governorship as a springboard for the White House.

The Democrats had a 7-to-5 edge in voter registration. Democratic leaders forecast that Brown would top Knowland's total vote by 500,000.

Knowland was the only Republican on the gubernatorial ticket. Brown had only token opposition on the Democratic side.

California voters also settled a contest for the U. S. Senate Republican nomination. Retiring Governor Goodwin J. Knight was favored to win over Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco. Representative Clair Engle was the lone Democratic candidate in the senate race, but he and Knight cross-filed.

The Alabama race for governor produced charges of Ku Klux Klan political intervention on one hand and gangster opposition on the other.

N.A.A.C.P. Brought In

Patterson admitted acquaintance with the Klan grand dragon in Alabama, Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa, but insisted he didn't know Shelton was a K.K.K. leader.

Wallace charged that his opponent welcomed support of the Klan. The Montgomery Advertiser reproduced a letter bearing Patterson's name and describing Shelton as a "mutual friend." Another newspaper, the weekly Greensboro Watchman, said the attorney general had several political conferences with the grand dragon.

Patterson, who became attorney general after his anti-vice-crusading father, Albert L. Patterson, was slain at Phenix City, accused gangsters and racketeers of campaigning against him for governor.

The attorney general also charged that the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People poured money into the campaign in hope of defeating him.

Montana Campaign Quiet

Montana voters—a record 289,851 were eligible—had little to stir them as they picked candidates for one Senate and two House seats. All Democratic incumbents, Senator Mike Mansfield and Representatives Lee Metcalf and [illegible] Anderson, were due to win renominations, Anderson without opposition.

Fighting for the G.O.P. nomination to oppose Mansfield were Mrs. Blanche Anderson, Helena widow, and Lou Welch, 31-year-old steel-plant worker.

South Dakota's primary featured a three-way race for the G.O.P. nomination for governor. Chief contenders were Lt. Governor Roy Houck and Attorney General Phil Saunders. Saunders took an early lead. State Representative Charles Lacey was the third candidate.

Ralph Herseth, a farmer, was unopposed for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Republican Governor Joe Foss was unopposed for a House nomination.

SLAP AT EISENHOWER

Patterson Says Alabama Repudiated Race Policy

By BOB INGRAM

Governor-elect John Patterson said Wednesday his landslide victory in the general election was a repudiation of the Eisenhower Administration's racial policies by Alabama voters.

Patterson had been a heavy favorite to win in this Democratic state, but the margin of his triumph was a crushing blow to the Republican Party in Alabama which in recent years had shown some signs of strength.

With returns from Tuesday's election still incomplete, Republican gubernatorial nominee William L. Longshore Jr. found himself hardpressed to corral a measly 12 per cent of the total vote.

Returns from 2,232 of the state's 3,062 boxes gave Patterson 188,029 votes. Longshore was far back with 26,888 while Marvin Jackson, running as an independent, had received 1,275.

This was a far cry from the governor's race four years ago when GOP nominee Tom Abernethy received 26.6 per cent of the total vote and set the Republicans to talking of a two-party system in Alabama. The voters put a stop to that talk Tuesday.

The rout of the Republicans would have been worse had it not been for the Negro vote.

The GOP slate polled nearly a third of the vote in Macon County, a county not known to be a Republican stronghold. A Macon official said most of the Republican votes came from the vicinity of Tuskegee Institute, a Negro college.

The same pattern was evidenced in Birmingham, both predominantly Negro. In Mobile the four boxes won by the Republicans have a mapority of Negro voters.

The Republicans failed to carry a box in Montgomery County, but the boxes where they made the most respectable showings were where Negro voting was heaviest.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, segregation leader, interpreted the Negro bloc vote for the GOP as being an endorsement of President Eisenhower's racial policies and a protest against Democratic nominee Patterson and his strong stand in support of segregation.

While the Democrats margin of victory was enormous, the winning party could get little consolation from the turnout. There had been predictions of a record vote in protest to Eisenhower, but this failed to materialize.

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Lawyer, police chief named—

First cabinet choices made by Patterson

BY FRED H. TAYLOR, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 8—Gov.-Elect John Patterson Saturday formally announced selection of Guntersville Atty. Ralph Smith Jr. for his legal adviser and Opelika Police Chief Floyd Hutton Mann to head the State Public Safety Department in the incoming administration.

These were the first cabinet choices announced by Patterson since his election Tuesday and were expected to be followed by a series of other appointments to key administrative posts in the next few days.

He earlier had named former State Conservation Director Earl McGowin, Chapman lumberman and five times a member of the Legislature, as the incoming director of the State Docks at Mobile. McGowin was conservation director during the administration of former Gov. Gordon Persons.

In announcing the selection of a public safety director and legal adviser, Gov.-Elect Patterson said:

"I have the utmost confidence in Ralph Smith and Floyd Mann. These two men will make outstanding public servants, and the people of Alabama are indeed fortunate in having these two men to serve them. I am looking forward to four years of pleasant association with them."

Reports had persisted for weeks that the 33-year-old Smith, widely known attorney and former county judge at Guntersville, and the 38-year-old Mann, likewise well-known veteran law enforcement officer, would be named to these places.

Each job pays $10,000 a year.

Prestwood talked

INDICATIONS were growing that Patterson would choose Asst. Atty. Gen. Alvin T. Prestwood of Montgomery (formerly of Andalusia) to head one of the state's most important governmental divisions—that of the Department of Pensions and Security.

This is the old State Welfare Department. And the director of this department will have a vital role in helping Patterson provide aid for the aged needy in a program in which he pledged to pay $75-a-month old-age pensions.

And there appeared to be little doubt that the new governor, who will be inaugurated Jan. 19, would appoint Tuscaloosa's Harry H. Haden, University of Alabama faculty member and tax authority, as director of the highly important State Department of Revenue.

Hayden has taught a number of attorneys who will be members of the incoming Legislature.

Managed campaign

SMITH, who has practiced law at Guntersville since 1950 and who was judge of the county court there from 1951 to 1953, was Patterson's campaign manager in Marshall County.

He has been a close friend of the incoming governor since their student days at University of Alabama.

In recent weeks, Smith has been a special assistant attorney general in charge of investigation of contracts made by the outgoing administration.

He will succeed former State Rep. E. C. Boswell of Geneva as legal adviser to the governor.

Smith attended Albertville High School, where he played football, and Snead College at Boaz, Tulane University and University of Alabama, where he was a member of Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity.

The new legal adviser to the governor served three and one-half years in the Navy during World War II, most of the time in the Pacific area. He entered service as an apprentice seaman and was honorably discharged as a quartermaster second class.

Smith is married to the former Barbara Rains of Fort Payne and they have two daughters, Rachel, 7, and Rebecca, 5. He is a lay reader in the Episcopal Church, of which his wife also is a member.

Special training

MANN, who has been police chief of Opelika since 1950 and who has undergone special training four times at the FBI National Academy, is a native of Tallapoosa County, where the incoming governor also was born.

He will succeed Bill Lyerly as the state's public safety director. As such, his duties will include supervision of the Highway Patrol, drivers' license division and the criminal investigation branch of the State Department of Public Safety.

Mann began his law enforcement career as an officer at the Republic Steel Corp. plant at Gadsden. He became a patrolman at Alexander City after his honorable discharge from the Air Force at the end of World War II.

Having served 39 months, Mann flew 27 missions in the ETO with the Eighth Air Force as a tail gunner on a B17 heavy bomber. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, four Air Medals, three Presidential Citations and two Battle Stars and was a technical sergeant when discharged in 1945.

Active in church, civic, fraternal and veterans' organizations, Mann is a member of Opelika First Baptist Church, serving presently as superintendent of the young people's department.

He is a Mason and Shriner, being on the board of directors of the East Alabama Shrine Club, and also is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a director of Opelika Lions Club, member of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, district vice president of the Alabama Sheriffs and Peace Officers Assn., and past president of Alabama Chapter, FBI National Academy Associates.

Mann is married to the former Grace L. Dodd of Fort Worth, and they have five children, Paul, 12; Lane, 9; Deanna, 7; Kay, 4, and Patsy Ann, 2.

Other cabinet posts

IT HAS LONG been considered a certainty that Charles M. Meriwether, public relations director of a Birmingham drug concern and Patterson's state campaign manager, would become state finance director in the new administration. The holder of this post is usually looked upon as assistant governor.

And it is equally certain that Joseph G. Robertson, one of Patterson's main assistants in the attorney general's office, will become his executive secretary in the governor's office.

And Patterson has all but announced the selection of Col. Henry V. Graham of Birmingham, veteran National Guard officer, as the new adjutant general, and former State Sen. Joe Foster of Huntsville as the next state civilian defense director.

Recently at Huntsville, Patterson told a Democratic Party rally that Foster "will have a very prominent part in my administration."

Gov.-Elect Patterson soon is expected formally to announce the appointment of Meriwether, Robertson, Graham and Foster to these posts, as well as to make the following other selections:

Job for Engelhardt

FORMER STATE SEN. Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon, veteran member of both House and Senate and former employe in the State Highway Department, as state highway director.

John C. Curry, Montgomery banker and former state revenue commissioner under former Gov. Frank Dixon, as director of the State Department of Commerce and superintendent of banks.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Ted Rinehart, formerly of New York, who served in the Army with Patterson, as director of the State Planning and Industrial Development Board.

Ralph R. Williams, Tuscaloosa attorney and former newspaper man, as director of the State Department of Industrial Relations.

Robert L. Jones, executive of a Montgomery insurance company and formerly of Phenix City (he is a longtime close friend of the Patterson family), as state insurance superintendent.

Claude D. Kelly of Atmore, long active in work in behalf of game and timber conservation, as director of the State Department of Conservation.

Edward J. Azar, Montgomery attorney and Patterson's campaign manager in Montgomery County, as state ABC administrator.

Olin Brooks, Birmingham railroad man and legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, as state commissioner of labor.

FERRELL APPOINTMENT CITED

Governor Attacks 'Folsomism' Issue

Gov. James E. Folsom Sunday said the late Albert Patterson had personally asked him to appoint the man who was later tried for his murder.

Arch Ferrell was appointed circuit solicitor in Phenix City, the governor said, on the basis of a personal letter from Patterson, father of Atty. Gen. John Patterson who is now running for governor.

Folsom emphasized that he had in the past cooperated in appointment requests from both the elder Patterson and George Wallace, present gubernatorial candidate.

The revelation concerning the Ferrell appointment was part of a sharp defense of his record by the governor, apparently stung by talk of "Folsomism."

Ferrell was acquitted of the gang-style slaying of Patterson, then attorney general nominee of the

Albert Fuller, a former Russell County deputy sheriff was convicted of the June 18, 1954 slaying, which touched off the clean-

about by his administration, and said:

"If this be Folsomism, make the most of it. I hope that the next governor will do half as much for the people of Alabama."

Folsom again declined to endorse either candidate for governor.

He mentioned the connection with his first ... tion of ... and ...

... firm of ... presented in ... stration by the ... Patterson, who was ... ber of the state Senate. ... took most of his recommendations for local appointments, which included the recommendation of Mr. Arch Ferrell for circuit solicitor.

"I appointed Mr. Ferrell as circuit solicitor because of Mr. Patterson's written recommendation, even though Ferrell had never supported me.

"I canvassed Phenix City, was sentenced to life.

up of vice-ridden Phenix City. He

In a statement issued through his press secretary, Ed Brown, the governor enumerated accomplishments he said were brought house to house, in two campaigns for Congress. I have run several times for governor and Congress, and have canvassed the town twice, house to house, and never got enough votes to dust the bottom of a ballot box, and I didn't need any then."

Folsom went on to add that:

"The law firm of George Wallace was represented in my first administration by one George Wallace. I also took most of his recommendations for local appointments.

"The candidate I voted for is out of the race," Folsom said. "I have religiously tried to stay out of the race, and will continue to do so."

Defending his administration, the Folsom statement asserted:

"I don't know what 'Folsomism' is, but I herewith give the record of my two administrations. I have worked hard, have done the best of my ability, and am proud of the record."

The accomplishments he listed were as follows:

A $50 million bond issue for highways, with resultant expansion and improvement of the state road system.

Repeal of the Relative Responsibility Law, adding 60,000 old people to pension rolls.

Creation of the Industrial Development Dept.

Creation of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Compact, providing for a canal linking the Tennessee and Tombigbee rivers.

Repeal of Act 539, "which strengthened Alabama insurance operations by requiring sound financial backing."

Increase of the appropriation for education from $80 million to $113 million.

Passage of a competitive bid bill which he supported.

"A never-ending battle" for legislative reapportionment.

GOV. JAMES FOLSOM
Slaps At Critics

Patterson Hits Press, Folsomism

Candidate Follows Pre-May 6 Pattern; Skirts Klan Issue

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

HUNTSVILLE — John Patterson made his first speech of the runoff campaign here Saturday night where he blasted the Folsom administration and the big city newspapers for opposing good government.

A crowd of several hundred people gave the gubernatorial candidate an enthusiastic reception in his 28-minute speech at the Optimist ball park. Patterson's speech followed a barbecue given in his honor by local supporters.

Rather surprisingly, Patterson made the same address that he used so extensively and successfully during the primary campaign. There had been some speculation that having waited so long to speak during the second primary, Patterson might come up with something different. However, he did not.

SMEAR CAMPAIGN'

The attorney general made no reference whatsoever to the recent development connecting him with the Ku Klux Klan, but he came close when he made a brief reference to the smear campaign" which he claimed was being used against him.

I have run a clean campaign, I have done no mud-slinging, and I don't believe I have mentioned any of my opponents by name, Patterson declared. I do not like dirty or mud-sling campaigns and before I get down in the gutter with them, I'll go home."

The crowd vigorously applauded this statement.

It was a confident Patterson who spoke here Saturday night as he flatly predicted a tremendous victory by a tremendous vote on June 3."

NO BIG MULES

"I expect to get the largest vote a candidate has received for governor in a long time," Patterson predicted. "I have no professional politicians, no big mules; nobody's for Patterson but the people."

Patterson appeared to speak with renewed vigor in his attack on misspending by the present administration. While he never mentioned Gov. Folsom by name, he was, nevertheless, bitter critical of the present state administration.

"I am sick and tired of them buying airplanes, Cadillacs and cattle ranches for political favorites and paying the way for folks to take trips all over the world," Patterson said. "I am sick and tired of it, and I know that you are too."

Patterson said by stopping up the holes in the treasury he would give the aged $75 a month, raise the pay of teachers to equal the national average, build more schools and roads without adding another dime in taxes.

'OPPOSED BY PAPERS'

The attorney general said his crackdown on misspending was even opposed by the "big city newspapers."

"There are some big city daily newspapers that are more interested in politics than law enforcement and good government," Patterson said. "They are obviously the tools of professional politicians and big business."

Patterson said there was no greater champion of the free press than himself, but added "I can think of nothing worse than a newspaper slanting the news on Page 1 to plant ideas that aren't so."

Patterson got the best reaction from the crowd while he was discussing the issue of racial segregation. When he reminded them he had "run the NAACP back to New York" the crowd responded with a tremendous cheer.

Hitting the other campaign issues lightly, Patterson repeated he was "a strong believer in reapportionment," and also promised an expanded school and road building program.

Campaign Workers Engage In Rivalry

ATTALLA — A behind - the - scenes tussle cropped up here Saturday as campaign workers for two gubernatorial candidates clashed in friendly opposition.

As public address systems announced the impending arrival of Judge George C. Wallace, workers for Atty. Gen. John Patterson were busily putting stickers on bumpers. As one Wallace sound car made its way through a downtown intersection a motor caravan of Patterson supporters drowned out the announcements with blaring horns and shouts.

Scurrying Patterson campaign workers, many of them high school students, also busied themselves with the same tactics at Albertville. Standing at each intersection of the main streets of town the youths stopped cars and attached bumper stickers and handed Patterson cards through the open windows.

The same rivalry was also apparent in Guntersville and Boaz.

More Folsom leaders booted in state purge

Voters booted more Folsom legislative leaders out of office in yesterday's Democratic runoff election, completing a purge that began in the first primary election May 6.

The onslaught sent House Floor Leader Joe Dawkins of Montgomery down in defeat to join Speaker Rankin Fite and Senate President Protem Broughton Lamberth, who were ousted last month.

FITE FAILED by three votes in his bid for renomination to the House from Marion County. Lamberth was defeated in his effort to move from the Senate to the House to represent Tallapoosa County there.

Dawkins, completing his second consecutive term in the House, was outdistanced by a politically unknown Montgomery lawyer, Alfred Goldthwaite, who pegged his campaign principally on the issue of "Folsomism."

The veteran Montgomery legislator has been Gov. James E. Folsom's floor leader for much of his second term in the House. More recently, he was elected chairman of the Alabama Education Commission created to make a long-range study of school needs.

Joining Dawkins in defeat yesterday were other administartion supporters such as Sen. Neil Metcalf of Geneva, running for the House against Rep. Roland Faulk, and Rep. Emmett Wood, who has served three terms in the House from Washington County.

Wood once worked as a special investigator for the governor.

OTHER INCUMBENTS who usually voted with the administration were caught in the runoff purge, too. Among them were Rep. James Dement, seeking renomination in Limestone County, and Rep. J. B. Burkhalter of Cherokee County, who sought to move over to the Senate.

Wood lost to A. D. Britton Jr. Dement was defeated by Granville N. Turner. Burkhalter ran second to George E. Godfrey.

Some administartion supporters survived. Rep. James A. Branyon defeated Jack M. Nolen in Fayette County by a colse margin.

An anti-Folsom Senate veteran, E. O. Eddins, had difficulty winning his battle for renomination in Marengo County. His opponent was Edward W. Dunkard.

ONLY ONE member of Mobile County's delegation will be back. Rep. John Murphy won his runoff contest with Willard Oswald. Rep. John Tyson lost to Will G. Caffey Jr., in his campaign to switch from the House to the Senate.

Two of the four Jefferson County incumbents who made the runoff were renominated, two were defeated. Reps. J. K. (Jess) Edwards and Walter Emmett Perry Jr., were successful. Reps. James G. Adams Jr., and Paschal P. (Pat) Vacca lost.

Rep. Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery, author of the Goodwyn school tax amendment rejected by the voters in 1955, survived an attack by Ramon Farnell, the same candidate he defeated in a runoff four years ago.

Tyson was the second incumbent legislator defeated in the some race this year. Sen. Garet Van Antwerp, an administration man, was eliminated in the first primary when he ran for renomonation.

FORMER STATE Finance Director Fuller Kimbrell of Fayette, a member of Folsom's cabinet until he resigned to run for Senate, was defeated last month. So was Press Secretary Ed Brown, who tried for the Senate from Montgomery County.

A former Alabama star was nominated for the Legislature yesterday while another was defeated.

Holt Rast, all-Southeastern Conference end in his college days, won in Jefferson County. Wililam Ray (Billy) Cadenhead, a former Crimson Tide halfback, lost in Lauderdale County.

Running for Lieutenant Governor

Negro Candidate Throws Fear in Alabama Election

Courier 1st P.1-Sec.2-3-22-58
Pittsburgh Pa.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—White politicos are busy wondering how they can grab the "Tiger" by his tail in the forthcoming Democratic primary election.

The "Tiger" involved is one, Perry Thompson, whose bid for the candidacy of Lieutenant Governor in the state of Alabama has thrown consternation into the ranks of the state's white Democrats.

Another worry facing the politicos is that if they succeed in grabbing the "Tiger" by his tail whether or not they can let it go because of the loyalty pledge which they adopted in 1950.

34a(2)

The knotty situation has found party chairman Roy Marshall of Jasper being challenged to disqualify Thompson as a Democratic candidate.

It seems as though six men are in the running for the spot in question in the May 6 election and in the event no one wins a clear majority, a special run-off election will take place on June 3. In any event, the "Tiger" has at least a so-called "Chinaman's chance" of winning.

FRANK MIZELL JR., a Montgomery attorney who is running opposite Thompson, is the gentleman who has thrown the white Democrats into a dither. Mizell says that Thompson could be disqualified on the grounds that the party believes in segregation as part of its policy.

Mizell heads up a faction of state's rightists who in 1948 refused to cast electors ballots for Harry S. Truman because of his espousal of integration. In 1950, the "loyalists" took over the party's reigns in 'bama and every two years have succeeded in ramming through a pledge of allegiance which binds party members to the support of victorious candidates.

As a result of this ruling, many white states' righters cannot seek office under the Democratic party's banner, even though a Negro is allowed to run under party rules. Mizell and his supporters are using the "Tiger's" candidacy as a basis for getting support from white voters throughout the state.

Negro Quits Political Race In Alabama

34a(2)

BESSEMER, Ala. (AP)—Negro radio announcer Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson withdrew Monday as a candidate for lieutenant governor of Alabama, he said he might run for governor in 1962.

Courier P.12-B

"I am not withdrawing because of any pressure," said Thompson. "I just don't have time to complete my campaign over the state."

Wed 3-19-58

Thompson became the first member of his race to seek a statewide office in Alabama in 56 years when he filed as a candidate in the May 6 Democratic primary.

Montgomery Ala

He said his decision to withdraw was based partly on "untrue statements made by some of the newspapers in the small cities over the state. They said I was for the right to work law, but I'm against it.

34a(2)

"I still think I could be elected if I could get around the state and shake hands," Thompson said. He added he received some "mild threats" after qualifying for office, "but I received more encouragement than threats."

"I'll be back, said Thompson. "I'm not giving up. I'm going to start campaigning now for the election four years from now."

His withdrawal leaves the field to five white candidates—state Sen. Albert Boutwell, Robert T. Butler, Asa E. Carter, state Sen. Sam Engelhardt and state Sen. E. W. Skidmore.

Negro Pulls Off Race For Lt. Governor

BESSEMER, Ala. (AP)—The first Negro to qualify for statewide office in Alabama since 1902 withdrew yesterday, leaving the race for lieutenant governor to five white candidates.

34a(2)

Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson, said "I just don't have time to complete my campaign over the state." He said he might run for governor" in 1962, when the next race for governor is scheduled.

Daily Home

Thompson is a Bessemer resident who is announcer for a Birmingham radio station. The 48-year-old Negro said he is a former boxer.

Tue 3-18-58

Thompson had qualified as a candidate in the Alabama Democratic Party primary May 6. Another Negro is a candidate for the House of Representatives from Jefferson (Birmingham) County.

"I still think I could be elected if I could get around the state and shake hands," the former Negro candidate said. He added that he had received some "mild threats" but "more encouragement" after he announced as a candidate.

Birmingham Ala

The remaining candidates for lieutenant governor, all white, are State Sen. Albert Boutwell, Birmingham; Robert T. Butler, Montgomery; Asa E. (Ace) Carter, Birmingham; State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County; and State Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa.

Engelhardt resigned as executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils to make the race. Carter has headed the North Alabama White Citizens Council.

The 1902 Negro candidate received only one vote, and that was cast in his home county.

Quits Alabama Election Race

34a(2)

Bessemer, Ala. Perry L. Thompson, radio announcer, withdrew as a candidate for lieutenant governor of Alabama this week but said he might run for governor" in 1962.

Birmingham Ala

Thompson became the first Negro to seek a state-wide office in Alabama in 56 years when he filed as a candidate in the May 6 Democratic primary.

Thompson

Last day to file—

Bessemer Negro enters lieutenant governor race

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 1—(AP)—The first Negro to run for statewide office in 56 years entered the race for lieutenant governor Friday.

Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson of Bessemer was one of two members of his race who qualified Friday for the upcoming Democratic primary.

The second was Arthur B. Tiddleman of Birmingham, who filed for a Jefferson County seat in the House of Representatives.

The sister of Gov. James E. Folsom and member of his cabinet also were among those qualifying Friday.

In her first political race, Mrs. Ruby Folsom Ellis became a candidate for secretary of state. Finance Director Fuller Kimbrell entered the race for the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Sidney P. Van Antwerp of Mobile filed for a First Congressional District place on the committee. He is the brother of State Sen. Garet Van Antwerp of Mobile. Also qualifying as candidates for the committee were Earl V. Atkinson of Sylacauga in the Fourth and Frank A. Massa of Mobile in the First.

A Montgomery man, Donald McKay, qualified for Place No. 1 as judge of the 15th Circuit (Montgomery County). Judge Walter B. Jones, who has filed for renomination, has held the office 38 years.

CANDIDATES MUST file with party chairman Roy Mayhall at Jasper before midnight Saturday night. Following that, they have five days to comply with the corrupt practices law and qualify also with the secretary of state.

Thompson, making his first try for political office, is the owner of a public relations firm and an announcer for a radio station in Bessemer.

The nickname, Tiger, came from his career as a middleweight prize fighter, he said. From 1927 to 1936, he explained, he fought in more than 200 amateur and professional bouts.

If elected, he promised, he will "promote better race relations" and work for greater economy in state government. In addition, he said, he favors equal aid to all accredited schools, an increase in unemployment benefits and the right to work law.

THOMPSON WAS graduated from New Orleans' Xavier University in 1935.

In 1902, Ad Wimbs, a Hale County Negro, received one vote for governor, said Peter A. Brannon, director of the State Department of Archives and History. Thompson is believed to be the first Negro to seek a statewide office since then.

Mrs. Ellis is the second member of the Folsom family to enter the primary. Fred Folsom, a nephew, is running for the State Democratic Committee from the Seventh District. The governor is ineligible to succeed himself.

Six candidates including Mrs. Ellis have so far qualified for the office of secretary of state and Mrs. Ellis, an employe of the State Civil Defense Department, said she will resign her job to campaign. Starting with the next term, in January, 1959, the four-year job pays $8000 annually.

Now a resident of Montgomery, she was born in Elba, as was the governor. She is the mother of two college students.

AMONG those filing for the Democratic Committee was Frank Bunkley of Mobile, who served as chairman and administrator of the State Liquor Control Board during the first Folsom administration and later was appointed Mobile County tax collector.

Bunkley, now a Mobile real estate man, is running in the First Congressional District.

Others qualifying for the committee were:

First District—H. Tom Cochran of Mobile. Ed Kahalley of Mobile, Frank Thomas of Thomaston, Myran R. Engel of Mobile.

Second District—J. B. Nix Jr., of Evergreen, Circuit Solicitor C. J. Kettler of Luverne.

Third District—Edward M. Jones of Opelika.

Sixth District—W. L. Orr Sr., of Montevallo, John Herbert Edmund Dunnavant of Tusacloosa.

Seventh District—Robert G. Werner of Cullman, James R. Smith Jr., of Cullman.

Ninth District—Earl T. Rogers of Morris, William C. Barber of Birmingham, seeking reelection.

QUALIFYING FOR NOMINATION to public office on the next to last day for filling for the May primary were:

Rep. James G. Adams Jr., of Birmingham for renomination to the House of Representatives in Jefferson County.

Rep. George W. Hodges Jr., of Ashville for solicitor of the 30th Circuit (Blount and St. Clair Counties).

James S. Goins of Birmingham for the House in Jefferson.

Charles H. Peay of Birmingham for the House in Jefferson.

Robert D. Vann Jr., of Huntsville for House Seat No. 2 from Madison County.

W. Hugh Sims of Talladega Rt. 5 for Talladega County House Place No. 2.

Negro's Candidacy May Affect Bitterly Contested Oath Fight

The fact that a Negro is running for lieutenant governor may play an increasingly important part in the fight over Alabama's bitterly contested Democratic Party loyalty oath.

Perry (Tiger) Thompson's role in the coming Democratic primary has already become the focal point for renewed charges that the loyalty pledge works as a gag rule against some white Democrats.

Thompson, a Bessemer radio announcer and public relations man is one of six candidates seeking the nomination for lieutenant governor in the May 6 primary— and the June 3 runoff if no one gets a majority on the first ballot.

The controversial loyalty oath has developed into the major issue in the campaign for the 72 places on the State Democratic Executive Committee to be filled in the primaries. The committee runs party affairs in the state.

Democrats loyal to the national party have been in control since 1950 and each two years since then have pushed through a pledge of allegiance which binds candidates to support the party.

If they win again this year, presumably the loyalty oath will be readopted for the 1960 presidential election. It would compel candidates running in the primary to pledge their support to the party's national ticket.

The oath also disqualifies prospective candidates who voted Republican in the 1956 election as well as those who refrained from voting for anyone for presidential elector.

Because of that, the so - called States Rights faction argues that many white Democrats are ineligible to run for office this year even though a Negro candidate has been accepted under the party rules.

Frank Mizell Jr., a Montgomery attorney seeking another term on the state committee, has challenged party Chairman Roy Mayhall of Jasper to disqualify Thompson. Mizell has persistently opposed the loyalty oath within the committee, although he had to sign it to run this year.

The Montgomery committeeman says Mayhall has the authority to challenge Thompson's qualifications under a resolution adopted by the state committee reaffirming its belief in segregation as a party policy.

Replying, the party chairman offered to hold hearings if Mizell or any other committee member offered "legal evidence" to question Thompson's right to run in the primary.

Mizell left no doubt that he and others in the anti - loyalty oath faction hope to use Thompson's candidacy to win support in the election.

"This is an issue people can understand," the attorney explained. "The people have been misled before by labels (such as Loyalist). Now the real effects are coming to light."

Mizell said he is particularly concerned about voters who "couldn't stomach the racial policies of either major party," in 1956 and refused to vote either for Democratic or Republican presidential electors. Under the loyalty oath, they are disqualified as candidates the same as if they had voted Republican.

The loyalty pledge is an outgrowth of the famed party revolt in 1948 when Alabama's presidential electors, all Democrats, refused to vote for Harry Truman, the Democratic nominee, because of his racial program. They gave their support instead to the States Rights ticket.

Opposition From Own Race Greets Candidate Thompson

By GEORGE PRENTICE

A Negro candidate for lieutenant governor said yesterday he would campaign in the interest of both [illegible] are that he already has met strong opposition within his own race.

Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson, 48-year-old radio announcer and public relations man from Bessemer, said he was receiving support from both white and Negro residents of the state.

Negro leaders in Montgomery and Birmingham said, however, there is some doubt that Thompson will receive the support he seeks among Alabama's Negroes.

As many as 200 telegrams and letters came into the radio station at Bessemer as late as Monday, Thompson said, most of them encouraging him to stay in the race.

Thompson, who won the nickname "Tiger" during his career as a boxer in the '30s, was optimistic about his chances in the May 6 primary.

After a meeting of Negro leaders in Birmingham early this week, however, there was some talk that Thompson may have overstepped "the bounds of reason."

"We feel that the man is not prepared for the office he is seeking," said one Negro observer, "but he has the right to run."

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham Negro integration leader, said Thompson was not known to Negro organizations in Birmingham prior to his announced candidacy. He said there were no plans on the part of organized Negro groups to back the man.

"Just because he is Negro is not sufficient reason for us to offer our unqualified support," he said.

A Negro spokesman close to the Rev. Martin Luther King here said, "Thompson's plans apparently call for a solid Negro vote, but it isn't going to materialize that way."

"We feel that in this case the Negro vote might be wasted on an unqualified man," he said. He declined to be identified.

Thompson said he expected "the worst during the heat of the campaign."

"Up to this time I've received no threats and there have been no attempts at violence, but I anticipate that type of opposition."

...he said.

The Negro candidate said, however, that his acquaintances through labor union work "know I'm no radical."

"I don't think the problem of segregation - integration can't be worked out if common sense is used," he continued.

Referring to recent objections to his candidacy, Thompson said he is not "running because I am a Negro but because I can create better relations between the races."

Asked how he would stand on the question of Democratic Party principles which call for maintenance of segregation in Alabama, Thompson said, "if the Democratic Executive Committee asks those questions I'll answer them."

Frank Mizell Jr. of Montgomery this week asked that party leaders quiz Thompson on the question of segregation.

"Mr. Mizell is a good Southern gentleman who can confuse the South's people and create fear," said Thompson.

Mizell Asked To Cite Grounds For Protest

Alabama chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee said yesterday he would set "public hearings" on protests against potential Negro candidates "if there are any legal grounds."

Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, in a telegram to Frank Mizell Jr. of Montgomery, said:

"If you wish to protest certification of Thompson (Bessemer Negro) as a candidate for lieutenant governor, please forward legal grounds for protest to me immediately and I will set the matter for public hearing."

The telegram was in answer to a letter by Mizell in which the Montgomerian protested the qualification of Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson as candidate for the office of lieutenant governor. Thompson is a Negro radio announcer and public relations man from Bessemer.

Mizell, a member of the state committee, described the situation as "tragic." He accused Mayhall of accepting qualification papers from Negro candidates when a party loyalty oath "prohibits good white Democrats from seeking office."

Mizell said he was aware of U.S. Supreme Court rulings which forbid barring of candidates because of their color.

He charged Mayhall, however, with the responsibility of requiring candidates to subscribe to state party principles which affirm the beliefs in segregation of the races.

Mizell long has been an outspoken opponent of the party's loyalty oath and is a strong proponent of "States Rights" principles.

Judge Mayhall branded Mizell's letter a "breeder of dissention."

"Letters such as Mizell's are written for the purpose of creating diversion and dissention in the Democratic Party," Mayhall declared.

Passive Resistance In Bessemer

Hold. Behold.

There is something quite amature in the state of Denmark.

We remark you, sir, the race for lieutenant governor.

WCC Engelhardt, Racist Ace Carter and the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King are as one in opposing Candidate Tiger Thompson, the Negro pugilist from Bessemer.

Tiger apparently is practicing passive resistance on Dr. King, for he has rejected his efforts to make him retire from the race.

Tiger Thompson Runs

Sixty - six years after Ad Wimbs of Hale County ran for governor in 1902, a candidate of color qualified last week to run for lieutenant governor in the May 6 Democratic primary.

Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson of Bessemer, a 48-year-old former boxer, and now a public relations consultant, submitted the necessary papers and paid his $100 fee to the state democratic chairman.

Significantly, his opponent will be State Senator Samuel Englehardt, the the White Citizens Council architect of the scheme to abolish Macon County to prevent the election of colored officeholders.

Thompson may not be elected, but we think his candidacy will not be in vain if it serves to instill renewed political confidence in Alabama's one-third population of color.

With the watchful eye of Uncle Sam halting unlawful interference with the right to vote and 11 counties with colored populations greater than white, democracy and justice decrees there should be hundreds of officeholders in Alabama on city, county, state and even Congressional levels.

And we predict there will not be another 56-year interval before it comes to pass.

Negro Running for Lieutenant Governor

Ex-Fighter Enters Ala. Political Ring

BIRMINGHAM — Staking his hopes on "100,000 votes," a former middleweight prize fighter has entered the race for the nomination as a Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor in the May 6 primaries.

The candidate is Perry (Tiger) Thompson, a 1935 graduate of Xavier University in New Orleans, who claims to have fought in more than 200 amateur and professional bouts between 1927 and 1936.

Thompson is already staking a claim to victory on the basis of what he thinks will be a record Negro vote. He says: "I'm going to win this race. I can lay my hands on almost 100,000 votes now. Most of the candidates are making a political football out of the racial issue. It's really no issue at all. I'm much more interested in the state's economy and better school.

"I've got a lot of friends behind me and I'm going to make a real race of it."

Thompson is currently an announcer for a radio station in Bessemer, is married and the father of four children. In addition, he runs a public relations firm. He is 48 years old.

Thompson says that he will campaign in every county in Alabama.

■

Another Negro has also tossed his hat in the ring. Arthur B. Tibbie, a motion picture projector operator here, has already qualified to run for the State Legislature from Jefferson County. He will run for office in the Democratic primary.

One of Thompson's four opponents will be State Senator Sam Englehart, the architect of the bill which cut Tuskegee's Negro population away from the city of Tuskegee via a gerrymandering operation. Thompson was feared in Bessemer.

Birmingham, Ala. Announcer Out Of State Race

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(INS)— A 42-year-old Birmingham radio announcer withdrew Monday from the State's Lieutenant Governor's race "because of too much outside work."

Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson, who lives in nearby Bessemer, announced that he intends to seek the State's Governship in the 1962 election.

Thompson was the first Negro to seek election in the state since 1902.

Another Negro, Arthur Tiddle, is seeking a post in the State Legislature from Jefferson County—Birmingham. He has been duly qualified and is on the ballot.

Thompson said:

"There has been no pressure on me to stop running. I just don't have time to complete my campaigning. I would like to go around the state and shake everybody's hand. I'll do that in four years because I intend to run for Governor."

Thompson claimed he "still could be elected."

Loyalty Oath Row Gets New Impetus

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

The sputtering fight over Alabama's loyalty oath got some new fuel yesterday as a Montgomery man blasted Democratic Party officials for allowing Negro candidates to qualify for office while the loyalty oath bars white Democrats from qualification."

Frank J. Mizell Jr., a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee and an outspoken opponent of the loyalty oath, said the situation was "tragic."

His statement came shortly after Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson, a Negro radio announcer from Bessemer, qualified for lieutenant governor.

In a letter to Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, state Democratic chairman, Mizell said he was aware of rulings by the U. S. Supreme Court which forbid the barring of a candidate because of his color.

But, he said, "There is nothing to preclude the Democratic Party of Alabama from requiring a would-be candidate to subscribe to and uphold the philosophy and declared principles of our Democratic Party in Alabama."

Mizell asked that Thompson be questioned by Mayhall on segregation principles.

"The Democratic Party of Alabama believes in the continuation and enforcement of all laws relating to racial segregation . . . (and) continued, unremitting and total opposition . . ." to any legislation contrary to this, he said.

In its January meeting, the State Democratic Committee adopted a resolution calling for continuating and enforcement of all laws relating to racial segregation. The party primary ballot carries a slogan: "White Supremacy."

Questioned about his support of Democratic Party philosophy, Thompson said yesterday:

"I want to make it plain that I'm a member of the Democratic Party and it is Southern gentlemen like Mr. Mizell who confuse people and create fear.

"I'm running for the office of lieutenant governor, not because I'm a Negro, but because I believe I can bring both races closer together.

"You know the Southern politician used the anti-lynch law to get into office for 40 years and God and the people changed that.

"Now they are using integration and segregation to continue that type of campaigning.

"Now we should be thinking more about the welfare and the people of Alabama. I want to quote from history, 'While Nero played the fiddle, Rome burned.'

"While the politicians go around Alabama hollering, 'Nigger,' the welfare of Alabama is burning down."

One announced candidate for governor said he didn't qualify because of the loyalty oath. "I will not sign the loyalty oath," said Sam L. Chesnut Jr., "I am an Alabama Democrat."

Gessner T. McCorvey, former chairman of the state Democratic committee, said over the weekend that "a number of good men" have qualified to run for the state committee on an anti-loyalty oath platform.

At the University of Alabama, Leonard Wilson, former University student and later Citizens Council official, said he had qualified to run for the state committee from Walker County.

Wilson, who was expelled from the University after the Autherine Lucy incident, is now a student at Baylor.

Meanwhile, the campaign for governor went on, with speeches by at least three candidates yesterday.

Candidate A. W. Todd, speaking in Scottsboro yesterday, said he would propose a minimum cotton acreage allotment of 25 per cent of total cultivated land for farmers tilling less than 100 acres.

Todd said he would lay the proposal before the U. S. Senate Agriculture Committee in Washington today. He left Scottsboro for Washington by plane immediately after his speech.

He advocated the establishment of a system of junior colleges in each Congressional district of Alabama.

He said he would recommend some action be taken by the U. S. Congress to help cotton ginners, warehousemen, and oil mill operators who have been hit by the land bank program.

He added that any farmer allotted eight acres or less cannot raise cotton at a profit. "Every business has its point of diminishing return. With the farmer that point is eight acres," he said.

In Birmingham, before an alumni dinner of the Birmingham School of Law, Candidate Karl Harrison of Columbiana said he would not "play politics" in selecting a director of the "often neglected" State Conservation Dept.

He said a thorough and complete conservation program must be executed immediately for the protection of state forests, and he said steps must be taken to conserve and make plentiful for the future Alabama fish and game, while providing adequate hunting and fishing now.

Harrison will address the Alabama Foresters Assn. at Tuscaloosa tonight.

Candidate Laurie Battle of Birmingham, in a Lafayette speech yesterday, said he "will see that exemptions on feeds, seed, fertilizer and the other things now exempted are left as they are so farmers will not pay sales tax on these things."

"And I stand solidly against any new taxes," he said.

No. 2 Race Shapes As The 'Liveliest'

2 Citizen Council Aides, A Negro And Pair Of Senators In Field

BY IVAN SWIFT

The slate of candidates for lieutenant governor in the May 6 primary has shaped up as probably the most interesting on the ballot, with two Citizens Council leaders, a Negro, and two popular state senators in the running.

Asa Carter, executive secretary of the North Alabama Citizens Councils, filed for the spot last week-end. He followed Bessemer Negro Radio Announcer Perry (Tiger) Thompson.

Earlier qualificants for the post were Sam Engelhardt Jr., who resigned as executive secretary of the Alabama Citizens Councils to make the race, State Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa, State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, and Robert T. Butler of Montgomery.

Carter ran a poor race for Birmingham city commissioner in the May 7 primary, when he got less than 2000 votes. He and Engelhardt, although both Citizens Council leaders, are completely disassociated and conduct rival organizations.

Early last year after Carter was arrested in connection with the shooting of two men at a Ku Klux Klan meeting, Engelhardt issued a public statement noting there is no relationship between his council and Carter's.

Thompson, the Negro candidate for the post, probably is the first Negro to file for a statewide office since 1902 when Ad Wimbs of Hale County filed—and got one vote.

Both state senators seeking the lieutenant governor's job are widely known and strong contenders.

The list of candidates for the seven Hous seats from Jefferson County ended up with 36 seekers, but three members of the last slate aren't trying to return.

The governor's race will have 14 runners, according to the last tally as the qualifying period ended.

And at least two of them will be in Scottsboro today for "First Monday."

Rep. George Hawkins and Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd will speak to the crowds that meet in Scottsboro the first Monday of every month to swap articles.

Karl Harrison, Jack Owen, John Patterson and Laurie Battle have been hitting the North Alabama area hard in an early vote try.

Owen will be in Talladega and Coosa Counties today.

Sam L. Chestnyt Jr., changed his mind about qualifying, saying he would not file because of the loyalty oath. He said he will run as an independent in the November election.

The candidates for governor still are tossing the old-age pension issue around, with those in the $40 to $50 area berating the $70 and $80 offers others are making.

So far, all the candidates have been keeping the electioneering clean. They've been talking about their own plans and not their opponents' personalities.

But as May 6 slides up, the campaigns are expected to get warm.

Crommelin Blasts State Newspapers

Gubernatorial candidate John G. Crommelin Monday attacked the state's major newspapers as a part of what he termed, "the Communist-Jewish conspiracy" to promote integration in the South.

He named three of the state's largest newspapers — Montgomery Advertiser, Birmingham News and the Mobile Press Register — as element "stirring friction between white Christians of the North and white Christians of the South."

His blast at the press, which came in a 15-minute telecast over WSFA-TV here Monday evening, centered primarily against Advertiser Editor-In-Chief Grover C. Hall Jr.

Crommelin said Hall was a member of the National Civil Liberties Union — an organization which he said had communist affiliations.

Another candidate for governor, C. C. (Jack) Owen, Monday proposed removing the office of state veterinarian from the State Department of Agriculture.

Owen, speaking at Tuscaloosa, suggested putting the office under a state livestock sanitary board, thus removing it from politics.

He said the proposed board would include a representative of each of the livestock and poultry industries of the state and one representative of the Alabama Assn. of Veterinary Medicine.

Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, is making his second race for governor.

Owen Would Deputize All For Segregation

Gubernatorial Candidate C. C. (Jack) Owen said yesterday he "would deputize every white man in Alabama as a highway patrolman to preserve segregation."

Speaking on "Alabama Press Conference" over WABT-TV and WAPI, the candidate told Interviewers Fred Taylor of the Birmingham News and Rex Thomas of The Associated Press he would "take any and all steps to preserve segregation."

Owen, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission and an unsuccessful candidate for governor four years ago, said if he found out President Eisenhower was about to activate the Alabama National Guard he would "dismiss" the Guard.

Owen said he would follow up the dismissal by deputizing Guardsmen as highway patrolmen and "have those same Guardsmen preserve law and order."

He called segregation the paramount issue in the campaign for the May 6 primary election, adding that he has "a record on that matter, not just a promise."

Owen referred to the Alabama Public Service Commission order replacing segregation signs in bus and train waiting rooms after they were removed by court order.

And he said if he is elected governor and the Legislature votes a bill abolishing Macon County, "I'd sign it in a minute."

He said the State Supreme Court has had a telephone rate hike issue before it for about 22 months and "they have had ample time to make a decision."

Owen's commission ruled against the rate increase and he said if the court finds for the commission every telephone subscriber in Alabama will get a refund.

He also said:

He is a "loyal Democrat" and believes in the loyalty oath.

He also believes, he said, in retaining the right-to-work law.

"Bringing industry to Alabama is the salvation of the state." He wants a man in each county to represent the governor and work to bring industry into his county.

Concerning his financial backing, Owen said "I am a tool of no one."

'MANY DEPUTIES' — C. C. Owen

Next week Atty. Gen. John Patterson, also a candidate, will be interviewed on the program.

Bumper Crop Of Candidates Offer For Spring Primaries

The largest field of candidates for county officers in many years this week settled down to steady canvassing for votes in the Democratic primaries set for June 6 and May 3. This near record number of aspirants had offered for office despite the fact that some county offices involve six-year terms and are not at stake this year.

The largest number of candidates is for Macon County's place in the Alabama House of Representatives. Five are seeking to succeed Rep. Jack Rodgers, who is not a candidate for re-election.

In the race are Vester D. Martin, of Shorter; James M. Rea, of Notasulga; Grady Rogers, David Jenkins and Joe Pattillo, of Tuskegee. With the field so widely split, observers considered that a run-off is certain in this race.

Three candidates are in race for the probate judgeship, where the veteran incumbent, Judge William Varner, has two opponents. Seeking to succeed Judge Varner are William C. Hare, local attorney, and Robert Howard, business man.

Three candidates likewise are seeking the place on the Board of Revenue now held by F. Conyers Thompson, who is seeking re-election on his record. His opponents are Rudolph E. Burks and R. Harold Segrest, both of Shorter.

Waymon King, former deputy sheriff and more recently a sergeant on the Tuskegee Police Force, is waging a campaign for the office of sheriff, seeking to unseat Sheriff Preston Hornsby.

Two places on the Board of Education are open this year and candidates run at-large for the posts. Dr. Wiley D. Ogletree and A. B. Hope, incumbents, are seeking re-election and have as opponent W. W. "Bill" Gowan, of Chesson.

The contest for the office of probate judge is the first in the county in more than 20 years. Judge Varner first took office when appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge D. E. Laslie, who died in 1937. He has been elected to succeeding terms without opposition since that time .

C. A. Huddleston, who is seeking re-election to the Board of Revenue from District 1, and Henry Watson, candidate to succeed himself as clerk of the Circuit Court, are without opposition.

Patterson Vows To Keep Gangsters Out of Phenix

PHENIX CITY, Ala.—Atty. Gen. John Patterson promised a hometown crowd Thursday night than gangsters will "never again" run Phenix City if he is elected governor.

It was Patterson's first appearance as a gubernatorial candidate in the once-wild racketeering mecca where his anti-vice crusading father, Albert L. Patterson, was slain four years ago.

The elder Patterson was shot down the night of June 18, 1954 after winning the Democratic nomination for attorney general on a promise to clean up the vice dens which had long made Phenix City notorious. John Patterson became attorney general in his father's place.

The murder touched off an unprecedented vice cleanup that sent several gambling bosses to prison or jail. The former chief deputy sheriff in Phenix City, Albert Fuller, was convicted of Patterson's slaying and got life in prison.

The younger Patterson said in a prepared campaign speech:

"As governor, I will see to it that your elections, your jury boxes and your voting lists remain free and honest, for these are the vital spots where the underworld can do deadly harm.

"During my administration there will be no room for gangsters to operate in this state. I don't want to ever have to live again in a town where you have to carry a pistol when you go downtown to get your mail and where you have to worry about someone putting dynamite up under your house where your wife and children are sleeping."

15 Negro Candidates Seek Posts On Mobile Executive Committee

MOBILE, Ala.—(NNPA)—A total of 15 Negro candidates are seeking places on the Mobile County Executive Democratic Committee. In two heavily Negro-populated wards, Negro face no white competition. Five places on the eighty-four seat county committee are assured Negroes. In three other wards they face white opponents.

Negro voting strength in Mobile County is estimated at over 8,000. The Negroes, Alex Herman, nationally known fraternal leader and insurance executive and Clarence Montgomery, barber, have completed a four-year term. They were the first of their race to be so chosen in the last sixty years.

In Alabama the Democrat party is the only political party with any strength. Nomination by this group in the primary to be held early in May is equivalent to election.

BAR TO NEGRO CANDIDATE AIM

Alabama to Consider Restricting Primary

By REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18 (AP)—Party leaders will be asked in effect next week to bar Negro candidates for the Democratic primaries in Alabama this spring unless they agree to abandon their fight for racial integration.

The state Democratic executive committee, meeting here Saturday, also will decide on readoption of the controversial party loyalty oath which disqualifies Eisenhower Democrats as candidates.

National committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. of Sylacauga said today he still intends to seek approval of a segregation pledge binding candidates to support the principle of segregation upon which the Democratic party was founded."

Asked if the effect of that would be to bar Negroes as candidates, McKay replied, "Not at all. Any of them who wanted to run could do so by signing the pledge along with everyone else."

May Be Disqualified

But if they refused to take the oath, the Talladega county legislator said, they would be disqualified. McKay is a member of the Alabama House of Representatives.

The national committeeman disagreed with committee chairman Roy Mayhall's expressed fear that adoption of the proposed segregation pledge might invite the courts to nullify the party elections.

Mayhall, a circuit judge from Jasper, said earlier this week that he doubted the wisdom of such an oath. He reasoned that the courts might intervene on the same theory that the supreme court outlawed the Texas white primary several years ago. Texas Democrats refused to allow Negroes to vote in the party elections before the court held the restriction unconstitutional.

The Alabama party chairman apparently was thinking of what might happen if a Negro sought to qualify as a candidate, refused to sign the segregation pledge and then went into court.

Cites Court Ruling

McKay said he is not worried because, he explained, "the courts have held that a party can fix its own rules and regulations." He recalled that the loyalty oath itself, disqualifying Democrats who voted Republican in the presidential election, was upheld by the U. S. supreme court.

"If the Democratic party has a right to impose the loyalty oath," he continued, "it has the right to impose other conditions as it sees fit."

McKay argued that the state committee could refuse to call a primary and nominate candidates instead by convention "And then it could ask them any questions it wanted to," he added.

Mayhall said he was not opposing the segregation oath but that he was concerned about its advisability. Whether a fight will develop at next Saturday's meeting remains to be seen.

Predicts Compromise

One committee member predicted, however, that a compromise might be drawn up Friday night at a caucus of party officials.

Meanwhile, Mayhall and McKay both are advocating renewal of the party loyalty oath which grew out of the famed revolt in 1948 when Alabama's 11 presidential electors, all Democrats, refused to vote for Harry Truman and supported the States' Rights ticket.

Since then, all candidates running for presidential elector as well as all others have been compelled to sign a pledge to support the national party's presidential ticket.

That is not too significant at this time because there is no presidential election this year.

To Prepare for Primary

But the pledge also goes back to the 1956 election and requires candidates to swear they did not oppose or vote against the Democratic slate of Adlai Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver.

That is important because it disqualifies any Democrat who voted for President Eisenhower and Vice-President Richard Nixon in the election 14 months ago.

Along with settling those two issues, the committee next Saturday will adopt rules and regulations for the May 6 primary and the June 3 runoff.

Voters casting ballots in the party election will nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, the Legislature, all nine places in Congress, and scores of lesser state and district offices.

They will elect a new 72-member state Democratic committee.

Kicks off campaign

Owen promises segregation as is

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

CROSSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 18—President Jack Owen of the Public Service Commission, one of Alabama's strongest segregationists, teed off here Saturday in his second campaign for governor with a pledge to "see that segregation is maintained" in this state.

Owen, addressing a barbecue rally crowd sponsored by North Alabama backers at this Sand Mountain agricultural experiment station, declared:

"If I'm elected your governor, no National Guard troops will ever be called out to force integration like they were at Little Rock."

OWEN CITED HIS RECORD as public service commissioner as proof of his stand for segregation. He pointed to a Public Service Commission order instructing railroads and buslines to restore signs designating waiting rooms for white and Negroes.

JACK OWEN
. . . Opens campaign.

"Today our trains, buses, waiting rooms and schools are still segregated," he said. "That's the way you want it. That's the way I want it. And that's the way it's going to stay."

Owen promised more support for schools in Alabama "even if we have to put some more taxes on the big fellow."

"We can't afford to stand idly by and let our state and nation become endangered just because we are not educating our children," he added.

He said that if additional taxes are necessary for the schools, "they should be borne by somebody able to pay and not by the little man who doesn't have high-priced lawyers lobbying for him down there in Montgomery."

However, Owen added that "I've got an idea we've got enough taxes already on the books. And if the folks who are able paid a fair share, we might be able to get along without any more."

OWEN'S RALLY here followed that of State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd Friday night at Russellville.

Reports out of Montgomery indicated that Supreme Court Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston was just about ready to enter the governor's race.

And a score of other avowed or prospective gubernatorial candidates plumped hard for support, as the State Democratic Executive Committee prepared to meet at Montgomery next Saturday to set machinery in motion for the May 6 primary election. A runoff primary will be called for June 3.

ALABAMA NEGRO TO RUN FOR STATE LEGISLATURE

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 3 (AP)—Arthur B. Tiddle, Negro motion picture machine operator, said today he would seek election to a Jefferson County seat in the state Legislature.

Tiddle, who is 49, is the second member of his race to ever seek election to the House from Jefferson. Attorney Arthur D. Shores made the race four years ago but polled only 4,000 votes.

Tiddle said he is not a member of the NAACP and is not being sponsored by any group.

He said he had been a qualified voter since 1955 and is a member of the Motion Picture Machine Operators Local No. 236A, which he said was an all-Negro group.

He said, "I plan to openly and frankly discuss every problem facing the people . . . and to present my views concerning them."

Richmond Flowers To File For Attorney General Race

State Sen. Richmond Flowers of Dothan announced yesterday that he would qualify Monday as a candidate for attorney general in the May primary.

Flowers' formal statement brought to an end speculation as to what state office the Dothan attorney might seek. At one time he had seriously considered running for lieutenant governor.

Flowers' entry raised to three the number of candidates seeking to succeed Atty. Gen. John Patterson. Rep. Charles W. McKay of Sylacauga, Democratic National Committeeman, and MacDonald Gallion of Montgomery qualified late in January.

In his formal statement of candidacy Flowers vowed he was "unalterably for segregation."

"I will not only join with the attorneys generals of other southern states, but will take the lead in resisting federal court proceedings and in instituting court action to help maintain our way of life in Alabama and the South," Flowers decided.

A veteran of the U.S. Army during World War II, including service in the Pacific, Flowers is now serving his first term in the state Senate. He has been one of Gov. James E. Folsom's leaders during the current administration.

In 1955 he was voted the best orator in the Senate, and in 1937 was named by the Capitol press corps as the outstanding freshman member of the Senate.

RICHMOND FLOWERS
Enters State Race

John Patterson pledges $75 old age checks

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

NEW SITE, Ala., Feb. 11 — Atty. Gen. John Patterson promised $75 a month old-age pensions, pledged to preserve segregated schools and declared "I will eliminate graft and corruption in our state government" as he opened his campaign for governor at a rally here.

Addressing a crowd estimated at more than 1200 in the New Site School auditorium last night, Patterson outdid all other gubernatorial candidates in the May 6 Democratic primary race when he said:

"As your governor, I will see to it that those who qualify for old-age pensions in this state will be paid at least $75 per month and more if it can possibly be done."

Several of the other candidates have come out for $50 monthly payments to the aged needy, with State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd promising $60.

PATTERSON POINTED out that the national average for old-age assistance payments is $55 and said he would not be satisfied with bringing Alabama's payments up to that.

PATTERSON WARNED that "any attempt to integrate the schools of this state would cause violence, disorder and possible bloodshed, and would destroy the school where such an attempt was made."

"As your governor, I will see to it that there will be no mixing of the races in the public schools and other public facilities of this state," emphasized Patterson, adding that there are means available" to legally prevent integration."

HE POINTED OUT that the state already has laws giving officials the right to close a public school to prevent violence.

"However, to make sure, and to spell out this right, I will seek passage of a law requiring the governor to close any public schools where federal troops are used to force race-mixing," he added. "No public school can function at the point of a bayonet."

But in making his segregation promise, Patterson said "we must see that the children of this state, both white and colored, receive an adequate education. The white and colored pupils should have equal school facilities, but they must be segregated."

Patterson referred to the former situation at Phenix City when he declared he would enforce the laws fairly and impartially, adding "I have known from personal experience that gangsters and public officials cannot be partners in decent government."

"During my administration here will be no room for gangsters to operate in this state," Patterson added.

PATTERSON SAID he would support programs for school teachers, farmers and organized labor, adding "labor will get a square deal with my administration. I will not allow labor to be kicked around or abused."

He stressed that "our obligation is to the children of this state" and that "our teachers and our public schools deserve higher salaries." He said that more classrooms are needed.

Emphasizing the need for industrial growth, Patterson said "I shall do everything in my power to bring Alabama the kind of industries to promote health economic growth."

HE PROMISED to expand and develop waterways and docks facilities and said "I will see that our farm-to-market road building program is expanded to meet the needs of our rural communities."

Patterson also declared he would work to "enlarge and develop our state health and hospital program."

PATTERSON ADDED that by "stopping up holes in the public treasury" the state would have enough money without any more taxes to increase old-age pensions and expand other programs.

Concerning the need for maintaining segregation, Patterson warned that "there's a move to register a lot of Negroes for block voting. It's time the white people got together and voted as a block to protect ourselves."

Patterson's grandmother, Mrs. R. D. Patterson, 93, of near Dadeville, got a big hand when she was introduced by her grandson. Also with him at the rally were his wife, son, Albert L. III, 8; daughter, Babel, 4, and his mother, Mrs. Albert L. Patterson.

Negro Qualifies To Seek Lt. Governorship In Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 1 (AP)—Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson, a Negro from Bessemer, has qualified to run for lieutenant governor of Alabama in the May 6 Democratic primary.

He is the first Negro to qualify for a statewide office in many years.

Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, State Democratic Executive Committee chairman, said Thompson submitted papers and posted the $100 qualifying fee during the day.

Thompson, 48, is an announcer for a Bessemer radio station and owner of a public relations firm. This is his first race for political office.

The former middleweight prizefighter said he would work for greater economy in state government and "promote better race relations." He said he favors the right-to-work law, an increase in unemployment benefits and equal aid to all credited schools.

Thompson said the nickname, Tiger, came from his association with boxing. He said he fought in more than 200 amateur and professional bouts from 1927-36.

He is married and the father of four children. He said he is a 1935 graduate of Xavier University at New Orleans.

Negro to Seek Alabama Office

BIRMINGHAM, (Ala.), Feb. 28 (AP)—A Birmingham Negro announced last night he will enter the race for lieutenant governor of Alabama, opposing three segregationist candidates.

The new candidate is Perry (Tiger) Thompson, 48-year-old radio announcer. He predicted he would win the May 6 Democratic primary on a platform of better schools and good government.

One of the white candidates is Sam Engelhardt, a state senator who sponsored the gerrymandering of Tuskegee, Ala., to disfranchise practically all of the town's Negro voters.

Thompson also will be running against State Sen. Albert Boutwell, author of a school placement act, and R. T. (Bob) Butler of Montgomery.

Mizell Asks Mayhall Oust Negro Entry

A sharp exchange between the chairman and a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee reached a new peak yesterday when the chairman was challenged to exclude a Negro candidate from the party primary.

The challenge was made by Frank Mizell of Montgomery, a committee member who has protested the entry of Perry (Tiger) Thompson, a Bessemer Negro, as a candidate for lieutenant governor.

Mizell called on Committee Chairman Roy Mayhall of Jasper to use his power to reject Thompson's candidacy.

The Montgomery attorney had made this request Monday, to which Mayhall replied that he would call a public hearing if requested to do so.

Mizell, in his reply yesterday, said such a public hearing "is unnecessary and expensive."

"You, as chairman, are authorized and empowered to reject this candidate," Mizelle added.

Mizell also took issue with a charge by Mayhall that the local attorney was causing "dissention" in the party.

"No," Mr. Mayhall, the infamous loyalty oath which you enthusiastically promoted in 1954 and 1956 is the cause of dissension and frustration among the white people who want to be loyal to the Democratic Party in Alabama but who are forced not to be loyal to integrationists like Kefauver and Adlai," Mizell declared.

Wallace Invites Patterson To Discuss Issues

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

Judge George Wallace yesterday challenged Atty. Gen. James Patterson to discuss the issues of the governor's race "face to face" on a statewide television hook-up.

"The voters of Alabama want to know and have a right to know where each of us stands on segregation, law enforcement, the issue of clean-up and corruption in government, and our past records, even to the point of our law firms and whom they have represented in the past."

Wallace issued a similar challenge to debate on law enforcement during the campaign for the first primary on May 6.

Rep. George Hawkins of Gadsden accepted Wallace's challenge, but Wallace did not meet him in a debate.

Said Wallace from Mobile:

"I do not ask for a debate; I am asking for a frank public discussion. The voters have a right to have the air cleared, to hear from us personally, where we stood yesterday, where we stand today, and where we will stand tomorrow.

"I invite the other candidate to meet me at the time he might name for a full public discussion of these matters."

Patterson, who led the primary voting for governor with 196,859 votes, will meet Wallace in a June 3 run-off election for the Democratic nomination. Wallace ran second with 162,435.

Meanwhile, in Birmingham, Laurie Battle issued a statement. Battle ran fifth in the governor's race with 38,955 votes.

Said Battle:

"I plan to devote my attention to my family and private affairs now, and will not be politically active in either (Patterson's or Wallace's) camp during the gubernatorial run-off.

"I am not interested in any cabinet position or any political office. I am looking for a private job to take care of my family.

"If necessary, I will sell my house to pay my campaign debts. We ran a hard, clean campaign and I sincerely hope some contribution was added to our political life in Alabama.

"I am deeply grateful for the unselfish assistance given me by so many wonderful volunteer workers. Of course they are completely free to support the candidate of their choice."

In the Patterson-Wallace run-off, it began to look like another colorful campaign of hillbilly singing and stumping across the state.

Wallace will have Grand Ole Opry Star Minnie Pearl and Hillbilly Singer "Little Jimmy" Dickens with him, and Patterson audiences will be able to listen to Rebe Gosdin and his Sunny Valley Boys.

In Birmingham, a new campaign headquarters for Patterson was set up at 1010 20th-st,

George Peach Taylor, Birmingham attorney, will direct operations at the new campaign headquarters.

"The new office became necessary as a result of huge throngs of friends and supporters who have poured in from every section of the state," said Charles Meriwether, state campaign manager.

The office on 20th-st, s, will be the Jefferson County "Patterson for Governor" headquarters. Meriwether said state campaign headquarters would remain in the Molton Hotel.

Meriwether also said a Patterson headquarters would be set up in Bessemer to contact voters in the western section of the county.

Meriwether said that more than 7000 persons had thronged into the Molton since Patterson led the ticket May 6.

Labor Group Holds Fast With Wallace

The president of the Alabama Labor Council said Friday that its endorsement of George C. Wallace for governor in the primary election was still in effect for the runoff.

Barney Weeks, head of the AFL-CIO Council, recalled that the group had endorsed Wallace, Jimmy Faulkner, A. W. Todd, Karl Harrison and George Hawkins in the primary.

Wallace was the only labor-endorsed candidate to make the gubernatorial runoff. The group did not support John Patterson, the other runoff candidate.

Weeks said that to make any changes in the endorsement he would have to call another statewide meeting of the Committee of Political Education. He said no such meeting was contemplated.

"We have taken no additional action," Weeks said, "and none is contemplated according to my information at this time."

Klan Rule Fear Voiced By Wallace

Warning Follows Expose Of Patterson Link To KKK Head

Circuit Judge George C. Wallace warned Thursday that the election of Atty. Gen. John Patterson as governor in the June 3 primary might result in the revival of the Ku Klux Klan as the "controlling political force in Alabama."

Wallace, who is opposing Patterson in the gubernatorial election, issued his statement following

A Mobile railroad brotherhood local Thursday repudiated endorsement of John Patterson by the Alabama Joint Legislative Council of Railroad Brotherhoods and gave its support instead to George Wallace. The council, which represents 21 railroad brotherhoods, had announced its endorsement of Patterson.

J. B. Leachmak, president of Mobile Lodge 557, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, said that the Mobile group had "emphatically repudiated this endorsement." He said the lodge has more than 600 members.

ing a disclosure in The Advertiser Thursday that Patterson was being supported by the KKK.

"The state of Alabama learned through documentary evidence published in The Montgomery Advertiser this morning that John Patterson has the active support of the Ku Klux Klan and welcomes it," Wallace said. "Alabama learned this morning that its attorney general has been secretly wrapped in a bedsheet with the Grand Dragon of the Klan and refers to him in writing as 'friend.'"

"The last time the Ku Klux Klan elected a politician in Alabama his name was Hugo L. Black," Wallace continued. "The Klan's new candidate is John Patterson."

Wallace said if the KKK should succeed in electing Patterson governor "that triumphs may well lead to the revival of the Klan."

"Patterson chatters about the gangster ghosts of Phenix City while he himself is rolling with the new wave of the Klan and its terrible tradition of lawlessness," Wallace added. "Patterson's state campaign manager, Charles Meriwether, was exposed today as an old China hand in the notorious Crump machine of Memphis, Tenn. Look in that bedsheet and find the triplets Patterson, the Klan and Boss Crump."

While Wallace continued to hammer away on the KKK issue, Patterson was en route back to Alabama to open his runoff campaign.

The attorney general arrived in Montgomery by plane Thursday night from Los Angeles, Calif., where he had appeared on a television program honoring Hugh Bentley of Phenix City.

Patterson's only comment on the KKK charges was made in Los Angeles where he was quoted as saying he did not know "anybody named Shelton." This was in response to the charge that KKK Grand Dragon R. M. (Bobby) Shelton was working for Patterson.

The attorney general kicks off his campaign Friday with a "hand-shaking" tour of Elmore County. Leaders in Patterson's campaign have indicated the attorney general will spend most of his campaign on similar hand-shaking tours and making informal appearances throughout the state.

Wallace Asserts Patterson Win May Revive Klan

George C. Wallace said in a statewide television address Friday night that if John Patterson is elected governor the Ku Klux Klan "will have achieved a success that might attract many thousands of new members."

"If Mr. Patterson is elected, there will be a revival of the Klan," Wallace warned. "My opponent's election would put starch in all those dirty bedsheets."

Making his second major address of the runoff campaign for governor, Wallace was sharply critical of Patterson's affiliation with the KKK.

Turning to another issue, Wallace noted that Patterson's campaign manager, Charles Meriwether of Birmingham, "now admits that he is a former member of the famous Crump machine in Memphis, Tenn."

"There you have it, my friends—Boss Crump, and the Grand Dragon of the Klan—both working like Trojans to put Mr. Patterson in power as governor," Wallace added.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, under heavy attack for his political connections with the Ku Klux Klan, issued the first statement Friday since those attacks began while on a hand-shaking tour of Elmore County.

Patterson repeated the charge that state funds are being wasted, adding:

"During the next four years we are going to take the huge sums that have been going down the drain and use them for adequate pensions for our aged citizens, better salaries for our state teachers, improved health facilities and other essential state services."

He made no mention of the Klan issue.

HIT HARDEST

It was on the Ku Klux Klan issue that Wallace hit hardest in his address. And he issued a ringing challenge to Patterson to answer several questions relating to the KKK. Wallace said:

"To clear that (the issue) up, let John Patterson tell the people the following:

"1. That, if elected, he would steadfastly oppose repeal of the 1949 Anti-Masking law.

"2. That he would never appoint a Klansman to public office.

"3. Tell Alabama that he was mistaken when he told the Los Angeles Times Wednesday that he didn't even know a man named Bob Shelton (the Grand Dragon of the KKK)."

"Let us watch closely to see what Mr. Patterson will tell us about this," Wallace added.

The candidate said the KKK in Alabama is "controllable" at present.

STILL DISCREDITED

"It is still discredited by the crimes and brutalities it committed as it rode the night in the past," he continued. "But if my opponent is elected with Klan support, Alabama will be faced with a revival of the Klan."

"The Klan wants what it had in the 1920's—political power extending from Alabama to Oregon," Wallace continued. "The Klan wants to grow until it makes every office seeker in Alabama doubt that he can be elected without the Klan's seal of approval."

"And right here, let me remind you that the last time the Klan elected a man in Alabama, that man was Hugo L. Black, now a justice of the United States Supreme Court," he recalled. "That was a generation ago, and Alabama is still paying the price. And today, the heir and assign of Hugo Black's former Klan support is John Patterson."

Wallace said he knew that "many fine, upright men and women" were supporting Patterson and that he understood that they will "have a hard time believing or understanding what has come to light."

'HUMAN NATURE"

"It will be just human nature to try to explain it away, or to say that it's true but that my opponent didn't know what he was doing—like when he would up owning stock in a loan shark operation," Wallace said.

The candidate said he thought "mothers and wives have a very special interest in the future of the Klan."

"There are a lot of pistol-toters and toughs among Klansmen, although all Klansmen are by no means bad," Wallace said. "If the Klan commences to grow, if its candidate for governor is elected, don't you suppose that joining the Klan will have a new appeal? This means a lot of young but misguided Alabamians might join up and get in trouble amidst the pistol-toters and whip-lashers riding the night."

CHIDED PATTERSON

Wallace also chided Patterson for leaving the state during the runoff campaign. The attorney general appeared on a television show in Los Angeles Wednesday night, the same night the story broke regarding the Klan.

Referring to this, Wallace noted that "Mr. Patterson, with only two weeks of the campaign left, was so confident that he had the election won that he was out in the state of California."

'SO SURE'

"As a matter of fact, my opponent is so sure that he's got your vote sewed up that he hasn't considered it necessary to make a single speech to you since May 6," Wallace continued.

TV Panel Invites Runoff Candidates

A question-and-answer panel series for runoff candidates for the three statewide offices will be presented by a local TV station beginning Sunday, May 18, and continuing through Sunday, June 1.

The panel, composed of four local citizens, will question the candidates on issues pertinent to the office they are seeking, Bill Henry, WSFA-TV news commentator said. The 30-minute program will begin at 2 p.m. each Sunday.

Henry, who will serve as moderator for the panel, said the station had received commitments from all the candidates except gubernatorial candidate John Patterson.

He said Patterson's headquarters was contacted during the past week, but as yet had not replied.

The series calls for secretary of state candidates Betty Frink and Charles Matthews to appear on the first program. Candidates for lieutenant governor, Albert Boutwell and E. W. Skidmore, will appear on the May 25 program. The schedule also calls for gubernatorial candidates John Patterson and George Wallace to appear June 1.

Serving as panelists for the three programs will be the Rev. T. H. Thrasher, Carl Reed, Marie Futrell, and John Davies.

Fate Of State 3rd Party May Hinge On Spring Primaries

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

The fate which might develop in Alabama two years hence may be determined in the Democratic primaries this spring.

And the strong party loyalty oath readopted a week ago by the outgoing State Democratic Executive Committee may be a deciding factor.

Besides picking the Democratic nominees for governor and other state and lesser offices, in the May primary and the June 3 runoff, the voters will elect a new committee to govern party affairs for the next four years.

The 72 members of the new committee—eight from each congressional district--will write the ground rules for the 1960 presidential race in Alabama.

MANY DISQUALIFIED

Democrats who voted the Republican ticket in the 1956 election are disqualified as candidates in the primaries this year. So are those who voted Democrat but still 'openly and publicly" opposed the party's nominees, or those who refused to vote for the Democratic presidential ticket and marked their ballots only for other offices.

Those who do seek office in the primaries this year must bind themselves to go along with the Democratic Party in the general election in November.

Theoretically at least, the newly elected state committee will be composed of Democrats sworn to allegiance to the national party.

But there may be some who will try to repeal the loyalty pledge in 1960. One reason for that would be to leave the presidential electors free to support an independent southern ticket.

Unless the oath of allegiance is changed, candidates running for elector two years from now must pledge support of all Democratic nominees, including the presidential and vice presidential candidates chosen at the national convention.

Without the oath, they would be free to support a third party as the electors did in 1947 when they voted for the Thurmond-protest against Harry Truman's racial policies.

They hoped that year, as some do now, to keep both the Democratic and Republican presidential nominees from getting a majority of the electoral votes, thus throwing the election into the House of Representatives.

ELECTORS FREE AGENTS

Actually, the loyalty pledge cannot keep an elector from voting for an independent presidential candidate. The courts have held electors are free agents with the right to vote for anyone they choose.

The late W. F. Turner of Montgomery signed the oath in 1956 but still cast his electoral vote for Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery for president and Sen. Herman Talmadge of Georgia for vice president.

But by signing the pledge in the primaries, candidates at least promise to support the national party. And if they repudiate that pledge, they can be read out of the party.

lehardt ll Tangle

STALLWORTH

With May 6 only 15 days away, the expected fireworks in Alabama politics began to pop yesterday.

Developments:

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt and State Sen. Albert Boutwell—both running for lieutenant governor—slammed into each other on the question of segregation legislation.

Judge George C. Wallace, before a huge crowd at a homecoming rally in Clayton, took note of what he called the "smear artists" working against him, but said he wouldn't be drawn into a name-calling contest.

State Rep. George Hawkins, whose knuckles were rapped last week by Gov. James E. Folsom, scheduled a statewide television broadcast to "reply" to the governor.

In Lawrence County, Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd said liquor advertising should be outlawed "because it contaminates the minds of young people."

Mayor H. H. Dees of Atmore defended George Wallace's right to claim credit for the Industrial Development Act passed by the Legislature in 1951.

Laurie Battle, ex-Congressman from Birmingham, scheduled a television speech and rally in Montgomery tonight. A spokesman said the rally "will not be a staged rally carefully programmed for best television effects . . . it will be an easy-going old-fashioned political rally . . . where the featured attraction is the candidate's speech."

The Boutwell-Engelhardt fight broke out when Engelhardt accused Boutwell of hanging back on segregation legislation. But Boutwell retorted that Engelhardt's proposal would have been thrown out by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Said Engelhardt in Montgomery:

"The surest way to block integration is to cut off money to the schools . . . but Boutwell didn't join our side until 1957 when the private school plan was passed."

Engelhardt said he sponsored an amendment in 1953 to cut off state funds for integrated schools, but the measure was tabled with both Boutwell and State Sen. E. W. Skidmore—another candidate for lieutenant governor—voting to table it.

Boutwell said in Birmingham that the Senate "very wisely" tabled the amendment because it was "unconstitutional and would have been useless" as offered.

Boutwell said the amendment was not offered by Engelhardt, but was sponsored "by the senator from Wilcox" and was similar to the Virginia school placement law which recently was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

At his homecoming in Clayton, Wallace ripped into his opponents in the governor's race for contending that the Industrial Development Act was not his own.

He pointed out that he introduced, sponsored it, and got it passed, and that names of the co-sponsors (Harrison and Hawkins) were added later.

Stores in Barbour County were closed for the rally. Former Gov. Chauncey Sparks introduced Wallace at the rally.

The Hawkins speech tomorrow night culminates a series of statements from Hawkins, Governor Folsom, and Candidate Carl Harrison. The sequence:

Hawkins, Folsom's floor leader in the House, isued a statement last week saying there would be "new faces" in his cabinet if he is elected governor, and that he would have no "holdovers." Some people took this as a slap at Folsom.

Folsom came back with a statement, saying if any of his cabinet members had any had any thoughts of trying to stay in office under another governor, "they will automatically be fired."

Then Harrison joined the act, saying he had proposed the "new faces" thing first.

Hawkins came back over the week-end, promising a response to Folsom, but, ignoring Harrison.

So, tomorrow night, comes Hawkins' "answer" to Folsom, over a statewide telecast originating from Birmingham.

The Atmore mayor, Mr. Dees, bore down on the Industrial Development Act, which Wallace calls "The Wallace Act."

Dees said virtually everyone has referred to the law as the Wallace Act "except two candidates for governor who at this late date found that they had their names added to the authorship, obviously because they know the Wallace Act was a popular one."

In North Alabama, Mr. Todd leveled his blast at "large Sunday corporation newspapers," asserting that the papers were representing "a large group of Wall Streeters rather than the common man, thus they are backing candidates in this race repersenting the same people."

Besides passing a law forbidding liquor advertising in newspapers, Todd said he would make it unlawful for liquor companies "peddling their goods in this state" to have agents in Alabama.

Schedules of some of the candidates today:

WALLACE—Brundidge at 10 a.m., Luverne at 11:30 a.m., Brantley at 1 p.m., Greenville at 3 p.m., Georgiana at 4:30 p.m., and Monroeville at 7:30 p.m.

PATTERSON—Livingston at 9 a.m., York at 10 a.m., Demopolis at 11:15 p.m., Linden at 1:15 p.m., Butler at 2:45 p.m., and Chatom at 4:30 p.m.

OWEN—Lafayette at 10 a.m., Roanoke at 11:30 a.m., Camp Hill at 1 p.m., Heflin at 3 p.m., and Oxford at 4:30 p.m.

FAULKNER—Double Springs at 9 a.m., Moulton at 10:30 a.m., Landersville at 11:30 a.m., Mount Hope at noon, Russellville at 1:30 p.m., Cherokee at 3:30 p.m., and Lexington at 7:30 p.m.

HAWKINS—Phenix City at 9 a.m., Eufaula at 10:30 a.m., Dothan at 12:15 p.m., Geneva at 1:45 p.m., Enterprise at 2:40 p.m., Elba at 3:40 p.m., Opp at 4:35 p.m., and Florala at 5:30 p.m.

BATTLE—Speeches in Greenville, Andalusia and a rally in Montgomery, plus a television speech in Montgomery.

Hopefuls press for votes—

Wallace deplores bomb try; Faulkner in N. Alabama

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Expansion of the Wallace Industrial Act to include counties as well as municipalities in a broad new program to help build up the state's economy was called for today by Judge George Wallace as he spoke to big crowds in heavy-voting North Alabama.

And Jimmy Faulkner was headed back to the ballot-rich North Alabama areas for a 7:30 night rally at Florence before taking off on a 51-stop "Faulkner Victory March" through the state in the final week of the gubernatorial campaign before next Tuesday's voting.

"MORE INDUSTRY is one of the solutions to our farm problem," declared Judge Wallace. "And I believe that the expansion of the Wallace Industrial Act to include counties, along with municipalities, will provide thousands of jobs for rural Alabamians."

Judge Wallace also expressed shock at the attempt to dynamite a Jewish synagogue in Birmingham yesterday, saying, "This act is deplorable and particularly so because it was aimed at the destruction of a place of worship."

He called for apprehension of those responsible and said they should "be punished with the maximum penalties provided by our laws in Alabama."

FAULKNER, whose "Victory Caravan" will move from "the fresh waters of North Alabama" where he was born to the "salt waters of the Gulf area" where he now lives, pledged in a TV speech in Birmingham last night to "put the full force of the governor's office behind reapportionment," if he is elected.

"Some talk about reapportioning the Legislature but they are not really for it," declared Faulkner, "except to try to get votes with."

When the caravan, made up of several hundred automobiles, rolls out of Florence tomorrow morning it will swing through much of North Alabama toward Gadsden for a 7:30 night rally. It will sweep on to Mobile for a night rally Thursday, back to Montgomery for a rally Friday night and then to Birmingham for an all-night gospel-singing meeting in Municipal Auditorium. The Blackwood Brothers and Statesmen Quartet will be with the caravan throughout the "Victory March."

Faulkner, who was runner-up to Gov. James E. Folsom four years ago, predicted his election, with his headquarters here saying he "never stopped running for governor after the 1954 election."

Faulkner asserted in his TV talk that most of the 200,000 posters his workers had placed along highways throughout the state had been torn down by "political enemies."

"I just told our friends not to worry about putting any more up because we don't have the money to throw away, and as long as there are hoodlums around ready to tear them down, there's no real purpose in putting them up."

The Bay Minette candidate said his supporters had been concentrating on automobile bumper stickers, but charged that "the opposition is now tearing them off."

JACK OWEN, president of the Public Service Commission, whose stock continued to rise as a gubernatorial candidate, again hit hard for reduced telephone rates, declaring a vote for him "very well might mean lower telephone rates for everybody and an average refund check of more than $35 for every telephone customer."

judicial, to give him the necessary stature for the job and the leadership qualities that Alabama needs at this crucial time."

Four years ago, Owen said, Southern Bell Telephone Co. was denied a rate increase by the Public Service Commission. However, he said the case was appealed by the company to Montgomery Circuit Court, which held that until the Alabama Supreme Court ruled on the case, the rate boost could be collected, with the money held in escrow.

He said the rate increase already collected amounts to more than $22 million, which Owen is insisting be refunded to the telephone users.

"Why is the Supreme Court waiting so long to rule on this case?" asked Owen. "Could it be that the court wants to see how interested voters are in this question? If so, a vote for Jack Owen will be a definite indication to the court that you want lower telephone rates and that you want your refund check."

Owen declared that, if elected, he would "ask the Supreme Court to rule on the case immediately."

Two more papers declare for Wallace

Two more newspapers—The Atmore Advance and The Walker County Times published at Jasper—have endorsed Judge George Wallace for governor.

In urging election of the Clayton Circuit Court judge, The Times said "George Wallace is the man of the hour for the South. Not yet 40, George Wallace has already stamped himself as the man who can lead the South's fight in national conventions and other nationwide activities."

The Atmore paper said, "The young, aggressive Wallace, in our opinion, has the experience in public affairs, both legislative and judicial, to give him the necessary stature for the job and the leadership qualities that Alabama needs at this crucial time."

Hometown paper endorses McKay

State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. got a boost in his race for attorney general from his home town newspaper, The Sylacauga Advance, which endorsed his candidacy by declaring:

"The attorney general's office requires a man whose prime concern is the protection of the interests of his clients, the people of Alabama. Charles McKay will do just that."

The editorial stated McKay, who defeated Gov. James E. Folsom for Democratic national committeeman, has rendered "outstanding" service in the Legislature.

ed governor, he would "take whatever steps necessary to see that telephone rates are lowered, regardless of the courts."

LAURIE BATTLE, who concentrated his campaign for governor in his home bailiwick of Jefferson yesterday, promised Alabama voters an "hour-glass" state government as part of his "moral and political revolution," if he is elected.

"I'm going to turn the Capitol upside down, shake it, use a vacuum cleaner on it, and when I put it back together again it will be transparent," declared Battle.

The former Ninth District congressman said "I am going to bring a degree of democracy to statement government that this state has never seen before."

Battle went to Mobile today for a 6 p.m. TV address and

JOHN PATTERSON, whose campaign for governor got a boost from the endorsement of The Birmingham Post-Herald also pushed his vote bid in heavy-populated North Alabama.

Speaking in the industrial Tri-Cities, Patterson declared that as governor he "will fight to the utmost any attempt to hamstring or hurt organized labor in any way."

Patterson was introduced by Hugh Robertson, a Tri-Cities labor leader. The crowd was estimated by Circuit Clerk Charles Young at more than 1000 persons. Patterson added that he would fight any attempt by the federal government to curtail TVA and would "make an all-out effort to push through reapportionment."

Declaring he is a firm believer in strict competitive bidding on all state purchases, the attorney general said "political favoritism is costing the people of Alabama millions of dollars."

GEORGE HAWKINS, pressing his quest for votes at Huntsville and in upstate regions, continued to pound away on his program for legislative reapportionment.

Hawkins said Alabamians repeatedly rejected the 67 senator plan. He said he considers it "dead" as a reapportionment method.

He said a fair reapportionment plan could gain public acceptance. But to put it through, he said, "we'll need a North Alabama governor with the know-how."

A. W. TODD, zipping along on a 20-stop speaking schedule in pushing his bid for the governorship, hit back at those who criticized him for sending telegrams to U. S. Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and for making trips to Washington to make personal protests.

"My protests have saved Alabama farmers 250,000 acres of cotton allotments," declared Todd. "If the agriculture commissioners before me had sent some protests, we'd have more acre as alloted for cotton in this acres alloted for cotton in this humble farmer one acre of cotton, it will be worth 100 telegrams a day."

Todd, who was campaigning through Central Alabama, said some of his opponents charged "the reason I have done a good job as state agriculture commissioner is that I have been running for governor. I say to them, if so, maybe the agriculture commissioners before me should have been running for governor, too."

SHEAREN ELEBASH, who brought his campaign for governor back to Birmingham with a TV speech last night, stressed "survival and security" as the two most important problems facing Alabamians.

He said, if elected, he could enter the governor's office "without any entanglements."

"Survival depends on our being able to stand up to the Communists without and within," declared Elebash. "We've got to be aware enough and trained Communist-lined organizations, such as the NAACP, and to contribute trained minds—military and non-military— to fight our natural enemies."

Elebash said the problem of security means our ability to provide jobs and markets.

TODAY'S GUBERNATORIAL candidates schedules:

HARRISON — South Alabama and Montgomery area.

HAWKINS—Mount Hope, Russellville, Belgreen, Red Bay, Vina, Hamilton, Sulligent, Vernon, Millport, and Holt rally, Tuscaloosa.

OWEN—Dothan.

PATTERSON—Tuscumbia, Cherokee, Red Bay, Russellville, Phil Campbell, Haleyville, Double Springs and Jasper.

TODD—West Blocton, Centreville, Maplesville, Clanton, Thorsby, Jemison, Calera, Columbiana, Hayneville, Leeds, Odenville, Pell City, Lincoln, Talladega, Sycamore, Sylacauga and Childersburg.

WALLACE—Fort Payne, Centre, Glencoe, Piedmont and Gadsden.

Wallace sweeps another straw poll

Judge George Wallace led for governor in a straw poll of the Albertville Lions Club, getting 15 votes to 7 for Jimmy Faulkner. Patterson got 5; Owen and Todd 2 each and Crommelin, Battle, Hawkins and Walker 1 each.

The New Campaign For Governor Begins

THE *Montgomery Advertiser* is nothing if not candid.

Therefore: John Patterson has almost every advantage on paper at this stage that a candidate can have.

Patterson has one obvious disadvantage. That disadvantage is that his opponent is one of the best campaigners in recent Alabama political history—a gamecock in every way.

THE people have, by their vote in the first primary, narrowed their choice to Patterson and Wallace.

The final choice has not been made.

WALLACE faces an uphill fight (just as both he and Patterson faced to overcome Faulkner to win the runoff positions).

Wallace knows that. But being a gamecock, he will simply fight harder. If the front runner in the first primary always and inevitably won in the runoff, there would never be any reason to have a runoff and there would be no provision in the law for it.

New issues will be introduced in the runoff. With 12 of the candidates eliminated, the people will get a much better look at both Patterson and Wallace. We expect that presently Alabama will make some discoveries about both men.

That's never a mistake.

Let us have at it.

Wallace Says Folsom Did Not Give Him Support

By The Associated Press

The runoff candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination swung actively into their second campaigns Monday.

"A complete overhaul of the insurance business in Alabama" was promised by Circuit Judge George Wallace.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson told campaign workers at Decatur Monday "Our strength since the first primary has grown by leaps and bounds, and we are gaining by the hour."

The attorney general added, "The vote that the citizens of Alabama gave me was convincing evidence that the will of the whole people is for honesty and decency in government, maintainance of our racial way of life, resolute action against the loan sharks, the grafters and corruptionists ,and advancement of our state on every front."

Speaking at the annual convention of the Alabama Assn. of Insurance Agents in Birmingham, Wallace said that if elected his first order of business would be a review of Alabama's insurance laws.

"If I am elected," he continued, "my administration will be known as the Wallace administration. It won't be known by any past governor's name."

The Clayton jurist added he doesn't know who received Gov. James E. Folsom's support in last Tuesday's primary, but "I know he did not support George Wallace . . . "

Alabama Governor's Race In Smut-and-Smear Stage

Rough Campaign Tactics Crop Up In 14-Man Fight for $25,000 Job

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 12—Alabama's gubernatorial campaigns always get rough in the stretch drive and the present one, which has only three weeks to go before May 6 Democratic primary balloting, is running true to form.

Already the 14-man tussle for the $25,000-a-year governorship—that's what the job will pay when a new governor takes over at Montgomery next January—has reached the smut-and-smear and name-calling stage. The governor now gets $12,000 year.

The daily newspapers, particularly the Birmingham News, are being assailed by some of the candidates, notably by State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd.

Todd has blasted what he calls "the big corporation newspaper," taking exception to published reports, based on opinions voiced by seasoned observers throughout the state, that he's running third or fourth instead of first, as he claims.

Jimmy Faulkner, runner-up to Gov. Folsom four years ago and generally considered the man to beat in the present race, has pounced on one editor—Ed Field of the Selma Times-Journal.

Faulkner, who is a veteran newspaperman and publisher of the highly successful weekly Baldwin Times at Bay Minette, in addition to other publishing, radio and business activities, whammed Editor Field because of editorial criticism of Faulkner carried in the Selma paper, which is supporting Judge George Wallace of Clayton, also a very strong contender for the governorship.

Faulkner, who is a former president of the Alabama Press Assn., lauded newspapermen generally, saying that "99 per cent of them are ethical."

Judge Wallace, who has proved to be one of the most effective campaigners ever to hit the hustings in Alabama, is fighting mad over "smear and smut" spreaders seeking to cut down his strength.

One of the scatter-sheets circulated against Wallace charged him with being "wishy-washy" on the segregation issue.

The Clayton jurist, who prides himself on his stand to maintain segregation—even threatening to jail FBI agents and other federal operatives if they "start nosing around in my circuit"—declared that "if the Brownell brownshirts come down here with bayonets on the ends of their rifles to enforce integration in our schools, they'll be pointing them at empty school buildings."

Laws on Books

Alabama already has enacted laws, including an amendment to the state constitution, empowering any local school board to close a school if threatened with tensions or violence, much less the threat of occupation by federal troops.

Aside from Faulkner, Wallace and Todd, other gubernatorial aspirants among those in the top bracket for the governorship are John Patterson, attorney general; Jack Owens, president of the public service commission; and Karl Harrison, Columbiana attorney and veteran legislator.

The other gubernatorial candidates are Laurie Battle of Birmingham, former Ninth District congressman; George Hawkins, Gadsden attorney and legislator; Shearen Elebash, Montgomery businessman and entertainer; retired Admiral John Crommelin of Wetumpka; Winston Gullatte, Selma insurance man, who ran four years ago; the Rev. Billy Walker of Crotwell, a Baptist minister; W. E. Dodd, Bessemer millwright and dairyman, and Ralph Price, Louisville insurance salesman.

ALABAMA

Jack Owen pushes for right-to-work

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Gubernatorial Candidate Jack Owen continued to draw bigger crowds and get louder applause as he pounded hard his all-out support of the right-to-work law in Northeast Alabama today, while the 13 other aspirants beat the bushes for votes in other areas.

Addressing a rally estimated at more than 1000 persons at the Florence Courthouse last night, Owen pledged to "use the full influence of the governor's office" to push to completion a Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway link. He declared this would "bring new wealth to the Tri-Cities and all the other cities and towns of this area, as well as to all of Alabama."

OWEN, president of the Public Service Commission, told the crowd the right-to-work law "does not hurt organized labor and acutally helps the working man by attracting more industries to create more jobs and more payrolls."

John Patterson's campaign for governor got a boost from the weekly Greene County Democrat, which endorsed his candidacy and declared that gangsters and loan sharks want to defeat him. The paper said "Nobody is for John Patterson, except the people" and asserted that "the so-called professional politicans" are against him.

Patterson, who renewed his attacks on "vice and corruption," in a swing through the Black Belt yesterday, today pushed his campaign in St. Clair County.

JIMMY FAULKNER, runner-up to Gov. James E. Folsom four years ago, said there is less likelihood of a runoff in this year's gubernatorial election, with 14 men running, than there would be with as few as five aspirants in the race. The Democratic primary election is May 6.

Faulkner made the statement as he pushed ahead with the second day of campaigning in heavy-voting Jefferson County and predicted he will be Alabama's next governor.

"If there were only five candidates running, almost everybody could tell you who they are," he added. But with 14 running, not many people can tell you who all of them are.

"Forty per cent of the people are going to vote for the winner, and I can give you a good idea of who that will be May 6. I don't intend to sound like I'm boasting, but I say with all sincerity that I'm going to be your next governor."

SEVERAL of the gubernatorial candidates, along with scores of aspirants for other state and local offices, addressed a big turnout at a barbecue rally last night at Geneva.

And all the candidates for governor, together with those for other offices, have been invited to a statewide political rally being sponsored by the Decatur Junior Chamber of Commerce. It is set for 4 p.m. Saturday (tomorrow) in the Morgan County Coliseum at Decatur. Leonard Hudson, Decatur druggist, is rally co-chairman.

GEORGE WALLACE, Karl Harrison, Shearen Elebash, John Crommelin and Ralph Price were the gubernatorial candidates addressing the Geneva rally, which attracted a crowd estimated at approximately 3000. It was sponsored by the American Legion and the Geneva County High School senior class.

Price was booed and jeered when he accused Judge Wallace, strong segregationist, of seeking the Negro vote.

Wallace, who spoke immediately after Price, emphasized that "All of my public life I have devoted myself to helping the mentally ill of this state. I shall continue to aid the mentally ill."

The Clayton judge earlier had hit hard again at "smut and smear" spreaders.

BOTH JUDGE WALLACE and State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd were criticized by Price, who also assailed the Folsom administration.

Hawkins declared much of the current governor's race "has been conducted like a carnival." His offer to debate the issue of law enforcement with Judge Wallace, he said, "could clear the air and provide an opportunity to bring before the people issues of critical importance."

Harrison told the crowd he is campaigning "the most democratic way," describing his method, which the people seem to like, as "the walking, handshaking, man-on-the-street" type.

Later in a TV speech at Dothan, Harrison urged "Alabama move quickly to aid its forgotten citizens—the mentally ill." He said the present plight of the mentally ill and mentally retarded in this state is "shocking."

"THERE IS LITTLE blue sky on the horizon either," added Harrison, who is chairman of the Legislature's interim health committee, which is making a study of the mental health problem in Alabama. "The obsolete buildings, outmoded facilities and overcrowded and inadequately staffed institutions which serve our mental patients will remain this way, unless bold action is planned and executed."

Another of the gubernatorial aspirants—the Rev. Billy Walker, Baptist preacher, sent a telegram to Judge Wallace saying he would like to debate the issue of law enforcement with him. He said he would like to debate this and "the entire segregation issue" with the Clayton judge, who has campaigned hard on this issue.

WALKER URGED the debate, if held, be carried on a state-wide TV network and offered to share expense of such program.

Elebash said "the office of governor is not for sale." He asserted that some of the other candidates in their race are obligated by large sums of money they are spending on their campaigns.

LAURIE BATTLE pressed his campaign today into Etowah County, holding "open house" from 2 to 5 p.m. in the Reich Hotel at Gadsden. He also addressed the Gadsden Civitan Club, predicting "I expect to lead the ticket May 6."

"My sound, forward-looking and comprehensive program and the overwhelming response my campaigning is receiving all over the state, gives me every reason to believe I will do so," said Battle.

A 100-car motorcade will escort Battle from Gadsden to Anniston for formal opening of campaign headquarters there Saturday morning and an area-wide rally.

Todd, addressing a big turnout at Waterloo High School last night, bore down hard on the reapportionment issue and jabbed at Black Belters. C. T. Wilson, school principal, estimated the crowd at 2800, which he said was the largest ever gathered there.

"Some of my Black Belt opponents in this race come to North Alabama and say they are interested in reapportionment," said Todd. "I say I am much more than merely interested."

FAULKNER, campaigning with the Blackwood Brothers, spoke in East Lake and Woodlawn this morning, with a speech set for West End at 12:30 p.m. He had other talks scheduled for Powderly at 1:30 p.m.; Ensley at 2:45 p.m. Five Points West Shopping Center, 4:30 p.m. and a 7:30 night rally at Tarrant City Hall.

Faulkner will go to Talladega County Saturday, with appearances set for Childersburg at 10 a.m.; Sylacauga at 11:30 a.m.; Goodwater at 1:30 p.m.; Ashland at 3 p.m.; Talladega at 4:30 p.m. and a 7:30 night rally at Anniston.

OWEN — Cherokee, Barton, City and Leeds.
Schedules of the other guber-natorial candidates today were: Underwood. Battle—Tanner. Hawkins—Tuscaloosa. Patterson—Odenville, Springville, Ashville. Ragland, Pell City and Leeds. Wallace—Tuscaloosa area. Price—Sampson, Opp, Andalusia and Bradley.

Governor Aspirants Pressing Campaigns In North Alabama

"With the limitless natural resources in Alabama we can develop this into the richest industrial state in the nation," Agriculture and Industries Commissioner A. W. Todd said Saturday.

Todd launched his campaign for governor through Central Alabama. He pointed to his record in office as "a small example of the big things I will do when I am elected governor."

He said that the State Industrial Planning and Development Board of which he is a member, has brought new industries into the state which in all have meant a capital investment of $1,328,110,000. New jobs for 15,616 have been created.

Todd has a rally at Sheffield scheduled Monday night.

Rep. Karl Harrison meanwhile warned against "the election of an inexperienced but big promise-maker as governor."

"I have not run around the state shouting a bunch of impossible-to-fill promises but have offered my record of accomplishments in evidence that I will continue to press forward with a vigorous program which will make Alabama a better place to live in," said Harrison.

UNMATCHED RECORD

"Twelve years in the Alabama House and Senate gives me an unmatched record in knowing not only what our state needs most but how best to answer these needs through a workable legislative program."

Harrison will be in North Alabama this week.

Rep. George Hawkins promised an audience at Geraldine that if elected governor he will "reapportion not just your legislature, but the state benefits that come from your tax dollar."

"The populated areas are carrying the tax load," he said in the North Alabama appearance, "but Black Belt politicians aren't giving you your fair share of the benefits."

"No governor from outside the populated sections of the state—and that includes not just north Alabama, but the wiregrass and the cities—has ever fought for reapportionment," Hawkins declared. His schedule for this week calls for 58 speeches.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, also stumping through North Alabama, said he has proved as attorney general that he will fight organized crime and will preserve segregation laws in Alabama.

Patterson said he has stopped the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People from operating in the state.

"I have fought continuously against loan sharks, gambling and illegal spending by the state government," he declared.

ORGANIZED VICE

"I will stamp out organized vice and crime wherever it exists or attempts to raise its head. Also, I will get the taxpayer his money's worth for the taxes paid and I will have an honest administration."

The gubernatorial candidate will be in Scottsboro Monday and DeKalb County Tuesday. He will attend the state Parent-Teacher Assn. meeting at Tuscaloosa Wednesday.

Circuit Judge George Wallace promised a crackdown on lottery racketeers in a week-end speech at Clanton.

"My name is on the bill as sponsor of the only measure passed in Alabama that ever put a single gangster out of business," Wallace said, "and that includes Phenix City gangsters."

EXPRESSWAY SYSTEM

Former U.S. Rep. Laurie Battle meanwhile promised Alabama a multi-million dollar system of expressways, hardtop roads "and more jobs for every section of the state."

Battle scheduled a Saturday night barbecue at Gardendale, north of Birmingham. He said his program "will be financed with the help of the multi-billion dollar federal highway program and will require a minimum outlay of capital by the state."

"It is a program designed to get Alabama in gear with the supersonic age and help stop needless slaughter on our highways," Battle added.

Patterson Renews Blast At Folsom

Atty. Gen. John Patterson continued his verbal onslaught against the Folsom administration here Saturday night but made no mention of "underhand activities" in his opponents' camps.

Patterson had said earlier in the week had implied that such information would be forthcoming at the Montgomery rally, and similar reports were made by spokesmen in his campaign headquarters.

The campaigning attorney general, however, stuck primarily to the general text of speeches he has delivered during the past few weeks of his bid for the governorship.

He accused the administration of Gov. James E. Folsom of wasting, "20 to 25 cents of each taxpayer's dollar." "It is being wasted, squandered . . . thrown to the winds," he declared.

The Alabama treasury, Patterson told a crowd gathered on the steps of the state capitol, reminded him "of a water bucket with holes in the bottom."

"You have to dip like mad to get a drink before it all runs out," he said. "That's our state treasury."

He said state funds were being used to buy fancy cars, air planes, yachts, cattle ranches and trips around the world for "friends of the administration."

"We need to cut out the padded contracts and the commissions paid on jobs done by political favorites," he continued. "With that done we'll have enough money in the state treasury to take care of higher teacher's salaries, higher old age pensions, better schools and roads."

Newspapers, he said, had criticized him for proposing $75 monthly payments to the aged. "Those same people were the ones who said we couldn't run the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) out of the state, and told us we couldn't beat loan sharks in a lawsuit because they were too powerful, but we did it," he said.

Patterson stood about two feet to the right of the bronze star marking the spot where Confederate President Jefferson Davis was sworn into office.

He paid tribute to the Southern leader and said he was humbled by the thought of standing on the "spot where Davis took his oath of office."

Patterson said gangsters and the NAACP were "pouring funds into the campaign against me."

The "gangsters and racketeers," he said, were putting money into the campaign, "because they know we'll run them out of the state," and that the NAACP stand came "because they know how I stand on segregation."

Motorcades were escorted into Montgomery from Dothan, Birmingham, Selma and Tuscaloosa police said.

Numbered in the crowd were Lamar Murphy, cleanup sheriff from Phenix City; Newt Rains of Cullman, former Folsom liquor salesman appointee and organizer of the "strawberry pickets," during Folsom's last campaign; and former State Sen. Joe Foster of Huntsville.

New Voters Register On Final Day

As expected, there was a rush of prospective new voters before the Talladega County Board of Registrars Monday.

This is the last day that registration boards in Alabama open their doors to prospective registrants before the May 6 primary.

About 50 persons had contacted the local board seeking to register in the first hour and a half the board was open, said Mrs. Thomas Cooley of Talladega. Mrs. Cooley is a board member.

Of the estimated 50, two were Negroes, Mrs. Cooley said.

Shealey Limbaugh of Childersburg is chairman of the county board of registrars.

Alabama Runoff Slated Tuesday

Wallace Claims Patterson Has KKK Support

TO SELECT GOVERNOR

By WILLIAM O. TOME
United Press International Staff

BIRMINGHAM, May 31.—Alabama Democrats determine the state's governor for the next four years in a runoff primary Tuesday and also will vote on a controversial loyalty oath carrying possible national implications for 1960.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Circuit Judge George Wallace, survivors of a 10-man field in the May 6 Democratic primary, are matched for the party gubernatorial nomination in this predominantly Democratic state to succeed Gov. James E. Folsom.

The loyalty oath battle is between its supporters among candidates for the state Democratic Executive Committee and their opponents, or states' righters. The oath demands a pledge of allegiance to both state and national party candidates and is opposed on grounds it could commit Alabama to supporting a pro-civil rights presidential candidate.

The states rights faction has won 32 of the 72 committee seats and is assured of another while the loyalists are sure of taking 29, leaving 10 in doubt.

Other Candidates

Voters will also choose a new lieutenant governor, with State Senators Albert Boutwell of Birmingham and E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa in the running, and a new secretary of state with State Representative Charles Mathews of Ashland paired against pretty housewife Bettye Frink of Birmingham.

The runoff will be the windup of what became an increasingly bitter campaign with Judge Wallace accusing his opponent of having Ku Klux Klan support.

Mr. Patterson, making his first actual race for statewide office—he had been nominated without opposition for attorney general—has concentrated since the primary on hand-shaking his way about the state, ignoring Wallace's charges.

The youthful attorney general, who like his opponent has not yet reached 40, admitted he knew a Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa, who has been described as a Ku Klus Klan leader but denied he knew Shelton was affiliated with the Klan.

Other than that statement, Mr. Patterson has steered away from making any comment on Judge Wallace's accusation.

Judge Wallace, who managed Governor Folsom's campaign in 1954, made his pitch for anti-Folsom votes by stating that he had "broken" with the Governor three years ago and would eject any Folsom followers from office if elected.

Each has promised to uphold segregation during the next four years, which may be the most eventful in Alabama history as far as the race issue is concerned.

Cites NAACP Action

Mr. Patterson, who led the field in 46 of Alabama's 67 counties during the primary, points to his action in having the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People barred from operating in the state. That case is now under appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Wallace at one time said he would jail any FBI agent who might look into possible civil rights violations in his home county.

The loyalty oath, which has drawn almost as much interest as the race for the gubernatorial nomination, could affect Alabama's actions in the next presidential election year.

Should the states righters win, they could conceivably make their disapproval of any liberal Democratic candidate known by a revolt similar to that of the Dixiecrats in 1948, although they have disavowed any intention of bolting the party.

House record shows

Wallace has stiffened views on segregation

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 1—Circuit Judge George Wallace, now running for governor in a substantial measure on a segregation platform, apparently has stiffened his views on the subject since he was in the Legislature.

During his service as Barbour County House member in 1951, the official House journal reveals, Judge Wallace voted to kill a pro-segregation amendment to the education appropriation bill.

The amendment was offered by Sen. Sam Engelhardt, and was backed by the Black Belt's House members almost to the man. Judge Wallace voted to table the amendment.

HERE, IN the official words of the House journal, is what happened:

"Mr. Engelhardt offered the following amendment to the bill, H 263, as amended:

Amend Sec. 15 of H. B. 263 by adding the following:

"Provided, that if the Supreme Court of the United States renders any judgment or decision which effectually nullifies the requirements of Art. XIV of the constitution respecting separate schools for white and colored children this act shall be of no further force or effect, and it shall be unlawful for any person or officer to allot or pay any appropriation made herein after such judgment or decision has been rendered.

"On motion by Mr. Harrison of Shelby, the amendment offered by Mr. Engelhardt was laid upon the table; yeas 66, nays 25."

THE JOURNAL went on to identify those voting for and against the motion to table. Judge Wallace's name was listed among the 66 favoring tabling.

A check of the 1951 House journal reveals other aspects of Judge Wallace's record.

Late in January, 1951, the Legislature was called into special session. It was to consider legislation setting up a joint legislative committee to make a top-to-bottom investigation of the release of hundreds of hardened criminals from Alabama prisons on pardons and paroles in 1949 and 1950.

When the investigating committee bill finally reached the House floor, according to the journal, Judge Wallace became active.

He waged a stubborn, but losing, fight first to block passage of the bill and later on to weaken it.

The bill, however, was passed. An investigation which brought to light full details of the sordid story of the so-called pardon and parole scandals of 1949-50 was conducted.

Later on, during the regular session, the House passed a bill recommended by the investigating committee. It sought to strengthen the pardon and parole law so that a repetition of what happened in 1949 and 1950 could not happen again.

Judge Wallace, the record showed, voted against the bill.

DURING THE PAST 30 or more years many new and increased taxes have been imposed. But during the same period there has been but one bill passed giving the general public the benefit of a tax reduction. That was in 1951 when the Legislature passed the bill reducing the automobile license tag cost to $3.

Judge Wallace voted against the bill when it came up for House passage.

THE RECORD discloses also that when the House was considering the bill increasing the sales tax from 2 to 3 cents, Judge Wallace sought to put over several amendments. Some of them proposed to earmark certain amounts of the proposed new revenue for salary increases for classroom teachers.

When the bill itself came up for a final vote, Judge Wallace voted against it.

THIS IS THE SECOND and concluding article on Judge Wallace's legislative record, as shown by his votes recorded in the House journals.

A previous story listed his voting on important or key measures in the 1949 and 1950 sessions.

This article deals exclusively with how Judge Wallace voted in 1951, which was his last session as a lawmaker.

Voting records of other candidates who have served in the Legislature will be given in later articles. They include former Sen. Jimmy Faulkner of Baldwin, Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah, and Rep. Karl Harrison of Shelby.

The voting record of Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, when he represented Franklin, Marion and Colbert Counties in the 1951 and 1953 Senate, already has been given.

THE JOURNAL shows that Judge Wallace answered present on each opening roll call during the 1951 organizational and special session, and also during the regular session.

Bills he offered were, in some instances, similar to those he sponsored in 1947 and 1949.

He sponsored again legislation providing educational benefits to certain disabled veterans and dependents and survivors of veterans.

He offered bills prohibiting numbering of ballots, authorizing confiscation and destruction of pistols after a person has been convicted of carrying concealed weapons and prohibiting possession and transportation of lottery paraphernalia.

JUDGE WALLACE voted to raise pay of most of the Persons administration cabinet officers from $5700 to $10,000.

During the regular session Judge Wallace was present but did not vote on a resolution which would have raised pay of legislators from $20 to $25 a day.

He did not vote on a motion to elect members of the Building Commisison and members of the Committee on Public Accounts.

Judge Wallace voted to increase the gas tax in Montgomery 1 cent a gallon. He refrained from voting on H. 33 providing for the arrest and eradication of contagious and infectious diseases of animals.

He did not vote on a bill making a pscial appropriation of $10,000 for the Milk Control Board, or on H. 189 providing for payment of license taxes on a monthly declining basis.

He voted to reduce the powers and duties of justices of the peace. Although present, Wallace did not vote on H. 36 amending the Constitution to provide a state bonus for World War veterans.

The judge did not vote on S. 18 regulating operations of livestock markets, and he refrained from voting on H. 241 promoting the poultry industry.

SENATE BILL 49, proposing a penalty on "Peeping Toms," received his favorable vote.

On a House Joint Resolution calling for relief from federal income taxation he refrained from voting.

When the House was considering a bill raising pay of all county commissioners, Judge Wallace voted for an amendment increasing the amount of the boost. When the bill came up for passage he did not vote.

He voted for all amendments to H. 325 regulating insurance brokers and salesmen. On the bill itself he voted "no."

Judge Wallace voted for H. 274 doubling cost of automobile drivers' licenses and he tried to get the House ways and means committee to make an immediate report to the House on H. 511, adding a 3 per cent tax on the retail price of alcoholic liquors.

Along with 72 others, Judge Wallace voted acceptance of a major amendment to H. 277 increasing and extending the powers of the barber commission. But on passage, he refrained from voting.

Also he did not vote on H. 427 proposing a heavier penalty for those found guilty of driving motor vehicles while under drivers' license suspension.

THE JUDGE did not vote on H. 61 providing legal counsel for the chief examiner of public accounts, or on H. 169 requiring all foreign corporations doing business in Alabama to maintain an office in this state.

On a bill requiring the listing in each county of all persons receiving public assistance Judge Wallace refrained from voting on it. Also he did not vote on H. 178 requiring parental consent for sons under 21 to wed.

A bill exempting from the sales tax merchandise sold by vending machines received a favorable vote from Judge Wallace.

On H. 773 proposing to reimburse ABC Board members of a former administration on a financial claim he did not vote.

Along with Reps. Hawkins of Etowah and Fite of Marion, Judge Wallace sponsored an amendment to the educational appropriation bill earmarking $600 each for across-the-board annual pay increase for school teachers.

Later he voted aye on an amendment sponsored by Reps. Miller and Hawkins of Etowah—along with virtually the entire House—giving teachers an annual pay increase of $300 a year.

ON ANOTHER OCCASION Judge Wallace voted against tabling HJR 95 calling for a "thorough investigation" of the financial poliices of the Auburn and University of Alabama athletic departments. The resolution lost, 57 to 15.

On H. 908, exempting certain property from ad valorem taxation, Judge Wallace did not vote on an amendment exempting property of fraternal organizations.

During consideration of S. 413, Judge Wallace offered an amendment providing for a House of 173 members with no county having fewer than two members nor more than 14.

On H. 918, another bill relating to legislative reapportionment, Judge Wallace refrained from voting. Also he did not vote on H. 245, tightening the law on drivers licenses.

Judge Wallace voted against HJR 122 calling on Alabama's congressional delegation to oppose efforts of the Price Stabilization Office in Washington to reduce price of beef cattle.

He voted against pay raises for deputy circuit solicitors and the state superintendent of education. He did not vote on the bill raising pay of circuit solocitors.

Judge Wallace voted against an appropriation for the Alabama Real Estate Commission.

He was present but did not vote on H. 444, requiring the immunization of dogs against rabies.

Also he failed to vote on S. 284, increasing pay of court reporters.

Bills increasing pay of circuit judges and abolishing bills of exception received a negative vote from Judge Wallace.

Judge Wallace refrained from voting on H. 754 exempting from taxation crushed limestone when used for fertilizer. He did not vote on a bill making it a special offense to sell infected hogs.

Judge Wallace voted against indefinite postponement of S. 385 outlawing bargain sales of cigarets. He later refrained from voting when the bill was passed.

14 IN ALABAMA RUNNING FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Predict June Runoff for Primary Leaders

Birmingham, Ala., May 4 (Special)—A near record field of 14 candidates for governor is entered for the Alabama Democratic primary Tuesday. A runoff June 3 for the two leaders in the primary is considered almost a certainty.

In 1954 Gov. James E. Folsom squeezed in without a runoff against a similarly bulky field, but none of the present candidates are conceded the vote getting abilities of the 6 foot 8 inch Folsom.

A governor may not succeed himself.

Considered front runners in the race for the nomination that is tantamount to election are James Faulkner, a weekly newspaper publisher; George Wallace, a circuit judge; John Patterson, state attorney general, son of Albert Patterson, whose assassination touched off the Phenix City gambling and vice cleanup in 1954, and A. W. Todd, state commissioner of agriculture who was handpicked by Gov. Folsom for that post in 1954 after the Democratic nominee had died.

Among other candidates is Karl Harrison, a state representative who was administration floor leader in the House during the 1951-55 term of Gov. Gordon Persons.

The field also includes State Rep. George Hawkins of Gadsden, who has a pro-labor voting record; Laurie Battle of Birmingham, who gave up a seat in Congress to run unsuccessfully against Sen. John Sparkman in 1954; Jack Owen, chairman of the Alabama Public Service commission, and Adm. John Crommelin [ret.].

All Back Segregation

There are few issues in the campaign. On the question of segregation the candidates differ only in degree, all being for it.

Patterson, as attorney general, has kept up a steady legal attack upon the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He also gained public notice by a series of injunction suits against alleged loan "shark" practices in the state and has fought alleged abuses in state buying by members of the Folsom administration.

Todd has devoted as much time to attacking Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson as he has to telling the voters what he plans to do for the state.

Adm. Crommelin has been attacking what he calls a "Jewish-Communist" conspiracy to take over the nation.

Committee Race Hot

Rivals for the nomination for lieutenant governor are E. W. Skidmore, Albert Boutwell, and Sam Englehardt, all state senators. The latter two are ardent segregationists.

There are heated races for election Tuesday to the state Democratic executive committee. The issue is whether to retain or discard the "loyalty oath" that put on Alabama Democrats the obligation to support any national party ticket or platform. With opposing slates in each congressional district, the outcome appears to be a toss-up. It is sufficiently close, however, to draw Sen. Sparkman back to the state to bolster the pro-oath adherents.

Registration all over the state has increased in the last year and about 900,000 voters are on the rolls. Negro registration has increased faster than white registration but registration records make accurate figures for the races difficult to reach.

Patterson, Labor Differ

The state AFL-CIO has indorsed all of the leading candidates for governor except Patterson. He reportedly told labor leaders that he would not pledge himself to call for repeal of the state's right-to-work law if he was elected, declaring that to be a matter for the legislature to deal with.

Altho Gov. Folsom announced last year that he and his wife were going on a tour of the Holy Land during this year's campaign, he has stuck pretty close to the state.

However, he is apparently taking no active part in the campaign.

Folsom defends his selection

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 26 Gov. James E. Folsom, in a prepared statement issued Sunday night, said he appointed Arch Ferrell of Phenix City as circuit solicitor on the recommendation of the late Sen. A. L. Patterson.

Folsom's statement also listed what he described as 10 accomplishments of his administration and stated, "The candidate I voted for is out of the race. I have religiously tried to stay out of the race and will continue to do so."

Folsom said he doesn't know what his critics mean by Folsomism but that he considers it no reflection on his two administrations.

"I have worked hard, have done the best of my ability and am proud of the record," he said.

HE STRESSED particularly in his statement aid to old people and a multi-million-dollar road building program.

"If this be Folsomism, make the most of it," he said. "I hope the next governor of Alabama does half as much for the people of Alabama."

The governor said he appointed Ferrell on the written recommendation of Patterson who served in the Legislature during Folsom's first term.

Patterson was shot to death outside his Phenix City law office shortly after winning the Democratic nomination for attorney general in May, 1954. He had campaigned on an anti-vice platform.

His murder touched of a vice cleanup campaign that ran most of the gamblers and vice leaders out of Phenix City.

Ferrell later was tried and acquitted on a charge of killing Patterson. Former Deputy Sheriff Albert Fuller was tried for the same crime and convicted. He is now serving a life sentence.

Former Atty. Gen. Si Garrett who was just going out of office at the time and who supported Patterson's opponent in the election, was also indicted on a charge of murdering the former senator but he has never been tried.

Plans For The Run-Off

What plans do our political action leaders have for spurring the fullest turnout of voters for the June 3 run-off? This question we cannot answer. Obviously apathy, indifference, and complacency have set in.

It should be made clear that the run-off of the first Democratic Primary is important. Also it needs to be stressed that almost every election of public officers in Alabama provides hardly more than a choice between the lesser of evils. To a degree this is the case with life itself.

Our group has come about the ballot the hard way. No opportunity should be missed to use it no matter what the situation. To realize this is to do more than the voter's civic, patriotic, and social duty. Democracy works best when voters use their ballots in the biggest numbers.

It is true that the innovation of ragtime politics into Alabama has reduced campaigning almost to a festival of singing. The harps of hate are sounded by those who cater to ugly emotion. It is left to the voters to put sense into the campaign.

Our civic and community leaders need to attack the creeping indifference toward the June 3 run-off. To do this they should consider door-to-door campaigning. The run-off should not be allowed to go by default.

The June 3 run-off has developed into an importance which overshadows the earlier primary. A way must be found to get this over to the voters and get them to vote in the run-over primary.

How can our civic and community leaders approach the problem of solving apathy toward the run-off? First, the run-off of the initial primary carries the same essentials. Those elected in the Democratic primary in Alabama have it made insofar as the general election. Hence the voters job is in the Democratic primary if he wants to make himself heard, felt and considered. Make no mistake about this.

No voter wastes his ballot when he casts it. On the contrary the only voter who wastes his ballot is the one who doesn't use it.

JUDGE REPORTS $41,299

Wallace, Patterson File Campaign Expense Lists

Judge George C. Wallace reported Monday to the secretary of state that he had expended $41,299 in the primary campaign for governor in which he qualified for the runoff.

John Patterson, who led the ticket May 6, reported his total in first election expenses was $29,482.

Both candidates for governor filed post-election expense accounts Monday, indicating the total amount expended and amount contributed to them in the first primary. They must later report on their runoff expenses and contributions.

Wallace, running up May 6, claimed expenses of $29,001 and contributions of $27,501 on his post-election report. These totals, in addition to the amounts reported on the pre-election itemization, brought Wallace's total expenses to $41,299 and total contributions to $40,501.

Patterson, in addition to reporting considerably less in expenses, also reported fewer contributions. His pre-election report listed $26,292 in expenses to which was added $3,189 Monday for the total of $29,482.

He reported total contributions of $31,771.

Among Wallace's major expenses was $9,000 paid to the Jim Denny Artist Bureau, presumably for the services of entertainer Minnie Pearl. Previously, $1,200 had been paid this same organization.

Other major Wallace expendi-

(Continued From Page 1)

tures included Tennile and Tuttle, $5,500; Charles R. Bryant Agency, $3,200; Lowery-Premier Printing Co., $4,358; Dale Stone (organist), $2,000; telephone, $2,257; and miscellaneous expenses, $1,020.

Major contributors to Wallace were Norman Smith, $2,000; John Gadd, $1,000; Al Lingo and J. B. Carter, $500 each; J. B. Curtis, $250; Ed Lowder, H. L. Adams, Charles E. York and F. W. Freeman, $200 each, and the following $100 contributors:

William J. Bryan, H. O. Peavy Jr., Wiley R. Ashley, P. W. Williams, Neal Logue, R. E. Wilson, Frances Van Cetohas, Fred M. Clark, C. L. Rogers, Robert E. Scarborough, S. E. Godfrey, J. L. Snead, Standifer Scott, A. B. Roberts, Eugene C. Parker, A. Miller, W. V. Neville, M. C. Dixon, Fate Calton, Ben Spurlock, Warren C. Meeks, Robert H. Sanders, Frank M. Lynch and Henry Fowlkes Jr.

No addresses were given for any of the contributors.

Patterson, who reported but $2,335 in new contributions, received $625 from C. H. Gunter of Phenix City, his largest single contribution.

Other contributors were S. B. Williams, Hurtsboro, $150; P. J. Miller, Phenix City, $125; and the following $100 contributors:

C. C. Slocumb, J. D. Haines, Dr. Clyde M. Knowles, M. M. Dudley, John O. Bryant, R. C. Raiford and Roy L. Smith, all of Phenix City; J. M. Thompson Packing Co. of Bessemer and George Mitchell of Union Springs.

In additional expenses Patterson reported $1,287 in office supplies, $1,200 to Rebe Gosdin and his Sunny Valley Gang, and $700 for travel.

Also filing post-election accounts Monday were gubernatorial candidates A. W. Todd and John Crommelin; congressional candidates George Grant and Wilbur Nolen; Atty. Gen.-nominee MacDonald Gallion, and Sen. Albert Boutwell, candidate for lieutenant governor.

A breakdown of their expenses and major contributors is as follows:

GOVERNOR

John G. Crommelin: Contributions ($2,857)—E. Smith $250; O. Tanner $250, J. Parrine $200, D. Welti $100, F. Korteuer $100; L. McMurty $100, E. Frederick $100, J. Bate $100 and P. Ritten $100, and several smaller contributions.

Expenses—$2,949.

A. W. Todd: Contributions ($15,518)—$500 contributors: C. T. Carter, M. S. Dees, D. L. Hall, Earl Thornton and J. E. Abercrombine; B. N. Abbot $250, H. R. Tutledge $350; W. T. Newsome $300, F. E. Evans $300, H. E. Stewart $300, G. L. Smith $300, G. H. Stowers $300; B. H. Moore $250. $200 contributors: Dave Poundstone, M. S. Killen, G. J. Williams, Abe Goldsten, J. H. Walters, D. R. Totten, E. F. Grisson, Hayes Malone, N. H. Thomason, H. O. Jester, E. L. Murphy, L. L. Smith, W. P. Miller, J. C. Ivey, M. H. Daniel and P. M. Holly.

$150 contributors for Todd—R. D. Allen, H. H. Dunn, W. L. Davis, J. S. Harris, P. T. Moseley, R. L. Cunningham, Roy Whitman, R. S. Shephard and A. L. Bowles.

$100 contributors for Todd—James Henderson, W. G. Bowen, H. L. Dotson, David Morrow, Larry Smith, I. T. Bowick, N. R. Puch, W. P. Cummings, Ben Potter, Henry Price, Lamar Kelly, Mrs. Frances R. Dees, Paul Black, Ralph Guthrie, M. C. Woodall, W. C. Woodall, Z. L. Weatherford, Dan Mobley, F. E. Martin, Wiley Logan, J. E. Richardson, W. D. Davis and Charles Shaddix.

Todd expenses ($8,216)—Wally Fowler and Chick Wagon Gang, $2,350; printing $3,892 and other lesser items.

CONGRESS, 2ND DISTRICT

George Grant — Contributions ($2,810)—Major contributors were A. M. Woodham and James Carter, $250 each; A. P. Collins $200, M. N. Brantley $100, R. L. Kenan $100 and H. L. Pill $100.

Expenses ($2,646) — Primarily advertising.

Wilbur Nolen: Contributions ($9,433)—Wilbur Nolen Sr., $2,000, P. Saxon $1,000; Wilbur Nolen Jr., $1,000; Mary H. Nolen $794; Harry Leary $600, S. L. Taylor $500, Jack Nolen $400, Dan R. Nolen $400, D. M. Nolen $250, Council of Alabama Machinists $250; $200 contributions from Billy Gentry, Sam Kindred and A. D. Griffith; $100 contributions from Jim Kitchen, C. M. Henderson, C. P. Hutchison, James Simon, Elton Johnson, Paul Crow and Martha Martinson.

Expenses: Total $9,433.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

MacDonald Gallion: Contributions (Total $3,330)—Mrs. F. M. Welch, Montgomery, $1,000, Mrs. Y. H. Goodall, Birmingham, $900; Ben Engel, Birmingham, $685; Jeff D. Smith, Huntsville, $200; E. C. Johnson, Demopolis, $250; Prichard, McCall and Jones, Birmingham, $100.

Expenses (Total $4,016) — Primarily travel, lodging and printing.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Albert Boutwell: Contributions (Total $428)—Dewey White, Birmingham, $100. No other contributions of $100 or more.

Expenses (Total $2,069) — Primarily travel, printing and lodging.

If it exists—

Wallace vows he'll jail corrupt

BY CLANCY LAKE, News staff writer

ATHENS, Ala., May 20—"If you elect George Wallace your governor and he finds that they have been stealing 25 cents out of every dollar at Montgomery, someone is going to Kilby Prison."

This is what the Barbour County judge, who is running off a Democratic primary for governor June 3 with John Patterson, attorney general of the state, told North Alabama crowds yesterday and last night.

LAKE

"Some folks should be in Kilby right now, if the chief law enforcement officer of the State of Alabama's statements are true," the Barbour judge told large turnouts in Tuscumbia, Florence and Athens.

"IF YOU ELECT me your governor I will find out if there has been stealing of state funds, and I pledge you, no matter who they are, they will be indicted and sent to Kilby Prison," the Clayton jurist said.

"I don't know whether there has been stealing or not," Judge Wallace said. "I haven't been in a position to find out. But I will find out if I am governor. If John Patterson's charges are true either the new attorney general or the governor's legal aid will see that indictments are brought and someone goes to jail."

He was applauded heavily on his pledge to "send someone to jail." He also drew applause with his statements on TVA, reapportionment, and a promise that at least one half of his new cabinet would be made up of North Alabamians.

The Clayton judge, at each stop, has reviewed Atty. Gen Patterson's statements that 25 cents out of each dollar sent to Montgomery has been stolen. Wallace said this amounts to more that $91 million a year.

"IF THAT IS RIGHT, someone should have been doing something about it, and it should have been my opponent, who is the chief law enforcement officer of the state," Wallace said.

Judge Wallace told the crowds that "enemies of TVA are fighting George Wallace." he said he helped raise money for citizens of TVA during the Dixon-Yates [illegible].

He repeated his pledge to seek reapportionment of the state Legislature and said, "If I'm not elected you are not going to have reapportionment during the next four years."

The judge promised "special dollar consideration" in highway and road construction in the hilly and mountainous sections of Alabama. He said it cost more to build roads in those areas and "they should not be penalized because of it."

WALLACE DREW heavy applause with his promise to maintain segregation in the schools through peaceful means.

The judge made scheduled stops at Huntsville this morning, New Hope at 2 p.m., Scottsboro at 4 p.m. Bryant at 5:30 p.m. and the Plainview School at Rainsville at 7:30 p.m.

Tomorrow he will be at Centre at 9 a.m., Piedmont at 1 p.m., Jacksonville at a time to be announced, Anniston at 3:30 p.m., and at a Talladega barbecue some time after that.

In Primary Campaign—

Wallace Spent $41,299; Patterson $29,482

MONTGOMERY, May 19 (AP)—Circuit Judge George C. Wallace reported today he had expended $41,299 in the primary campaign for governor in which he qualified for the runoff.

John Patterson, who led the ticket May 6, reported his first election expenses totaled $29,482.

Both candidates for governor filed post-election expense accounts with the secretary of state's office today, indicating the total amount expended and the amount contributed to them in the first primary. They must later report their runoff expenses and contributions.

Wallace showed expenses of $29,001 and contributions of $27,507 on his post-election report. These totals, in addition to the amounts reported on the pre-election itemization, brought Wallace's total expenses to $41,229 and total contributions to $40,592.

Patterson's pre-election report listed $26,292 in expenses to which was added $3189 Monday for the total of $29,482.

He reported total contributions of $31,771.

Among Wallace's major expenses was $9000 paid to the Jim Denny Artist Bureau, presumably for the services of entertainer Minnie Pearl. Previously, $1,200 had been paid this same organization.

Other major Wallace expenditures included Tennille and Tuttle, $5500; Charles R Bryant Agenty, $3200; Lowery-Premier Co., $4358; Dale Stone (organist), $2000; telephone $2257; and miscellaneous expenses, $1020.

Major contributors to Wallace were Norman Smith, $2000; John Gadd, $1000; Al Lingo and J. A. Carter, $500 each; J. B. Curtis, $250; Ed Lowder, H. L. Adams, Charles E. York and F. W. Freeman, $200 each, and the following $100 contributors:

William J. Bryan, H. O. Pevy Jr., Wiley R. Ashley, P. W. Williams, Neal Logue, R. E. Wilson, Frances Van Cetohas, Fred M. Clark, C. L. Rogers, Robert E. Scarborough, S. E. Godfrey, J. L. Snead, Standifer Scott, A. B. Roberts, Eugene C. Parker, A. Miller, W. V. Neville, M. C. Dixon, Fate Calton, Ben Spurlock, Warren C. Meeks, Robert H. Sanders, Frank M. Lynch and Henry Fowlkes Jr.

No addresses were given for any of the contributors.

Patterson, who reported but $2335 in new contributions received $625 from C. H. Gunter of Phenix City, his largest single contribution. Other contributors were S. B. Williams, Hurtsboro, $150; P. J. Miller, Phenix City, $125; and the following $100 contributors:

C. C. Slocumb, J. D. Haines, Dr. Clyde M. Knowles, M. M. Dudley; John O. Bryant, R. C. Raiford and Roy L. Smith, all of Phenix City; J. M. Thompson Packing Co. of Bessemer and George Mitchell of Union Springs.

In additional expenses Patterson reported $1287 in office supplies, $1200 to Rebe Gosdin and his Sunny Valley Gang, and $700 for travel.

Also filing post-election accounts Monday were Gubernatorial Candidates A. W. Todd and John Crommelin; Congressional Candidates George Grant and Wilbur Nolen; Atty. Gen. Nominee MacDonald Gallion, and State Sen. Albert Boutwell, candidate for lieutenant governor.

A breakdown on their expenses and major contributors included:

GOVERNOR:

John G. Crommelin—Contributions ($2857): E. Smith, $250; O. Tanner, $250; J. Parrine, $200; D. Welti, $100; F. Kortheuser, $100; L. McMurty, $100; E. Frederick, $100; J. Bate, $100, and P. Ritten, $100, and several smaller contributions. Expenses: $2949.

A. W. Todd—Contributions ($15,518): $500 contributors: C. T. Carter, M. S. Dees, D. L. Hall, Earl Thornton and J. E. Abercrombie; B. N. Abbott, $250; H. R. Tutledge, $350; W. T. Newsome, $300; G. H. Stowers, $300; B. H. Moore, $250; $200 contributors: Dave Poundstone, M. S. Killen, G. J. Williams, Abe Goldstein, J. H. Walters, D. R. Totten, E. F. Grisson, Hayes Malone, N. H. Thomason, H. O. Jester, E. L. Murphy, L. L. Smith, W. P. Miller, J. C. Ivey, M. H. Daniel and P. M. Holly.

$150 contributors for Todd: R. D. Allen, H. H. Dunn, W. L. Davis, J. S. Harris, P. T. Mosely, R. L. Cunningham, Roy Whitman, R. S. Shephard and A. L. Bowles.

$100 contributors for Todd: James Henderson, W. G. Bowen, H. L. Dotson, David Morrow, Larry Smith, I. T. Bowick, N. R. Pugh, W. P. Cunning, Ben Potter, Henry Price, Lamar Kelly, Mrs. Frances R. Dees, Paul Black, Ralph Guthrie, M. C. Woodall, W. C. Woodall, Z. L. Weatherford, Dan Mobley, F. E. Martin, Wiley Logan, J. E. Richardson, W. D. Davis and Charles Shaddix.

Todd expenses ($8216): Wally Fowler and Chuck Wagon Gang, $2350; printing, $3892, and other lesser items.

CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT:

George Grant—Contributions ($2810): Major contributors were A. M. Woodham and James Carter, $250 each; A. P. Collins, $200; M. N. Brantley, $100; R. L. Kenan, $100 and H. L. Pill, $100. Expenses ($2646), primarily advertising.

Wilbur Nolen—Contributions ($9433): Wilbur Nolen Sr., $2000; B. B. Saxon, $1000; Wilbur Nolen Jr., $1000; Mary H. Nolen, $794; Harry Leary, $600; S. L. Taylor, $500; Jack Nolen, $400; Dan R. Nolen, $400; D. M. Nolen, $250; Council of Alabama Machinists, $250; $200 contributions from Billy Gentry, Sam Kindred and A. D. Griffith; $100 contributions from Jim Kitchen, C. M. Henderson, C. P. Hutchison, James Simon, Elton Johnson, Paul Crow and Martha Martinson.

ATTORNEY GENERAL:

MacDonald Gallion—Contributions (total, $3330): Mrs. F. M. Welch, Montgomery, $1000; Mrs. Y. H. Goodall, Birmingham, $900; Ben Engel, Birmingham, $685; Jeff D. Smith, Huntsville, $200; E. C. Johnson, Demopolis, $250; Prichard, McCall and Jones, Birmingham, $100. Expenses (total, $4016), primarily travel, lodging and printing.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

Albert Boutwell — Contributions (total, $428): Dewey White, Birmingham, $100. No other contributions of $100 or more. Expenses (total, $2069), primarily travel, printing and lodging.

Patterson Bids For Farm Vote In Handshaking Tour

By BOB INGRAM

Atty. Gen. John Patterson made a bid for the farm vote Thursday as he carried his handshaking tour into Franklin County.

In a statement issued from his Birmingham headquarters, the gubernatorial candidate warned that "Alabama cannot be prosperous if our farm people are not making a profit."

"I want to assure you that, as your governor, I will work continuously to improve the living and working conditions of the Alabama farmer and see that he has a market for his products and that he gets a fair price for his products," Patterson said.

His pitch for the farm vote came 24 hours after George Wallace had directed his attention to the same group. Wallace had promised to create a State Marketing Board with the chairman to have cabinet status.

Patterson's handshaking tour carried him into Russellville, Phil Campbell, Cherokee and Red Bay Thursday. Friday he will make a similar tour of Marshall County which will be climaxed with his first runoff campaign speech in Albertville Friday night. He speaks to a meeting of the Poultry Producers Assn. Saturday he will tour Madison County and speak at a rally in Huntsville Saturday night.

In another development Thursday, the Decatur Daily reported it had polled both gubernatorial candidates and found them both pledged to legislative reapportionment.

In a questionnaire sent out by the newspaper, both candidates were asked a series of questions relating to legislative reapportionment, both insisting they favored such legislation.

Two of the questions proposed specific formula for reapportionment, spelling out how much representation each county would have. Wallace announced his approval of these plans while Patterson said he favored reapportionment but could not endorse either plan until he had time to study them.

"I want to assure you that I will support and use the full power of the governor's office to push the passage of any measure or constitutional amendment to bring about a reapportionment of the Legislature," Patterson said.

BACK TO COURT

Patterson Renews Fight Against NAACP Friday

Montgomery Advertiser p-5B

BY REX THOMAS

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, newly nominated for governor, goes back into court next Friday in a renewed attack on what he calls racial agitators in Alabama.

He will try to show that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is still active despite a two - year - old court injunction which ordered the NAACP to stop doing business in the state.

Jun. 6-15-58

Meanwhile, the attorney general is waiting for a ruling in still another court suit against Negro leaders—his request for a permanent injunction in the mass boycott of white merchants at Tuskegee.

Montgomery Ala.

The new attack on the NAACP will be heard in Montgomery where Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in 1956 enjoined the Negro organization from operating in Alabama and fined the NAACP $100,000 for refusing to produce its membership lists and other records.

In his original complaint, Patterson accused the Negro group of doing business in Alabama without registering as an out-of-state corporation.

He also charged the NAACP with fomenting attacks on segregation laws, and said, "we cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon social factors for private gain or advancement."

The injunction order and heavy fine have been appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Two months ago, Patterson went into court again, accusing the NAACP of continuing to function under a different name. He identified the new organization as the Alabama State Coordinating Assn. for Registration and Voting.

The attorney gentral asked the court for contempt citations against two organizers of the co-ordinating association, W. C. Patton of Birmingham and William P. Mitchell of Tuskegee. Patton was state president of the NAACP at the time of the injunction two years ago.

Patterson said the "stated purpose of the association is to act for the NAACP while it is banned in Alabama."

The attorney general has submitted his case against still another Negro organization, the Tuskegee Civic Assn., in an announced effort to stop the year-old boycott in Tuskegee.

Circuit Judge Will O. Walton, who heard the testimony, has the matter under advisement. Meanwhile, a temporary injunction issued last year is still in force pending a decision on the state's request for a permanent restraining order.

The injunction prohibits members of followers of tht TCA from using force, threats or intimidation to keep other Negroes from trading with white merchants in Tuskegee.

Patterson sought to show in court that the civic association was leading the boycott, but officers of the organization denied it.

The boycott began last year in protest against passage of a legislative act which virtually put a stop to Negro voting in Tuskegee where white residents are outnumbered 7-3.

By rearranging the boundaries, the Legislature left 400 Negro voters outside the city limits. The 600 white voters there were unaffected by the change.

Education Woes Facing Patterson

Montgomery Advertiser p-3B

BY BOB INGRAM

When John Patterson sits down for the first time in the governor's chair next Jan. 19, he will automatically inherit what is perhaps the most familiar of all state problems — the chronic financial ills of education.

Education is already in a bad way in Alabama, financially, and every indication is that its condition will be even worse next January.

Jun. 6-15-58

It's well nigh impossible to place the blame of education's troubles at anybody's feet. The 1957 Legislature perhaps went overboard in appropriating $117 million for education this year and $119 million next year; revenue officials missed the mark in predicting school taxes would yield that much; and finally, education leaders may have been over-eager in asking for that much.

Montgomery Ala.

But the question at stake is not who is to blame but instead how the problem can be solved. And Patterson is the man who will be expected to solve it.

Last week, for the second consecutive year, the school appropriation was slashed. Finance Director Ed Pepper ordered a $10 million cutback after it became obvious the school taxes now imposed would not yield the $117 million appropriated.

A year ago it was the same story, but not quite so drastic. The proration put into effect then was 2.75 per cent, which in dollars and cents meant that education got 97.5 cents for each dollar appropriated.

What the situation will be for the 1958-1959 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1, is pure speculation. But state revenue officials admit privately that they cannot conceive of the school taxes producing the $119 million which the Legislature appropriated to education.

And this is where Patterson will come into the picture. The pinch expected in the coming year will probably not be felt until after Patterson takes office and teachers will be looking to him for an answer.

Patterson was nominated governor without ever getting very specific about the needs of education. In fact, his only statement on the question was that by "plugging up the holes in the treasury" he could put Alabama's schools on par with those in adjoining states.

The stopper applied in these same holes, Patterson promised, would also bring about $75 a month for Alabama's aged needy as well as finance an expanded road building program.

Patterson did say he planned to give consideration and study to the report on education now being prepared by the Alabama Education Commission (created by the Lackey-Edwards bill.)

This commission, which numbers among its members an impressive array of business, labor, education and lay talent, has been at work on its report for months. Still undisclosed is what it will recommend toward providing the additional funds which education insists it needs.

Patterson's Mum On Cabinet Jobs

Montgomery Advertiser p-3B

By Bob Ingram

JOHN PATTERSON, the strong but silent type i politics, must be laughing up his sleeve at th wild speculation going on about who will do wha n his administration.

Jun. 6-15-58

The quieter Patteron gets about his appointments, and to date he's shown a remarkable talent for doing just that, the wilder the speculation will get.

Montgomery Ala.

It's quite likely Patterson himself doesn't know as yet who he will name to the various cabinet and legislative posts of leadership. But while he waits the speculators are having a field day.

INGRAM

First, there's the choice plum of House Speaker. This is one of the most vital spots in any administration, one which Patterson will not fill until he is absolutely sure of his man.

Although Patterson himself may not know this, the race for speaker has been boiled down by the "experts" into a three-man field. The runners are Sen. (Rep.-nominee) Joe Smith of Phenix City, Rep. Virgis Ashworth of Centreville and Rep. Charles Adams of Alexander City.

The dark horses include Rep. E. K. Hanby of Gadsden and Rep. Bob Gilchrist of Hartselle.

Late Converts

ACTUALLY only two of these men were with Patterson all the way. Adams favored Faulkner in the primary, Gilchrist was Morgan County campaign manager for Karl Harrison, and Hanby went along with his hometown House college, George Hawkins.

However, all three joined nobody but the people in the second go round.

Ashworth and Smith were with Patterson all the way. They will be entitled to veterans' preference, and this bonus might make the difference.

The biggest ace in Ashworth's hand in his bid for the speakership is one of those non-lying-newspapermen. Jim Oakley of the Centreville Press, one of the state's top weeklies.

Oakley and his paper were the first to come out for Patterson. No stranger to state political maneuverings, Oakley is very close to the next governor. And one of his claims to fame is that in his editorial endorsement of the attorney general he used the phrase that "nobody's for Patterson but the people." This slogan played no small part in Patterson's smashing victory.

Oakley says he wants nothing in Montgomery, but it's no secret he would like to see his Centreville cohort, Ashworth, as speaker of the House.

Smith, a capable member of the present Senate, was equally as strong for Patterson. His brother, attorney Roy Smith, was a big contributor to the Patterson campaign fund.

Too Close To Home

AND SMITH is possibly better equipped to be speaker, or to phrase it in reverse, Ashworth might be better suited for floor eader. The only disadvantage to Smith being speaker is that most governors shy away from having a home town associate in this position.

Adams, despite his arrival in the Patterson camp only for the econd coming, is nonetheless a strong candidate for the speaker-hip.

His long suit is his legislative experience in which he has eniority over both Smith and Ashworth who are freshmen. Adams s also an able, clever maneuverer, which is a must for the peaker.

While the names of Hanby and Gilchrist have also been mentioned, it seems doubtful at this stage that either is in line for speaker. The same holds true for Rep. Emmett Oden of Russellville, one of the first men to be mentoned.

Oden was with Todd in the primary, but worked in Patterson eadquarters during the runoff. For that matter, so did Bullock County Rep. M. B. McLendon. These men will certainly be active for Patterson in the House, but neither is likely to be peaker.

Sen. Ralph Jones of Monroeville, who served as a page in he House in 1911 and will serve in that body next year, was also nentioned at one time as a speaker possibility. But Jones, while dmittedly flattered, he indicated he doesn't expect to take such n active role.

The question of Senate leadership is completely up in the ai. K. (Snag) Andrews of Union Springs, nominee to the Senate will certainly be a Patterson power. In his shadow will be Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo, Sen. Roland Cooper of Wilcox and Sen. Walker Givhan of Dallas.

Carvel (Bud) Woodall of Tallassee also a Senator-to-be and a ormer member of the upper chamber, may be in the front ranks of the Patterson group in the Senate.

Another newcomer to the Senate will be Yetta Samford of Opelika, who will unquestionably be a Patterson spokesman. He s a close personal friend of Patterson's. They were law school classmates.

Kaul For Conservation

AS TO THE cabinet posts, the most frequently mentioned possibility—and one which has won nothing but praise—has been hat of Rep. Hugh Kaul of Birmingham as Conservation Department director.

Kaul gave up his House seat from Jefferson County this spring after 20 years of outstanding service. Having been connected with he timber industry for years, and profitably so, Kaul has a deep nterest in conservation. Of equal importance, he was a Patterson man.

Former State Sen. Bruce Henderson of Wilcox, twice a candidate for governor himself, has been mentioned as a possible cabinet member. Initially he was listed for the key Finance Director's job but of late his name has been connected with the Revenue Department.

If Henderson is offered a post, it's likely to be head of the Revenue Department. The choice Finance Director plum is Charles Meriwether's for the asking, or so say those who claim o know.

Meriwether, for those who have forgoten, is the mysterious narvel who directed Patterson's campaign.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon is in line for something, but just what is anybody's guess. His endorsement of Patterson late in he runoff didn't hurt either Patterson or himself.

Brooks For Labor

OLIN BROOKS, a representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods in the Legislature, reportedly has the Labor Department director's seat locked up tight.

Patterson promised from the stump way back in the days he was stumping that he would appoint "good organized labor men" to the Labor Department and Industrial Relations Department posts.

Brooks certainly meets the qualifications outlined by Patterson.

No mention has been made to this point of Joe Robertson's role in the new administration. It has been taken for granted hat Robertson will be executive secretary. He is currently Patterson's administrative assistant.

One-time Adj. Gen. Walter J. (Crack) Hanna may figure in Patterson's cabinet. After going on active duty for Faulkner in he primary, Gen. Hanna jumped on the Patterson bandwagon in he second primary.

Former Highway Director Guerry Pruett has also been linked with the Patterson people. And a place will probably be made n the Highway Department for County Engineer Blake Livingston of Blount, who worked overtime in Patterson's behalf.

Hunter Phillips, the pistol-packing Opelika man, certainly earned a Patterson letter during the campaign. His name hasn't been associated with any particular position but probably most any under the dome is his for the asking.

Seeing Double

THERE'S BOUND to be some confusion when the new House convenes in 1959. Included in the membership are two Reynolds, two Lockes, two Smiths, two Jones, two Johnsons and a Johnston, a McLendon and a McClendon, and worst of all, two Adams named Charlie . . . with one election just completed, talk of another has already started.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery, defeated in a bid for reelection, has already been mentioned as a potential candidate for either mayor or police commissioner in next Spring's city election. Dawkins insists he's not interested and has no intention of running for any city office.

Patterson Erects Wall Of Silence

Sat. 5-24-58
Attorney General
Advertiser
Charges Press
P-1
With Misquotes
Montgomery

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

ALBERTVILLE, Ala. — Patterson took a step perhaps unprecedented in Alabama political history here Friday when he declared he would make no further statements to the press during the final 10 days of the runoff.

Patterson's decision to erect this wall of silence between himself and the press was announced from this city atop Sand Mountain, where he met a group of Marshall County poultry producers Friday night.

The attorney general resumed his campaign of silence after claiming that newspapers against him would twist whatever he said to misrepresent him, either by misquoting or misleading headlines.

Presumably the Patterson press boycott includes newspapers which are supporting him, such as the Birmingham Post-Herald.

DETERMINED SILENCE

Patterson had maintained a determined silence during the runoff campaign until confronted by an Advertiser reporter in Clanton Wednesday and asked point blank about his relationships with Grand Dragon R. M. (Bobby) Shelton of the Ku Klux Klan.

When the story of the Patterson-KKK link first broke in The Advertiser the attorney general was in California for a television appearance. Asked for comment by a Los Angeles Times reporter, Patterson claimed he "didn't know anybody named Shelton."

However, when interviewed Wednesday in Clanton, Patterson insisted he had been asked "if I knew a Klansman named Shelton and I said I did not."

But he reversed himself again here Friday, telling a Birmingham News reporter that he had told the Los Angeles newsman that he did know Shelton.

Patterson's edict of no meeting with the press was in full force here Friday night. While his meeting with the poultry dealers had been publicized earlier as a campaign speech—his first of the runoff—the event here at the Country Club was sealed off from the press.

'SOME MISUNDERSTANDING'

John H. Livingston, Albertville poultry dealer, said there had been "some misunderstanding" about the meeting.

"This was to be a private gathering where we could sit down and talk with Patterson and see where he stands," Livingston explained. "I don't know how the publicity got out that this was to be a public meeting."

Livingston said he and two other men were financing the dinner and meeting and after consulting with them he called back to announce that the dinner would not be open to the press. It was not known, however, whether Patterson had anything to do with the decision which closed the door to reporters.

Patterson spent all of Friday in Marshall County on a handshaking tour and will move into Madison County Saturday where he speaks to a rally at the Optimist Ball Park at 7 p.m.

FRIDAY SPEECHES

In speeches Friday the candidate said that the lessons he learned from his slain father have made him determined to take "strong, effective" action to remedy school problems if he becomes governor.

He recalled that his father, the late Albert Patterson, was a school teacher before he turned to law practice.

"From him," the candidate said, "I learned and took to heart the vital truth that 'an educated citizenry is a state's greatest asset' . . . when I become governor I will launch a program of strong, effective action to solve the urgent problems of our schools and colleges."

The elder Patterson was killed June 18, 1954, after winning the Democratic nomination for attorney general on a promise to ride Phenix City of its vice, John Patterson ultimately became the state's chief legal officer in his father's place.

Patterson said he will "Put first things first" in his educational program, such as increased teacher salaries. "We must recognize," he said, "that it takes good teachers to make good schools. We cannot continue losing ours to other states who can pay them more."

He also promised an expanded building program and more financial help for institutions of higher learning.

34a(2)

400,000 are expected to go to polls

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Backers of Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Circuit Court Judge George Wallace were confident of victory Saturday as they brought their runoff bids for governor within 48 hours of Tuesday's second Democratic primary voting climax.

Birmingham

Patterson and his supporters, bolstered by bandwagon riders, banked on his first primary lead of 34,424 votes to help carry him to victory.

BUT BACKERS of the hard-hitting Judge Wallace, who has been waging a slashing, bare-knuckles campaign, feel he has a good chance of overtaking the front-running Patterson.

TAYLOR

Judge Wallace, 38, a former legislator from Barbour County, and Patterson, 36, who has served three and one-half years as attorney general, are the two youngest candidates ever to fight it out for the Alabama governorship in a runoff. They landed in the runoff by leading a field of 14 candidates in the May 6 first primary.

400,000 vote seen

MORE THAN 618,000 votes were cast in the first election. But with many local races already have been settled over the state, observers believe the second primary turnout will be considerably less — probably ranging from 350,000 to 400,000.

Alabama Democrats also will decide two other statewide races in the runoff.

One is that between State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson and State Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa for lieutenant governor. Both are attorneys.

Here again, supporters of both were hopeful of victory.

Sen. Boutwell led Sen. Skidmore by 53,973 votes in the five-candidate first primary race.

Frink vs. Mathews

THE OTHER statewide runoff was between State Rep. Pete Mathews of Clay, and Mrs. Bettye Frink of Leeds.

Rep. Mathews, Ashland attorney, led her by more than 10,000 votes in a six-candidate first primary race.

Supporters of Mathews likewise were confident of runoff victory, as were those of Mrs. Frink.

Boutwell statement

SEN. BOUTWELL said that "Continuation of my service on the House-Senate committee to preserve segregation on all fronts in Alabama is the big reason why I hope the people of our state will honor me with their vote Tuesday for lieutenant governor."

Boutwell was co-author and chief sponsor of the "freedom of choice" amendment to help assure that segregation will be maintained in Alabama schools.

Sen. Boutwell also helped rewrite and steer through the student placement law. Concerning this, he said:

"Although three federal judges, in a unanimous decision on May 9, upheld the Alabama School Placement Law, we must remain alert, watchful and ready to meet further attacks on our way of life."

Boutwell grateful

He added that "my friends throughout the state assure me that the lead of 53,973 votes which our people gave me in the first primary will be substantially increased in the run-off election. For this, I am deeply grateful."

"As lieutenant governor," continued Sen. Boutwell, "I will work closely with our next governor to maintain sound, thrifty and progressive government in Alabama. In appointing committees of our state Senate, I will seek as members those who have shown their dedication to our state's continuing advancement and their sincere concern for the welfare of all citizens."

SEN. SKIDMORE, whose campaign was interrupted two days ago by death of a brother-in-law in Tennessee, was due back in Alabama Saturday night to push his bid for votes.

Skidmore, who is strongly opposed to the right-to-work law, again got the backing of the Alabama Labor Council (AFL-CIO), which had endorsed him in the first primary. The labor organization lauded the Tuscaloosa senator as "a leader in the fight for better schools, in support of a better hospital program and in the fight for a more equitable tax program."

Sen. Skidmore has pounded Sen. Boutwell for his support of the right-to-work law, calling Boutwell "a tool of big Birmingham corporations, which would like to gain control of the state government through the lieutenant governor's chair."

In whamming away at Boutwell, Skidmore said "the lieutenant governor's rave cannot be considered a battle of personalities, but rather a battle to decide whether the working man and the farmer are going to have their say, or whether the big utility corporations, which are backing my opponent, are going to use the office of lieutenant governor to hige their rates and do as they see fit."

Governor's race

IN THE GUBERNATORIAL runoff, charges of renewed Ku Klux Klan political activity in behalf of Patterson have been made by Judge Wallace.

Grand Dragon Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa was found visiting Patterson's Molton Hotel headquarters, but he dodged a a reporter and photographer.

It also was revealed that Patterson used Shelton's name in a letter soliciting voter support and referring to Shelton as a "mutual friend."

Patterson, who at first was quoted as denying that he knew Shelton, later acknowledged an acquaintance with Shelton, but insisted he did not know he was a Klan leader.

The attorney general also renewed his charges that "law violators, racketeers, gangsters or whatever you want to call them," were opposing him.

Wallace Continues To Attack 'Lax' Defense Of Integration

By GEORGE PRENTICE
Advertiser Staff Writer

CHILDERSBURG — Judge George C. Wallace Friday continued his blast at what he termed "laxness" in the legal defense against integration in Alabama.

In the only two cases where integration became a reality in the state, Alabama failed to defend itself, he said.

"The only man in Alabama government who could have come to the defense of his state did not even offer to do so when buses were integrated in Montgomery and Autherine Lucy enrolled at the University of Alabama," he said.

That man, he said, was "Atty. Gen. John Patterson," his opponent in the race for governor.

Wallace spoke Friday at Opelika, Dadeville, Alexander City, and Childersburg before going on to Birmingham where he was scheduled to appear before television film cameras.

The Clayton jurist also charged his opponent with "failure to indict, prosecute or jail the many persons he says are guilty of stealing money from the state treasury."

"If it isn't too late when I get to Montgomery, I will see that someone is prosecuted—if they are guilty of the crimes my opponent says they are."

In answer to charges made in what Wallace described as a "Smear sheet," the judge appealed to voters to maintain peace and fair play in the governor's race.

He had been accused, he said, of being an integrationist because he put a Negro on probation, and because he voted against a school abolition bill in the Legislature in 1951.

The probation, granted in his Third Judicial Circuit court, was a deserved "grant of freedom," he said. The school abolition bill, according to the judge, provided for closure of all educational facilities if "even one little school 300 miles from here were threatened with integration."

Such a bill, he said, would destroy Alabama's school system "and we do not want to let that crowd bring destruction to something we've worked so hard to build."

Wallace was received warmly at all of his stops Friday, some of them in his opponent's home territory. Several hundred people were gathered at each stop to hear him speak.

Before speaking at Alexander City, the judge stopped off at Avondale Mills where he shook hands with mid-day shoppers at the mill's business center.

He was preceded to the speaker's stand at each stop by Grand Ole Opry's Minnie Pearl and Curley Brooks and his Western Rockers. During the past few days, under the boiling hot sun, entertainers have taken a literal beating as they laid the groundwork for the speaker.

Crowds Friday were considerably larger than they had been earlier in the week as many persons from the rural areas came to town to close out the week.

Wallace has received ovations for his references on the integration charges, and for his accusations against the handling of "state treasury leakage."

Among other things, he continued to propose reapportionment of the state Legislature, programs for higher educational standards and better facilities, better working conditions for the laboring man, and increased pensions for the aged.

He again attacked the editorial endorsement by South Magazine of Patterson. The publication was described as "anti-labor, anti-TVA, and anti-everything that you and I stand for."

"South Magazine in Birmingham hates every man who works. It has fought the benefits of working man for years," he said.

Wallace again told his audiences that he would use the prestige of the governor's office in getting federal assistance to invoke portions of the Reciprocal Trade Act "to save the state's textile industry."

Wallace will speak Saturday at Guntersville, 10 a.m.; Albertville, about noon; Boaz, 2 p.m.; Attalla, 4:30 p.m., and at a night rally at 7:30 p.m. in Gadsden.

Cloudy, Mild Election Day Set For State

Alabama's Democratic voters go to the polls Tuesday to nominate a new governor and a score of lesser state, district and county officers.

The primary climaxes a months-long campaign which provided more entertainment than excitement.

The election day weather forecast calls for partly cloudy skies, mild temperatures, but with scattered thundershowers expected late in the afternoon.

3,261 ELECTION BOXES

In anticipation of a turnout of more than 600,000 votes, a record 3,261 election boxes will be in use throughout the state. Most of the polling places will be open from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m., but in big Jefferson, where more than 75,000 votes are expected, the booths will be open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The 14 candidates seeking the gubernatorial nomination for governor closed out their campaigns Monday, many of them using television for a last-minute bid for support.

But the voters will have more to concern themselves with than the crowded governor's race. They will also nominate candidates for lieutenant governor, attorney general, agriculture commissioner, state superintendent of education, secretary of state, treasurer and auditor.

In addition, seats in Congress in two Alabama districts are contested, and a new 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee is to be elected.

PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Racial segregation has been the paramount issue in the governor's race, as well as in the campaigns for several other state offices.

All 14 candidates for governor have pledged to retain racial segregation, but each has come up with a different formula on how this tradition shall be maintained.

Amid all the segregation talk, there has been a growing concern that Alabama's Negro voters may play a key role in the governor's race. With the votes split among the candidates, the Negro bloc vote for one man could prove a decisive factor.

The Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro group which promoted this city's long bus boycott, estimated a year ago that there were 53,000 Negroes registered to vote in Alabama.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

Candidates for governor are: Laurie C. Battle of Birmingham, Retired Adm. John Crommelin of Wetumpka, W. E. Dodd of Bessemer, Shearen Elebash of Montgomery, Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette, Winston Gullatte of Selma, Karl Harrison of Columbiana, George Hawkins of Gadsden, Jack Owen of Montgomery, John Patterson of Phenix City, Ralph (Short) Price of Louisville, A. W. Todd of Russellville, the Rev. Billy Walker of Cropwell and George C. Wallace of Clayton.

Candidates for the other state offices include:

Lieutenant governor — Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, R. T. (Bob) Butler of Montgomery, Asa (Ace) Carter of Birmingham, Sam Engelhardt of Shorter and E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa.

Attorney General — Richmond Flowers of Dothan, MacDonald Gallion of Montgomery and Charles W. McKay of Sylacauga.

Agriculture Commissioner — R. C. (Red) Bamberg of Uniontown, J. C. Gentle of Birmingham and Crawford Roquemore of Montgomery.

Superintendent of Education—I. J. (Ike) Browder of Gadsden, Floyd Dotson of Montgomery and Frank R. Stewart of Centre.

Secretary of State—Anne Conway of Birmingham, Ruby Folsom Ellis of Montgomery, Bettye Frink of Leeds, Roy T. King of Montgomery, Charles (Pete) Mathews of Ashland and Eloise Stuart of Montgomery.

Auditor—John Brandon of Montgomery and Mary Texas Hurt Garner of Scottsboro.

Treasurer—Agness Baggett of Montgomery, R. A. (Bob) Davison of Montgomery and Carl Griffin of Montgomery.

In additon to all the state, congressional and party races, the voters will also fill a number of county offices as well as all 141 seats in the Alabama Legislature.

Off The Bench

By Judge Walter B. Jones

New Day In Alabama

TUESDAY more than 560,000 Alabama Democratic voterse went to the polls and in 3,154 ballot boxes and voting machines in the state's 67 counties gave John Patterson, Alabama's battling attorney general, more than 312,000 votes, the largest number ever given a candidate for governor. He led his opponent by more than 64,000 votes.

JONES

Alabama's Democratic Party made her brilliant attorney general her gubernatorial nominee. In January he will be the 44th citizen of Alabama to become governor, and enter upon the duties of the commonwealth's highest office, a mit leader to grace the exalted office held in former historic days by statesmen of the make of John Gayle, Clement C. Clay, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, John A. Winston, Thomas Hill Watts, George Smith Houston, Thomas Goode Jones, Emmett O'Neal, and Frank M. Dixon.

John Patterson has been in public office in Alabama only a few years, hardly four, but during this time the people of Alabama have come to know him as an able, honest and fearless servant of the people. He has dedicated himself and all his great talents to unselfishly serving the people of his state.

When he came into this high office it was in disrepute among the people of Alabama. The office had sunk about as low as it could. John Patterson worked day and night, he gave the best of himself to the duties of the office, he studied carefully the legal problems confronting the state and handled by the office, and in a short time he had restored the office to the confidence and esteem of the people.

MR. PATTERSON surrounded himself in the office with able and competent associates. He picked for his assistants lawyers of character and ability, lawyers devotedly interested in their work. They were loyal to their chief, they loved to work with him, they shared his enthusiasm for good government, and soon the evil forces in Alabama, the grafters in the state government, the corrupters of public officials, the abusers of publim funds, the ward-heelers and the loan sharks were fleeing for cover.

John Patterson will be a governor of whom the people of our state can be proud. He will take itno the governor's office things long absent —difgnity, intelligent work for the public, and a keen sense of the proprieties of this high office. The public and private life of the governor will be one which will win the respect and good will of all his people, and to which they can point with a just pride and happiness.

There will be no clowning in the office. There will be no waste of the public funds. There will be entire devotion to the affairs of the public. The governor will be faithful in attendance upon his office. He will be where the people of the state, hacing public business to attend to, can find him, and deal with him as their governor. Montgomery will really be the capital of the state again.

We must always remember that the actions and example of the governor of a state set the tone and atmosphere of the entire administration. It can be good or bad depending on how the governor conducts himself in office. People like an honest and courageous leader, and when all Alabama's state officials look up and see John Patterson at their head leading his state and his people in the paths of dignity, decency, honesty, and law abidingness, they will follow with him, and Alabama will enjoy one of the best and most useful state administrations it has ever had.

The Patterson administration will always guide its course by the polestar of honesty and efficiency. It will cheerfully abide by the laws of the state, ad will insist that others do the same.

THE attofney general made a clean and gallant campaign for the Democratic nomination. All the big money was in the camps of his opponents, and all the experienced politicos, with a rare exception, were lined up against him. He wasa sort of amateur in politics, but he knew this: The nomination would come from the people if he got it, so he resolutely set out to take his campaign to the people of the state, the voters of his party.

He personally saw and shook hands with thousands and thousands of voters, and in the run-off his sole way of campaigning was not to get out on the stump, not to get in the safety of the inclosed TV and radio stations, but to get out on the streets, out in the business houses, the offices and the manufacturing plants, one thesidewalks, out in the plowed fields of the farms, just anywhere he could find a voter, shake hands with him, see and be seen, and talk the campaign issues out face to face, man to man.

I started to tell a fellow what I thought were some of the mistakes I made during my campaign for circuit judge, but he cut me short: "Judge, you don't make any mistakes when you win."

John Patterson waged the kind of campaign that had a wonderful appeal to the voters. It was bold, sincere and without mud-slinging. He never worried to answer the ridiculous charges made against his candidacy. He knew that to answer one charge was to invite another. He knew that invention is a libeler's exhaustless capital. He knew, too, that the people of Alabama were acquainted with his record in the attorney general's office, and so making the unkind and absurd charges against him was like pouring water on a duck's back.

One of the Patterson campaign slogans was: "Nobody but the people are for Patterson," and for the good of Alabama we are thankful that the people of the state turned out to honor him and send him to the governor's office.

John Patterson will make Alabama the kind of governor our great state and her people are entitled to. Wisdom, decency, honesty and statesmanship will come in January to the handsome old building which sits at the head of Dexter Avenue.

Judge Jones Urges Third Circuit Court For County

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones this week urged that the Legislature create a third judgeship for Montgomery County and called for a "long overdue revision" of state laws of criminal procedure.

JONES

Judge Jones was a guest speaker before the East Montgomery Exchange Club.

In urging an additional judgeship here, Jones pointed out that Jefferson County has 12 Circuit Court judges and Mobile, the state's second largest city, five.

Montgomery County's two judgeships are held by Judge Jones, who presides over the civil docket, and Judge Eugene W. Carter, who presides over the criminal docket. The two judges share duties in hearing equity cases.

A frequent special judge of Circuit Court criminal cases who has been suggested as a third judge here is Horston Foster.

In calling for new criminal laws, Judge Jones said, "While crime increases steadily our criminal laws are full of loopholes for the criminal and afford little protection for the law-abiding man."

Judge Jones was introduced by Ed Azar.

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ALABAMA

Wallace Asks Patterson To Take Stand

By The Associated Press

Another challenge has been issued to Atty. Gen. John Patterson by Circuit Judge George Wallace, his runoff opponent for the Democratic nomination for governor.

The two candidates will meet in a June 3 runoff election.

In a weekend talk at Red Bay Wallace asked that Patterson publicly announce his stand on leglisative reapportionment, education, agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The jurist promised that if elected he will "submit a constitutional amendment to reapportion the Legislature." And, he added, "if the legislature fail to act at their first regular session, I will call them back into special session."

Speaking at Oneonta and Haden Saturday, Patterson said that if elected one of his chief aims would be inland waterway development. He promised to "work with every ounce of energy at my command inland waterways docks and harbors.'

A study of election laws was favored by both State Senator E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa and his runoff opponent, State Senator Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County.

A statewide reidentification of voters was advocated by Skidmore. He said this would not require reregistration. The Tuscaloosa Senator also urged stiffer penalties for violations of election laws.

Boutwell said the lieutenant governor's position as chairman of the lebislative committee which has control of the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts is one of the most important duties of the state's second highest office.

Wallace Gets Endorsement Of Advertiser

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Montgomery Advertiser Monday endorsed Circuit Judge George Wallace for governor in the May 6 Democratic primary.

"This now looks more and more like Judge George Wallace's year," The Advertiser said in an editorial. "The signs are that the people are at this moment decisively swinging in behind Judge Wallace as their choice. . . .

"The Advertiser belives that this is a reasonable choice."

"Wallace has been "seasoned at every level of leadership and responsibility," the editorial continued. "He has played his part upon the national stage, and learned much as he went along."

The Advertiser recalled that the Clayton, Ala., judge refused to walk out of the Democratic National Convention in 1952 "but remained to nominate Sen. Richard B. Russell (of Georgia) for President."

Four years later, the editorial added, Wallace represented Alabama on the platform committee of the Democratic convention "and acted as the right hand of Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi."

"Their tactics in watering down the civil rights plank were so effective," the editorial continued, "that the NAACP and Walter Reuther left Chicago in wrath, publicly accusing the Wallace committee of locking them out of their meeting place. . . ."

The Advertiser concluded that the young jurist has served a full apprenticeship at every level of government—county, state and national—and is thereby well qualified to take up the seals of office as Alabama's chief magistrate."

The Advertiser supported former State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner four years ago. Faulkner, the runnerup that year, is a candidate again this time.

Wouldn't affect Folsom—

Bill to limit term of office is criticized

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
7-3-58

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 3—Two members of the incoming State Senate today frowned on a controversial proposal certain to kick up more argument when it is introduced in the Legislature early next year to prohibit any Alabama governor from serving more than two terms.

And Gov. James E. Folsom—at whom the proposed restrictive measure apparently is aimed—said "If they'd make the terms of Alabama governor successive, I think that'd be a great idea."

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However, Gov. Folsom pointed out that the proposed constitutional amendment outlined by State Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo, could not effect him any way, unless it could be made retroactive.

The chief executive explained that the measure could not be made retroactive and still be valid, even if it were passed.

STATE SEN.-NOMINEE Larry Dumas of Jefferson, who is anything but a Folsom supporter, had this comment when asked about the proposal:

DUMAS

"I think that too many restrictions on expressions of the will of the people are unnecessary."

Dumas also pointed out that the present constitutional provision preventing an Alabama governor from succeeding himself in office had been placed in the Constitution specifically to keep a governor from building up a political machine and perpetuating himself in office.

SEN. EDDINS, who was recently renominated to a third consecutive term, cited the fact that the U. S. Constitution was amended in recent years to bar any president from serving more than two terms.

"I think that if we are going to limit our president to two terms then we should limit Alabama governors to two terms," said Sen. Eddins.

In apparent refrence to Gov. Folsom, the Marengo senator added that his proposed constitutional amendment "would prevent any governor from building up a political machine to help put him back into power in Alabama every other term."

State Senator-Nominate John E. Gaither of Cleburne, who was an administration supporter during Folsom's first regime, when asked about Sen. Eddins' plan, said:

GAITHER

"I think that if you're going to restrict a governor from serving more than two terms, then some consideration should be given to restricting those who spend most of their adult lives in the Legislature."

Gaither was referring to some of the Black Belters who have served several terms in the House and Senate.

The late Bibb Graves was the only other Alabama governor ever elected to two terms after the length of chief executive terms was increased from two to four years.

GOV. FOLSOM, who is serving his second term, is considered almost certain to run again in 1962. Some believe Folsom not only has a third term in mind, but is looking beyond that to a possible fourth term.

Large Turnout Expected In County Runoff Voting

About the same number of Talladega Countians are expected to vote in the run-off Tuesday as voted in the first Democratic primary, local observers said today

The polls will open at 8 a. m. and be in operation until 6 p. m. at Talladega and Sylacauga. In the rural areas the hour will be 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

There are 18,625 registered voters in Talladega County.

As only approximately 12,243 voted in the first primary, officials said the run-off vote should be only slightly smaller, perhaps 2,000 to 1,000 votes

Boxes will be received Tuesday night by Sheriff John Robinson in the basement of the Courthouse.

The same officers will hold the election as were appointed by the Democratic Executive Committee for the May 6 balloting.

Police Chief Leon Curlee announced that his entire force will be working Tuesday to insure order at the polling places.

City and county officers cooperated in the May 6 election to make sure the balloting was orderly.

Absentee votes totaling 241 were cast, approximately the same number 257 as in the earlier election, said Register M. R. Joiner.

The county's voters will choose a circuit judge, a sheriff, a state representative and a member of the county board of education Tuesday.

State offices at stake are governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state and memberships on the state Democratic Executive Committee.

Intermediate Judge Henry Hurst and Attorney William C. Sullivan are in the run-off for circuit judge.

For sheriff, Luke Brewer and James Costner are contending.

For the state house, Dr. Ashley Camp and Jerry Worthy are the candidates.

P. A. Bachelder and J. B. Boykin are vying for membership on the board of education.

Alfred Turner, district commissioner of district one, is opposed in the run-off by Howard Bussey.

Vying for the Democratic Executive Committee from this district are Travis L. Arnold, Thomas Cooley, Robert M. Alton, Jr. and Albert J. Winfield.

Arnold and Cooley favor the loyalty oath while Alton and Winfield are opposed to it.

Patterson Rally Set For New Site

NEW SITE, Ala., June 18.—(UPI)—More than 5,000 people are expected to attend an "old fashioned" homecoming June 28 for Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Democratic nominee for Governor, it was reported Wednesday by V. I. P. (Billy) Vickers homecoming committee chairman.

The celebration will be held at the New Site Community Park about 14 miles east of Alexander City from 2-5 p.m.

Mr. Patterson, who won over Circuit Judge George Wallace in the June 3 primary runoff, was born in Goldville in Tallapoosa County, Sept. 27, 1921, about three miles from the New Site community.

Handshaking tour—

Wallace working for votes in city

BY TRUDY CARGILE, News staff writer

Circuit Judge George C. Wallace was meeting the people with a hand-shaking tour in Birmingham today.

The gubernatorial candidate was up early to greet workers at the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of U. S. Steel during the shift change at 6:30 a.m.

From there he moved on to the TCI office building, then took time to greet folks at the Lloyd Nolin Hospital. At 9:30 he was at the Bessemer Courthouse and at 11, Five Points West.

HIS AFTERNOON tour was to take in the area of North Birmingham during which he planned to greet workers at Hayes Aircraft Corp. at the 3 p.m. shift.

Other points on his tour for the afternoon include Woodlawn, East Lake and Roebuck Plaza.

Tonight he will deliver his only speech of the day at 7:30 in the Warrior City Park. From there he will return to fill a spot on Channel 13 at 10 p.m.

Wallace's met-the-people campaign today was a continuation of a hand-shaking period which began Sunday at two open houses — in Homewood and Mountain Brook.

AT THE HOMES of Mrs. W C. Sterrett, 10 Lakeshore-dr. and Julian Yates, 3301 Spring Hill rd. the candidate and Mrs. Wallace greeted hundreds of caller between 3-7:30 p.m.

Mrs. Wallace, looking chic and rested despite her long travels with her husband, stood in receiving lines at both residences with Judge Wallace and their hosts and hostesses to greet callers.

The Barbour candidate is expected to resume his day and night speaking schedule in South Alabama after today.

From Mobile, where he will begin the last leg of the long journey toward the Democratic general election on June 3, Wallace will work his way toward Montgomery where he plans to stay for final returns.

Both candidates get TV invitations

Both Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Judge George Wallace, runoff opponents for governor in the June 3 second primary, have been invited to appear on "Alabama Press Conference" next Sunday.

Wallace Plans Unit To Lure New Industry

BIRMINGHAM (Special to The Advertiser)—George C. Wallace Sunday proposed a plan for a "Committee of 100" to bring new industry to Alabama.

The candidate for governor said the committee would function under the Wallace Industrial Act which he offered.

Judge Wallace outlined his plan as follows:

The committee would be formed by recruiting the most able men in the state in the field of attracting industry. All sections would be represented on the committee.

BUSINESS LEADERS

Business leaders would be recruited to render special assistance to such existing agencies as the Industrial Development Board. The committee itself would be charged with responsibility for taking positive action toward inducing plants to move to Alabama, and to employ Alabama people.

The governor himself would serve as an active leader on the Committee of 100, making his power and influence available to it for the purpose of wooing industry.

Voluntary contributions from all over Alabama would finance the work of the committee.

The committee would help organize efforts made all parts of the state to attract industry.

Wallace pointed to the value of such a committee in procuring a balance of agriculture and industry in Alabama. "Such organization of effort is mandatory in this duty of nation-wide competition to get and to keep industries," he said.

"Every city, county, and state in all sections of this nation is actively campaigning to take advantage of the great decentrelization program now under way."

Boutwell Reports $2,545 Expenses

State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County Wednesday reported he spent $2,545.25 in his successful runoff campaign for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor.

In a post election report filed with the secretary of state, Boutwell reported contributions totaling $1,307.50. A pre-election accounting listed $278.50 received.

Expenses totaling $1,260.25 and $1,285 respectively were listed in his pre and post election reports.

Boutwell's runoff opponent in the lieutenant governor's race State Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa, said he spent a total of $6,274.19 in the two primaries, and had received $3,240 in contributions.

His post election report showed $190 in contributions and $348.90 expended. These were in addition to previously reported $3,090 in contributions and $5,925.29 in expenses.

State Rep. Pete Mathews of Clay County, unsuccessful runoff candidate for secretary of state, reported no additional contributions or expenses. His pre-election report had listed contributions of $550 and expenses of $1,135.20.

Candidates End Alabama Drives

Patterson, Wallace Appear At Scottsboro

400,000 TO VOTE TODAY

By United Press Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 2.—Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Circuit Judge George Wallace wound up their separate campaigns together in the Northeastern corner of the state, 24 hours before the voters will decide the Democratic nominee for Governor in a primary runoff.

400,000 Votes Seen

Both youthful candidates, descended on Scottsboro, celebrating its traditional trade day, to pursue some of the 400,000 Alabama Democrats expected to cast ballots in hot, muggy weather Tuesday.

Mr. Patterson stuck to his handshaking approach which has marked his campaign ever since he headed the 14 candidates in the May 6 primary while Mr. Wallace urged in a speech that the voters consider the issues the new governor will face in the next four years.

The attorney general planned to go either to Montgomery or come here before returning to his Phenix City, home to vote. Judge Wallace had a television appearance at Dothan before a final election eve appeal over a 12-station radio network Monday night.

The gubernatorial race plus two other statewide races, for lieutenant governor and secretary of state, and a party loyalty oath dispute, were expected to draw a considerably smaller vote to the polls than the record 618,000 last month when a flock of local and legislative races also attracted interest.

Mr. Patterson, who has campaigned on a pledge to keep "gangsters" out of Alabama, led the field in the primary by 34,424 votes but failed to gain a majority while Mr. Wallace came in second.

First Statewide Races

The 36-year-old attorney general, making his first statewide race as is his 38-year-old opponent, changed his tactics for the runoff from speaking appearances to personal contact with the voters, letting his campaign headquarters issue most of his statements.

Mr. Patterson has refused to reply to charges that he associated with the Ku Klux Klan other than to say he knew reputed Klan leader Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa but was unaware of his Klan affiliation.

Seeking the lieutenant governor's post were State Senators Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, dean of the upper house, and E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa, known as a pro-labor candidate.

Alabama Votes On Governor, Loyalty Oath

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — The white-robed spectre of the Ku Klux Klan shared political attention with the recurring issue of Democratic party loyalty Monday on the eve of Alabama's second election in 28 days.

Because none of the 14 candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor got a majority of the votes on May 6, the voters will choose between the top two contenders in a runoff primary Tuesday.

On the same ballot, they will elect 17 members of the State Democratic Executive Committee who, with the 55 committeemen chosen last month, will decide the fate of the bitterly contested party loyalty oath which now ties Alabama to the national party in presidential elections.

In nominating a candidate for governor in the wake of charges of revived Ku Klux Klan political activity, the voters will choose between Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Circuit Court Judge George Wallace.

Patterson, 36, led the field in the first primary. Wallace, 38, was the runnerup.

The attorney general, son of the slain antivice crusader, A. L. Patterson, has been accused of campaigning with the support of the Klan, once a powerful political factor in Alabama.

The Montgomery Advertiser and the weekly Greensboro Watchman —and Wallace, too—have charged that Patterson has been associated with the Grand Dragon Robert Shelton in the campaign.

Replying, Patterson acknowledged acquaintance with Shelton but denied knowing he was a Klan leader.

The fight over the Democratic loyalty issue centers around the struggle between states fighters and national party loyalists for control of the state committee.

If the states rights candidates gain a majority of the 72 seats, they are pledged to repeal the oath which requires a vow of allegiance to the national party before anyone can run in the Democratic primaries.

Polls open at 8 a.m. (CST) throughout the state. They close at 5 p.m. in rural areas without voting machines; an hour later in the cities and in all communities where machines are used, and at 7 p.m. in Jefferson County (Birmingham).

Washington Fete Given Patterson

WASHINGTON (AP) — John Patterson, Democratic nominee for governor of Alabama, was guest of honor Thursday night at a cocktail party and buffet dinner in the Mayflower Hotel. Earlier in the day he conferred with the Alabama congressional delegation.

Host at the dinner was the Meadow Corp., a Montgomery, Ala., construction firm represented by Emory Folmar and Henry Flinn. Folmar said the purpose was to enable Patterson and his aide to become acquainted with the congressional aides.

It was an informal affair, with no speeches.

Patterson and his party conferred with the Alabama congressmen at a luncheon at the Capitol. It was a private affair, limited to members of congress, Patterson and his aides.

Patterson told reporters he discussed Alabama problems. He said he asked the congressmen to help make his administration, beginning in January successful. The Democratic nomination in Alabama is tantamount to election.

He said he pledged his support to efforts of the congressional group but declined to elaborate on his comments at the luncheon.

He said he discussed the school situation, segregation, the state welfare program, highways, tidelands, rivers and harbors, and general law improvement.

Accompanying Patterson to the luncheon and dinner were Joe Robertson of Montgomery, his executive secretary; Charles Meriweather, of Birmingham, his campaign manager; Henry Cardwell of Alabaster, Folmar and Flinn.

Patterson plans to leave for home Saturday. He plans to spend Friday visiting the various Alabama congressional offices.

Wallace Files Expense List Of $48,868

Judge George C. Wallace reported Tuesday to the secretary of state that he spent $48,868 in his unsuccessful race for governor in the May 6 and June 3 primary elections.

Wallace's expenses were almost offset by $47,862 in contributions. The total amount expended him in the primary and runoff campaigns was but $1,132 below the $50,000 maximum allowed by law.

The report filed by Wallace Wednesday only included expenses and contributions received in the final weeks of the runoff campaign. On that report he claimed $5,002 in expenses and $4,120 in contributions.

Listed as contributors were Rep. McDowell Lee, Rep. Sim Thomas, M. C. Hunt and Foy Halstead, $500 each; John Daniel and Luther E. Little, $250 each; and $1,620 in miscellaneous small donations.

Expenses included $1,200 to Tennille and Tuttle, a local advertising firm; $1,200 to the Jim Denny Artist Bureau which provided Minnie Pearl; $600 to organist Dale Stone; $720 in travel and hotel expenses.

The $1,200 paid to the artist bureau brought to $12,000 the amount reported paid for the services of Minnie Pearl, the Grand Ole Opry entertained who accompanied Wallace through most of his campaign.

Bonds Forfeited On Negroes Charged With Poll Violations

Bonds of three Negroes charged with violating Alabama elections laws during the May Democratic Primary were ordered forfeited Monday by Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter and new warrants for their arrests issued after the trio failed to appear for arraignment proceedings.

A. H. Huffman, 45 of 810 Union Cr.; Fannie Allen Neal, 38, 2652 Rutland St.; and Rufus [illegible] Lewis, 50, 810 Bolivar St. were charged with standing too close to polling places and fined $25 and costs each in Recorders Court.

They were arrested at polling places at Hamner Hall, city hall and the county courthouse after election officials reported they were standing within 30 feet of the polls, police said.

The cases of the three defendants were listed on Monday's docket along with those of persons indicted by the Montgomery County Grand Jury which reported last week.

Alabama Editors Are Saying

"The Barbour Bantam"

The Selma Times-Journal

OF THE current governorship campaign it truthfully can be said that voters are being offered a wide range of choice among acceptable candidates.

Of course, six of the qualified candidates are nondescripts or inconsequents, but among the eight regarded as possible contenders, there are six who could render acceptable service as governor.

Each of these has qualifications, just as each has weak points, and the problem facing the voters is to decide which offers the best hope for sound, progressive government at a time when Alabama is crossing the threshhold of an era of great industrial expansion, even while facing the grave problem of racial strains.

In an effort to clarify this problem, let us consider the various contending candidates in alphabetical order.

LAURIE BATTLE, former congressman from the Ninth District (Jefferson County), would make a good governor. A man of high moral convictions and of exceptional executive ability. Battle would give Alabama strong and honest government.

His greatest weakness as a candidate is inability to establish close contact with the rank and file of the voters. Many of those who analyze the issues and judge future performances on the basis of the past find Battle highly appealing as a candidate, but the masses of the people seemingly do not, and until he undergoes a change of personality or finds an issue peculiarly his own, statewide precedence is likely to continue elusive for him.

He also has made what may prove to be a serious mistake by advocating reduction of the state sales tax at a time when more money must be had for our schools, because more and more voters are coming to the realization that this levy is the best means by which those who benefit most from free education can be made to bear a reasonable share of its costs. This applies especially to our Negro citizenry, many of whom would be home virtually free in the matter of helping to finance public education without the sales tax.

JIMMY FAULKNER, newspaper and insurance executive, has come a long way by his own abilities and perseverance, but during the process he has developed a frightening tendency toward dickering and dealing. In fact, there are large numbers of informed people who fear that Faulkner has promised so many things to so many people that he would be too tightly bound by commitments to render the kind of service as governor of which he really is capable.

This particularly is true of residents of the Black Belt, who are showing increasing signs of resentment of the cold-blooded fashion in which Faulkner has "written off" support from this section in a calculated bid for votes from more populous areas.

Speaking in such sections of the state, Faulkner has described the Black Belt as reactionary and "living in the past," and has called for emasculation of its political powers in favor of "more aggressive" areas.

Faulkner knew, of course, that in following these tactics he was sacrificing some strength built in the past, but it is doubtful that he accurately estimated the full repercussions from this policy.

Black Belters are proud people, and the *Times-Journal* is confident that they knowingly are not going to be party to such downgrading, and that many of those who were inclined to support Faulkner no longer intend to do so.

REP. KARL HARRISON, of Shelby County, is another able man in the governorship race, but the question is, why?

He cannot have much hope to win because he has attracted little attention, but it may be that he is attempting to hold together the framework of the Gordon Persons organization for a more serious try later.

REP. GEORGE HAWKINS, of Etowah County, is the candidate of some of the labor bosses of Alabama, but it appears that his popularity does not extend into th rank and file of workers, except the more radical elements.

A confirmed Folsomite and another outspoken foe of the Black Belt, he is not likely to attract much support in this section. In fact, it is doubtful that he can make a substantial showing on a statewide basis, and he possibly was put into the race for run-off trading purposes.

JACK OWEN, chairman of the Alabama Public Service Commission, seems to be making about the same kind of race for governor that he did last time.

An efficient public servant of good intent, Owen apparently cannot realize that while the people of this state are satisfied with his work as head of the commission, they are not enthusiastic about the prospect of having him as their governor.

If Owen only could be content with the substantial honors the people are willing to concede to him, he and his friends would be a great deal happier and he could look forward to a long career of public service without having to worry too much about periodical campaigning.

JOHN PATTERSON, attorney general of Alabama, has made an enviable record in challenging loan shark operations, combatting the NAACP, and fighting corruption in government, but he displays a political immaturity which seriously has weakened what started out to be a strong campaign.

Patterson's recently-exposed connection with a loan firm operating in conflict with the law offers an example of this immaturity, because he allowed himself, through sheer neglect of his personal affairs, to become tarred with the same stick he was waving at others.

Now he has learned by bitter experience that the first requirement of a crusader is administration of his own affairs in a manner beyond any kind of reproach.

He will learn other things as he gains more seasoning, and it is reasonable to expect that the future offers him the prospect of a substantial political career.

A. W. TODD, commissioner of agriculture by virtue of Folsom bribe and pressure, seems to us to be the most-objectionable and least-qualified contending candidate in the race. When Todd prevailed upon Gov. Folsome to buy for him the agriculture commissioner nomination from a subservient Democratic Executive Committee, despite unwillingness to seek the post from the voters on his own merits, he gave the people of Alabama an accurate gauge of his caliber.

Since thus slipping into office through the back door, he has accomplished little or nothing for the farming and industrial interests of the state, because he has been too busy advancing his own political ambitions.

By constant use of the *Farmers Bulletin* for political propaganda, he has managed to convince numbers of our sorely-pressed agriculturalists that he can solve their crop acreage and price ills. In consequence, he is going to poll substantial bloc votes among Tennessee Valley cotton growers and Wiregrass peanut planters. Happily, however, farmers less hard-pressed and in a position to view Todd in his proper perspective, recognize his inability to accomplish anything materially constructive, and they are not being fooled by his wild tirades against Farm Secretary Ezra Benson.

Nor are informed city voters inclined to give serious consideration to a candidate who offers nothing better than continuation of the same kind of costly and inefficient government under which they now are suffering.

GEORGE WALLACE, circuit judge of Barbour County, convinces the *Times-Journal* that, of all the candidates in the race for governor, he has the strongest grasp upon matters of major state concern and the most ability to handle them efficiently.

What this diminutive jurist lacks in physical heft, he more than makes up in brain power and high courage of strong convictions.

A fighter by nature and blessed with the ability to inspire public confidence, George Wallace has forged to the front in the governor's race in a manner which reminds us of nothing so much as a fiery bantam cock taking over a hen yard despite the clumsy maneuverings of dismayed Dominica roosters.

While all the other candidates have given lip service to maintenance of segregation, Judge Wallace has demonstrated by positive action that he stands ready to meet any outside challenge to our social order, and his sound legal mind offers Alabamians their best hope for staunch statehouse defense against outside encroachments.

Judge Wallace speaks the language of our people, and they can be confident that their public affairs would be safe in his hands.

The *Times-Journal* hopes that the voters will recognize the opportunity to obtain splendid service in the governorship offered by the candidacy of George Wallace, and that they will give him a testimonial of confidence in the first primary which will settle the issue beyond all doubt.

Owen Vows To Continue Segregation

Gubernatorial candidate Jack Owen said here Wednesday night in a television address that when he is elected governor "I will take whatever steps are necessary" to assure the continued separation of the races.

Making his first bid for support in the Montgomery area, Owen said he had learned, "not to my surprise" that segregation is the No. 1 issue in the current campaign.

"If necessary, I will dismiss the National Guard and then deputize them along with every other white man in Alabama as members of the Highway Patrol," Owen added.

Owen also reiterated his early support of the right to work law, insisting he believed in "freedom of choice" in labor as well as in other matters.

Meanwhile, a number of candidates will turn their eyes toward Birmingham Thursday where the influential Alabama Education Assn. opens its annual convention.

One of the first candidates to make a pitch for the school teacher vote was Jimmy Faulkner, who does not plan to go to Birmingham.

On a stumping tour of the Wiregrass, Faulkner came out with an 18-point school program, which included a minimum 20 per cent raise in teachers' salaries and a multimillion dollar bond issue to finance school construction.

Following the same line was George Wallace, who is stumping

Spotlight on POLITICS

north Alabama. He said Wednesday that school problems will be the "first order of business" when he is elected governor.

Candidates Will Speak At Notasulga

All Macon County candidates in the May 6 Democratic primaries have been invited to attend an open meeting of the Macon County White Citizens Council to be held at Notasulga Monday, April 14, at 7:30 p. m.

The meeting will be held in the auditorium of Macon County High School and each candidate will be alloted time to address the gathering.

For the primaries this year Macon County has 18 candidates seeking county offices and all are expected to be present for the Notasulga meeting.

Sponsors of the open meeting have invited the public to attend and hear the platforms of the various aspiranta for public office.

Alabama-Citizens Council Leader Sees Ballot Key To Integration

Little Rock, Ark. March 25 — An Alabama state senator proposed last night that every Southern state appoint a special attorney general for the express purpose of fighting integration.

Sen. Sam M. Engleharot told a meeting of the Capital Citizens Council here that Southern states must "cooperate and coordinate" and put up a "solid front all down the line to remain free, independent and segregated."

The senators outlined measures taken in Alabama to restrict Negro voting and termed the ballot box "the key to the whole question of segregation."

"If you had an unlimited number of Negro votes you can imagine what would happen not only at Central High School but in every grade school, high school and college in Arkansas," Engelhardt said.

Engelhardt formerly was executive secretary of the Association of Citizens Council of Alabama but he resigned the post recently when he announced as a candidate for lieutenant governor.

The senator, who represents Macon County, is sponsor of a state measure to redistrict Tuskegee, the county seat, in order to keep Negroes from voting in the city. The measure would abolish Macon County if necessary to avoid Negro voting control.

McKay alleges Phenix 'sharks' for Gallion

By The Associated Press

State Rep. Charles W. McKay today asserted that a "loan shark" group is supporting one of his opponents for attorney general "to the limit."

The statement was pointed at Atty. MacDonald Gallion, who as an aide to Gov. Gordon Persons was a key figure in the clean-up of Phenix City.

McKAY

McKAY AND GALLION are two of three candidates for the Democratic nomination for attorney general. The third aspirant is State Sen. Richmond Flowers.

Gallion resigned as chief assistant attorney general to enter this race.

Gallion said in a statement published yesterday that a full-scale campaign to defeat him is being pushed by "Phenix City gangsters, punks and hoodlums." He also asserted that the campaign against him was organized by "The vicious-type loan shark operators who grow rich on the misery of the poor and desperate."

McKAY, WHO is Democratic national committeeman from Alabama, quickly took issue with the statement of Gallion.

"One of my opponents claims that 'Phenix City gangsters, punks and hoodlums' are making an all-out effort to beat him," said McKay. "I ask him this: Are there not two sets of 'gangsters, punks nad hoodlums' in Phenix City and does he not have the support of one of them? Is he talking about the set supporting him or the other set?"

McKAY'S STATEMENT continued, "My opponent also states that he is a victim of a campaign of 'vicious-type loan shark operators.' I know for a fact that one of the loan sharp groups is supporting him to the limit. Which set is he talking about?

"I have no support from any of these groups and do not want it. My only obligation is to the people of Alabama, to make them the best attorney general in history and, if elected, I will do just that."

Political Banners On Bus Benches Quickly Removed

Some of the most striking political advertising seen in Montgomery during this campaign sparkled and then disappeared last week following a head-on encounter with city regulations.

From 50 to 60 park-type benches located at bus stops throughout the city last week burst out with fresh Jimmy Faulkner slogans.

"We were swamped with protesting telephone calls," one city official said.

Seems the signs were on benches on city property which the commission insists must not be used for political advertising.

The advertising agency which owns the benches and regularly contracts for non-political ads was advised and within hours the signs were removed.

Some of the signs had survived for less than a day.

BUT LAW OVERLOOKED

Patterson Considered As Senate Candidate

Some enthusiastic followers of Atty. Gen. John Patterson, excited about the way he won his race for governor, are talking him up as a candidate for the U.S. Senate.

But they're overlooking an obscure section of the State Constitution which makes the incoming governor ineligible to run for the Senate or any statewide office until 1964.

Section 116 says "The governor shall not be eligible to election or appointment to any office under this state, or to the Senate of the United States, during his term, and within one year after the expiration thereof."

Although the 36-year-old attorney general hasn't actually been elected yet, he won the Democratic nomination in the June runoff primary and that's tantamount to election in traditionally Democratic Alabama.

Patterson's term as governor will end in January, 1963. Barring a vacancy through death or resignation, the next Senate race after that will be in 1966.

So for all practical purposes, the new goverpor couldn't run for the Senate for at least three years after he left office.

There's no reason to believe Patterson has even been approached as a potential Senate candidate. The talk, to whatever extent it exists, has developed among some of the people who helped him win the nomination for governor.

Nevertheless, it's an interesting and little known restriction on the political activities of a candidate once he is elected to the state's highest office.

Purpose of the limitation is simple: It prevents a governor from resigning under an agreement to have the lieutenant governor as his successor appoint him to the Senate pending the next election, or to some state job.

It dates back to the constitutional convention in 1901 and provoked long debate on the convention floor before it was written into the organic law.

While the idea that Patterson may someday turn to the Senate may be just so much talk, there is historical precedent for invoking the constitutional restriction.

The late Bibb Graves was confronted with pressure to get himself appointed when Hugo Black left the Senate in 1938 to take his seat on the Supreme Court.

Franklin D. Roosevelt himself, in the White House then, reportedly asked Graves about his taking Black's place, but was told it couldn't be done. Graves ultimately appointed his wife to the Senate.

Again, when Sen. John Bankhead died in 1946, there was talk that Chauncey Sparks, who was governor then, might succeed him. Sparks himself quieted the rumors by pointing to the constitutional barrier.

Nor is the governor the only state official tied down by the constitution in that manner.

Judges on the appellate and circuit courts are prohibited from holding any but judicial office during the terms for which they are elected.

A judge can run for governor, for example, only once every 12 years, since he is eligible only when his term expires at the same time the chief executive's runs out.

Jurists are elected for six-year terms and the governor for four years. Consequently, their tenures start together only once in a dozen years.

Judge Wallace goes to the grass roots

Typical American Scene—Judge George C. Wallace, candidate for governor of Alabama, goes out among the voters to shake hands and pass out campaign cards in a manner traditional in this country since its founding. With the judge is his pretty wife, Lurleen, at the Albertville courthouse.

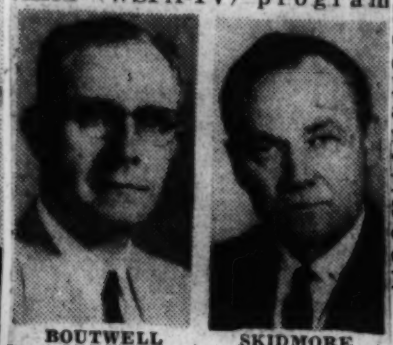
Lieutenant governor's race vies for spotlight

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

The Boutwell-Skidmore runoff race for lieutenant-governor, although overshadowed by the tussle for the governorship, can be expected to grab some of the political spotlight in the last two weeks before second primary balloting June 3.

Both frontrunner State Sen. Albert Boutwell and runnerup State Sen. E. W. Skidmore were pressing hard for votes in their bids for the state's No. 2 office.

Both will appear at 2:30 p.m. Sunday on a Montgomery television (WSFA-TV) program with Sen. Skidmore announcing a strategy rally for 7:30 Monday night at Bankhead Hotel.



BOUTWELL SKIDMORE

SEN. SKIDMORE, endorsed earlier by the Alabama Labor Council (AFL-CIO), Saturday got the backing of the Old Age Pension Assn., Inc., headed by George W. Beasley of Gadsden.

Sen. Boutwell, co-author and chief sponsor of the "freedom of choice" constitutional amendment ratified by Alabama voters to help assure segregation will be maintained in Alabama schools, helped draft and steer through the revised version of the state's pupil placement law.

"Let me emphasized again that I'm not seeking any credit—I just want results to make certain that we continue to have segregation," declared Sen. Boutwell.

STATE SCHOOL Supt. Austin Meadows, who took the stump to fight the "freedom of choice" amendment approved overwhelmingly by the state's voters Aug. 28, 1956, had criticized The Birmingham News and The Montgomery Advertiser for reporting that Sen. Boutwell was author of the placement law.

Legislators pointed out that although Sen. Boutwell did not write the original placement bill, he was responsible for rewriting the measure which finally became law.

It had been introduced by State Sen. Sam Englehardt Jr., of Macon, first primary candidate for lieutenant governor. Both Senate and House adopted a resolution naming the placement bill the Englehardt, Boutwell, Richardson, Martin and Ramey Bill. The other three are State Reps. Reginald Richardson of Hale, W. L. Martin Jr., of Greene and Charles Ramey of Hale.

Sen. Skidmore likewise supported both the "freedom of choice" amendment and the student placement bill and has repeatedly declared himself strongly for maintaining segregation in the schools.

MEADOWS, IN opposing ratification of the "freedom of choice" amendment, appeared with Sen. Boutwell on a Birmingham television program to argue against its approval by the voters.

Placement law upheld

A THREE-JUDGE Federal Court panel, comprised of Judges Richard T. Rives, Seybourn H. Lynne and Hobart H. Grooms, recently upheld the student placement act.

The "freedom of choice" amendment, which embraces nine changes in the State Constitution and which provides for closing any school where attempts are made to force integration, has not come under attack in the courts.

This amendment was drafted by a House-Senate committee, of which Sen. Boutwell was chairman, with the aid of a special group appointed by the State Bar Assn., after many months of study.

Boutwell and other senators pushed through to passage several enabling acts to implement the "freedom of choice" law, which the Jefferson senator and other attorneys are confident will stand up under court attack.

IN A TV SPEECH during the first primary campaign, Sen. Boutwell said:

"In fairness to my three legislative opponents, they cooperated fully in passing these laws."

He was referring to Skidmore, Engelhardt and former State Rep. Robert T. Butler of Clay.

Skidmore endorsement

BEASLEY, PRESIDENT of the pension association endorsing Sen. Skidmore, said it did so "in view of your past work with us, your understanding and your ability, your sincerity of purpose, and in view of the fact that our Legislature works from committees and their recommendations."

He pointed out that the lieutenant governor would appoint standing committees in the Senate to consider legislation.

It also was pointed out that the Tuscaloosa attorney sponsored measures to help provide additional funds to aid the aged needy during the two terms he has served in the Senate.

Bankhead rally

BRUCE THRASHER, North Alabama campaign manager for Skidmore, said about 450 invitations had been sent to supporters over the state for the Bankhead rally.

Sen. Boutwell, who was shown by the official tabulation to have received 197,854 votes in the first primary to 143,881 for Sen. Skidmore, said he had campaigned in all 67 counties during the first primary race.

"I have already revisited a number of these counties," added Boutwell, "and I plan to go into as many of the others as possible during the last two weeks of this runoff campaign.

Mrs. Frink cancels speaking schedule

MRS. BETTYE FRINK of Leeds, runnerup to State Rep. Pete Mathews of Clay for secretary of state in the first primary, announced Saturday she was cancelling runoff campaign speaking engagements for the next few days because of the death of her father.

He was Lester Haynes, 53, of Talladega. Funeral services will be conducted at 3 p.m. Sunday at Branchville Presbyterian Church in St. Clair County.

Mrs. Frink had been scheduled to appear on a Montgomery TV program with Rep. Mathews Sunday afternoon.

Wallace Hits Race Inaction Of Patterson

By GEORGE PRENTICE
Advertiser Staff Writer

LANETT — Integration's only invasion of the state of Alabama at Montgomery went undefended by the attorney general," Judge George Wallace said in Lanett Thursday.

Wallace pointed to the integration order on the city buses in the capital city as an example of a "lack of diligence" on the part of the attorney general's office.

WALLACE

"The only state officer who could have done something to add the weight of Alabama legal authority to the fight against integration did not even enter the battle," he said.

Wallace said had he been the attorney general he would have "been in there fighting."

Making the same statement in a speech earlier in the day at Pepperell, just outside Opelika, Wallace received a long and loud ovation. He spoke there to several hundred mill workers from the nearby textile plant.

Wallace also charged that Attorney General John Patterson had failed to enter the controversial Autherine Lucy case at the University of Alabama.

"Again, had I been attorney general, it would not have been necessary to hire private attorneys to defend the state, or any part of it, against the threat of integration," he said.

Turning again to the matter of "leakage" in Alabama's state treasury, Wallace said "if there has been as much stealing in the Folsom administration as my opponent claims somebody should be in jail."

INDICTMENTS LACKING

"My opponent tells you that 25 cents of every tax dollar has been stolen by the Folsom administration. That's $400 million in the three and a half years that he has been attorney general.

"Yet not one single indictment has been returned, not one investigation ordered," he said.

If the statute of limitations has not run out by the time he is elected governor, Wallace said he would see to it that any members of the administration guilty of such a crime served penitentiary sentences.

He explained that the law provides time limits under which any law violator can be prosecuted.

Wallace continued to stress his record in the state Legislature and asked for voter support on the grounds that he had for years helped the aged, sought industrial expansion for Alabama, fought for higher educational standards, and continually sought better health standards.

BEGAN AT ASHLAND

He began his day Thursday at Ashland and spoke at Roanoke, Lafayette and Pepperell before coming to Lanett.

Wallace credited people of the Third Congressional District (which includes Pepperell) with having put him in the race for governor.

"Had you not elected me delegate to the national convention, given me an opportunity to become known statewide, I would probably not be in the race today," he said.

Smear sheets, according to Wallace, are declaring that he voted against a school segregation measure in 1951. He explained that the measure provided for abolition of the state's school system if "even one little school faced the threat of integration."

The measure was defeated by the state Legislature with the help of most of the candidates who sought the office of governor in the first primary. Among those who voted against the proposed law were George Hawkins, A. W. Todd, Karl Harrison and Jimmy Faulkner, he said.

CITES RACIAL AIMS

"Also among those in that group were the two men between whom you must choose for your next lieutenant governor," he said (Sen. Albert Boutwell and Sen. E. W. Skidmore).

His aim is not to destroy Alabama's school system but rather to provide a system by which integration can be combatted from district to district "wherever it threatens," he said.

He said peace must be maintained between the races at all costs. However, segregated schools and a segregated way of life is the only way to maintain peace, he said.

"Not one person in the state of Alabama will have his throat cut or suffer injuries for the sake of segregation if I am elected governor," he concluded.

Wallace Friday will speak in Opelika at 10 a.m.; Dadeville, 1 p.m.; Alexander City, 2:30 p.m.; and Childersburg, 4:30 p.m.

Gallion Reaffirms Hands-Off Race Policy, Denies Okaying Use Of Name

By BOB INGRAM

Atty. Gen.-Nominee MacDonald Gallion emphatically insisted Monday he was taking no part in the gubernatorial runoff campaign between John Patterson and George Wallace.

And Gallion denied having authorized the use of his name in a newspaper advertisement supporting Patterson in the runoff.

Meanwhile, both Patterson and Wallace continued their contrasting campaigns with the election but one week away.

Patterson spent Monday in the Tri-Cities area of northwest Alabama, shaking hands but issuing no statements. Neither local nor state headquarters in Birmingham knew where Patterson would be for the remainder of the week.

Wallace spent all day Monday in Birmingham, with his schedule calling for a stump swing through south Alabama Tuesday and Wednesday.

He will speak in Greenville, Andalusia, Evergreen, Brewton and Bay Minette Tuesday, and spend all day Wednesday in Mobile.

The advertisement Gallion referred to in his statement appeared in the May 22 issue of the Fort Payne Times-New Era, a weekly, referring to the "Patterson-Gallion team," It read in part:

"You have elected John Patterson's assistant, MacDonald Gallion, to be your attorney general for the next four years — When you elect John Patterson to serve by his side as your governor for the next four years you will have a team working together. They have come a long way together as state attorney general and assistant attorney general. They, as attorney general and governor of this great state will make you proud to be called an Alabamian."

"I know absolutely nothing about the ad," Gallion said. "In fact, this is all news to me. I did not authorize the use of my name in such an ad; I don't know a thing about it."

"I definitely have not taken part in the runoff and I don't intend to; I'm keeping a hands-off policy," Gallion said. "In fact, I've been out of the state almost constantly since the primary. I was ready for a rest so I've been down in Florida."

Gallion denied reports that he had conferred with Patterson in Florida.

"I've seen John Patterson one time since the election, and that was when I went by my old office in the Judicial Building to pick up some things there I had left [illegible]. It happened that John was there too, and I bumped into him on the elevator."

Gallion said he planned to leave the state again either Tuesday or Wednesday on a "personal business trip" and that he would be gone until after the runoff election.

"My position will remain as it has been this far — I don't intend to take sides in the governor's race," Gallion added.

Wallace, Patterson Keep Up Hot Pace In North Alabama Campaign For Votes

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Circuit Judge George Wallace, keeping up the hot pace toward the June 3 runoff, took their campaigns for governor to the Birmingham area Sunday.

Patterson greeted voters at his Jefferson County headquarters where an estimated 5,000 persons shook his hand during a three-hour period. He planned to continue his hand-shaking tour of north Alabama Monday.

The attorney general, who led Wallace in the May 6 Democratic primary, was endorsed Sunday by the Shelby County Times-Herald of Montevallo and the Jefferson County Truck Growers Assn.

Jack Tanner, president of the Birmingham Farmers Market and the county farmers' organization, issued a statement predicting that Patterson will carry about 62 of Alabama's 67 counties in the runoff.

"After careful study, this organization has decided that Patterson will be the best friend of the farmer during the next four years," Tanner said.

In its endorsement editorial, the Shelby County Times-Herald said it believed in the Patterson slogan of "No Deals And No Steals." It added:

"This newspaper does not believe that a Patterson administration would be a Ku Klux Klan administration. That argument is one of the Wallace-constructed scarecrows."

Wallace, meanwhile, spoke in Attalla and berated persons whom he said distributed smear sheets outside the Gadsden City Hall as he spoke inside earlier in the day.

He said the alleged smear sheets were "half-truths and outright lies," and added that some imply that he is linked with racketeers.

"I never saw a racketeer in my life. I never lived in a town which a racketeer ruled, and my law firm has never had a gangster as its client," he declared, apparently referring to Patterson's home town of Phenix City.

Talking on the race issue, Wallace asked his audience why Patterson had not entered the Autherine Lucy case and the Montgomery bus boycott case.

The Clayton, Ala., circuit judge also promised that if elected he would give hill counties "special dollar consideration" because road building is more expensive in mountainous areas.

He planned to remain in Birmingham Monday with a speech at Warrior and a statewide television address scheduled Monday night.

Handful Causes Race Fuss, Says Patterson

John Patterson said Monday night in a filmed television address that Alabama's racial troubles had been caused "by a handful of race agitators."

"It has been just a handful of them that came into the state that caused all our trouble," Patterson said.

Recalling that he had "put the NAACP out of business" in Alabama two years ago, Patterson said "Alabama cannot afford to be divided on the race question."

Patterson also called for a "stepped-up road building program" if elected governor, adding that "I believe in building roads."

Admits Robert Shelton known to him—

Patterson about-faces on knowing Klansman

34a(2) agt

BY TRUDY CARGILE, News staff writer

CLANTON, Ala., May 21—Gubernatorial Candidate John Patterson today said that he knows Tuscaloosan Robert Shelton and had met him several times, but denied knowing that Shelton is a leader in the Alabama Ku Klux Klan.

Patterson, questioned by reporters during his sidewalk campaign tour in Central Alabama, was then asked: "Are you seeking Klan support?"

TRUDY CARGILE

The attorney general of Alabama replied:

"I will answer you this way. If any person in Alabama, if a member of any organization in Alabama believes in John Patterson, what he stands for—and good government, I solicit his vote."

News P.1

PATTERSON last Thursday, while in California for an appearance on a television program, told a California newspaper:

"This is amazing. I am not a member of the Ku Klux Klan. I have never been a member. I don't know anyone named Shelton."

filed 5-21-58

Shelton was a visitor in the Patterson campaign headquarters in Birmingham a week ago today, but avoided reporters and left the building before he could be questioned.

Birmingham

PATTERSON'S OPPONENT in the gubernatorial runoff, Judge George Wallace, repeatedly has charged in the past few days that Patterson is backed by the Ku Klux Klan of Alabama and has predicted a wave of racial violence if Patterson is elected.

Ala.

Patterson's relationship with Shelton was revealed in a letter written March 19 by Patterson in which he referred to the Klan leader as "our mutual friend" and stating that he was asking the support of the letter's receiver on the suggestion of Shelton.

The letter was reproduced in The Birmingham News of last Friday.

Charles Meriwether, Patterson's campaign manager, when questioned regarding Shelton's visit to the office, replied: "Who is Shelton? I don't know him. What does he do?"

MAURICE PATTERSON, the attorney general's brother, when asked whether Shelton had been a visitor to the headquarters replied: "Yes."

Campaigning in Chilton County yesterday, Patterson promised that if he is elected no violence in any form will be tolerated in Alabama.

He said he intends to make Alabama a model of good law enforcement by working closely with law enforcement agencies.

In person-to-person campaigning, Patterson is asking the voters not to "lose sight of the real issue in this race for the governorship." He said his campaign is based on the needs of the people and nothing is more important than the welfare of the people."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said his lead in the gubernatorial race in the May 6 primary showed the voters are concerned "with the several basic issues . . . the need for good law enforcement, the need for help in our school system and institutions of higher learning, the need to maintain our segregated way of life and the need to cut out graft in state government."

Meanwhile the City Commission of Patterson's hometown, Phenix City, announced it is endorsing Patterson's candidacy.

Mayor Leonard Coulter said, "A man of John Patterson's caliber will raise Alabama in the eyes of the nation."

Although he had already canvassed parts of Wetumpka and Tallassee on Monday, Patterson returned there Tuesday morning and to continue on those towns and the outlying suburbs of Carrville and East Tallassee.

IT WAS LATE yesterday before he was able to reach Clanton. Workers traveling with him pointed out that Patterson is attempting to stop at all crossroads along the way.

This brought him to a halt in Marbury, Verbena, and at service stations and rural stores along the route to Clanton, delaying his intended arrival time several hours.

A special "Mary Jo Patterson Day" was to be observed by Patterson's supporters in Macon County today. The candidate's wife was to be honored with a special luncheon in Tuskegee.

News P.15

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said yesterday he has not released an exact schedule through his headquarters for this reason. He does not want to alert any town that he will arrive at a particular hour when time on a hand-shaking basis is hard to determine.

filed 5-21-58

In Chilton today, Patterson said he hoped to visit Maplesville in the early hours then return to Clanton and continue his rounds among businesses and offices in the downtown area.

Birmingham

From Clanton he plans to continue his tour with stops at Thorsby, Jemison and areas in Shelby County.

Ala.

Thursday, if his schedule is not disrupted, he will head into Franklin County.

Two speaking engagements are on tap for the attorney general at the week-end. The first is scheduled for Albertville at 7:30 p.m. Friday and the second in Huntsville Saturday. Barbecues in his honor have been planned in both places.

Patterson KKK Supporter Denies He's Boss In Hale

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

By BOB INGRAM

Edward G. Cothran of Greensboro told The Advertiser Saturday that he was a member of the Hale County Ku Klux Klan and that he worked for John Patterson.

Ltr 5-18-58

Mr. Cothran's statement came during a telephone interview following the receipt of a registered letter to The Advertiser from him in which he denied being "head" of the KKK in Hale County or being Patterson's campaign manager. He was identified as such in a story in The Advertiser Thursday.

The telephone interview was recorded by Cothran.

After opening the conversation with a warning that "I want you to know I am recording this conversation," Cothran repeated what he had said in his letter: That he was not head of the KKK in Hale and that he was not Patterson's campaign manager.

Asked specifically if he was a member of the Klan, Cothran replied:

"Yes, I am a member, and I'm proud of it."

When asked if he knew Grand Dragon R. M. (Bobby) Shelton of Tuscaloosa, Cothran replied:

"I know Bobby well."

Cothran said he did not know who was Patterson's campaign manager in Hale County.

"As far as I know he didn't have a campaign manager," Cothran said.

He admitted paying for a number of advertisements in a Hale County weekly newspaper, The Greensboro Watchman, in support of Patterson.

"I spent $17.60 for the ads," Cothran said. "I did it because I felt Mr. Patterson was a good man."

Asked if he secured approval

(Continued From Page 1)

from some Hale County Patterson worker before submitting the ads, Cothran said he did not.

"I just did it on my own," he explained.

Returning to the subject of the KKK, Cothran was asked who was the head of the Hale Klan. He refused to say.

Ltr 5-18-58

When asked specifically about several men identified by name, in each instance Cothran replied:

"I just wouldn't say."

Later, on the same subject, Cothran explained that "I didn't say I didn't know who the head of the Klan was, I just said I wouldn't say."

Ltr 5-18-58

During the interview, Cothran asked a question himself.

"I want to ask you one question," he said. "Will you tell me if that letter (referring to the letter bearing Patterson's name in which he referred to Grand Dragon Shelton as "our mutual friend") came from Wynn Coleman or Hamner Cobb?"

Cothran was told that the letter did not come from either of the two men mentioned. Coleman is Hale County tax collector, Cobb is editor and publisher of the Greensboro Watchman.

The complete text of Cothran's letter, written to Editor-in-Chief Grover C. Hall Jr., of The Advertiser, is as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"An article by Bob Ingram who is on The Advertiser staff in your May 15 issue states that I am Hale County Campaign Manager for John Patterson and also head of the Hale County Ku Klux Klan. This is a definite untruth. I am not now, nor have I ever been John Patterson's campaign manager; and I am not now nor have I been head of the KKK in Hale County.

"I am a supporter of John Patterson and have given of my time to work for him because I believe he is the most honest, sincere and capable man for the job and because he is the only man who has proven his stand on segregation by action. This is my personal opinion and has nothing to do with

any organization.

"As to the statement that KKK members are supporting John Patterson, I wish to add that as a matter of fact a number of Klan members are actively supporting George Wallace for governor.

"Since you took the liberty of trying to smear John Patterson and r e on the front page of your paper I would appreciate your publishing this letter there also to correct your errors.

"Sincerely yours, Edward G. Cothran (signed)."

Waterway aid promised state by Patterson

BY MIRIAM HILL
News staff writer

HAYDEN, Ala., May 17 —Atty. Gen. John Patterson, in his first speech since the May 6 Democratic primary, Saturday pledged that development of Alabama's inland waterways would be one of his chief aims if he is elected governor.

Patterson was a platform guest and spoke briefly to the throng of North Alabamians who gathered at ground-breaking ceremonies of the Warrior River Electric Cooperative Assn.'s latest development at Gordon Dam.

"Whatever role I may play in the future of this state," Patterson declared, "you can rest assured I will be working with every ounce of energy at my command for the expansion of our inland waterways, docks and harbors."

He said he was [illegible] honor and a privilege to be included in the ground-breaking ceremonies.

"SUCH DEVELOPMENT," he added, "will mean more jobs, increased revenue for city and state treasuries and a higher standard of living for all our people.

"A higher standard of living for us all," he declared, "will be uppermost in my mind when I am elected governor."

Rousing ovation

PATTERSON RECEIVED a rousing ovation when introduced to the huge crowd that gathered for the outdoor program. When the ceremonies were over, he was surrounded by admirers of all ages, who wanted to wish him well and shake his hand.

A pretty blond teen-age girl informed him that "You were the winner in a poll of my class."

A sun-burnt man in faded blue overalls shook his hand vigorously and declared: "I voted for you in the first election, and I'm looking forward to voting for you again in the next one."

Patterson refused to comment on charges made by Circuit Judge George Wallace that the attorney general has the backing of the Ku Klux Klan.

Patterson led the Clayton judge by some 34,000 votes in the May 6 Democratic primary election.

'More aid to needy

CONTINUING HIS hand-shaking tour of the state, the attorney general earlier pledged that when he takes office as governor in January, he will push through "a strong, forward-looking program," aimed at solving the health problems of the people off Alabama.

"With the money saved in my administration of clean, decent government," he declared, "we will be able to give more aid to the needy sick people.

"I am also concerned by the lack of space in our hospitals," he added, "and the need for expansion of our medical training facilities in Alabama. We will all work together to push our state out front in these categories. I know it can be done."

Patterson further declared that "the schools of Alabama must and will be given help during the next four years.

"We've had enough words on this subject of what ought to be done to raise teachers' salaries and build more classrooms," he said. "I believe that the time has come for some action, because we can't afford to let our children and young people grow up without making the best sort of education available for them."

Way ahead in polls

MEANWHILE, PATTERSON was shown running far ahead of Wallace in a straw poll taken by the Hartselle Kiwanis Club. Patterson got 25 votes to six for Wallace, with two members not voting.

In Childersburg, Editor E. E. Rozelle of the Childersburg News reported that in a straw poll of the Childersburg Merchants Assn. this week, "nine out of every 10 present picked John Patterson to be the next governor of Alabama."

In Birmingham, the Elyton West Civic Club unanimously endorsed Patterson for governor.

Patterson said Saturday that reports from all over the state indicate that "in the June 3 run-off we will double our vote in a great majority of the counties and win by a tremendous majority."

The attorney general will continue his hand-shaking tour in Central Alabama Monday and Tuesday, visiting Chilton and other counties in that area.

FOR OPEN APPRAISAL

Wallace Challenges Foe To Make Record Public

By GEORGE PRENTICE
Advertiser Staff Writer

ATTALLA — Judge George C. Wallace shook an indignant finger at a handful of "smear sheets" Saturday and issued an indirect challenge to his opponent to bare his record for public appraisal in the race for governor.

Wallace asked his listeners to carefully scrutinize issues in the current campaign and separate for themselves the "smear from fact."

Holding aloft a fistful of printed sheets, which he said bore untrue claims against his candidacy, Wallace said he had nothing to hide from the public.

"These, and many of you have seen them, say I am a draft dodger, an integrationist, a Communist and the beneficiary of racketeer support," he said.

Wallace said the sheets had been distributed by the thousands over the state of Alabama and at each stop in his stumping tour Saturday a show of hands indicated the public was aware of the distribution.

At a night rally in front of the court house in Gadsden, Wallace said such smear sheets had been passed out, on one occasion, as he was delivering his campaign speech inside Gadsden City Hall. The incident occurred during the campaign prior to the May 6 Democratic primary, he said.

"And they (his opponent, Atty. Gen. John Patterson) talk about running a clean campaign," he said.

"I am not a draft dodger. I am a disabled veteran of the Pacific Theater in World War II; you know I have never been a Communist; and I certainly am not an integrationist," he said.

The charge of "integrationist," Wallace said, stems from a time in his court when he put a Negro youth on probation. "Certainly I put him on probation, he was a 17-year-old Negro youth in my court on a traffic charge. He deserved probation," he said.

Wallace, a resident of Clayton, is judge of the Third Judicial Circuit.

And I don't know any racketeers," he continued. "I have never represented any gang in my law practice, and I have never lived where there were any racketeers."

Wallace said that in the case of the Negro, he had "had the courage to put the youth on probation when he deserved it."

"And any man who does not have the courage to hand down just decisions from his court bench, whether the subject is white or colored, does not deserve to be governor of Alabama," he said.

Wallace again chided his opponent for not having entered the state's two integration cases —the Montgomery bus case and the Autherine Lucy enrollment at the University of Alabama.

He invited members of his audience at each stop to ask him any question about his record or his campaign. "You have a right to know the record of any man in public life," he said.

He offered to appear on television, radio or at any other public gathering to answer such questions "as the public might want to ask."

The repeated, back - handed challenge, was an apparent dig at Patterson's announced silence with the press on campaign matters.

Wallace again declined to offer more than $60 maximum old age pension, "because it would be impossible to obtain more."

Federal government participation stops at the $60 level, he explained.

"I will not lift the hopes of our old people with a promise such as my opponent has made only to crush them to earth again because they cannot be fulfilled," he said. "To give the old people of Alabama $75 a month we would have to levy nearly $50 worth of additional taxes."

Wallace said he would give counties in the hill area of the state "special dollar consideration for their road building program."

He said construction of highways in mountaineous areas is more costly than it is in the plains.

He again promised improved educational standards and better facilities, higher teacher salaries, expanded industrialization and a strong defense of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He also attacked, as he has during the recent days of the campaign, the endorsement of Patterson by South magazine.

The judge told several hundred people at the Gadsden rally that only by maintaining segregation "can Alabamians know peace."

"Peace must be preserved, because once violence errupts no lives in the state will be safe," he said.

The Gadsden audience offered the Clayton judge a warm reception. He was interrupted by applause about a dozen times.

Turning his attention to this industrial area's heavy force of organized labor, Wallace pointed to the fact that "not more than 25 members of organized labor can be found in my home county. But if you will check, you will find that despite that fact, I never once cast a vote against the working man during my six years in the legislature," he said.

He spoke at Guntersville, Albertville, Boaz and Attalla before going to Gadsden for the night rally.

Sunday he is scheduled to meet with campaign supporters at a tea in Birmingham. He will remain there Monday for a day of hand-shaking.

Patterson Wins Race For Alabama Governor

Knowland-Brown Race In California May Be 1960 Indicator; Montana, South Dakota Vote

By The Associated Press

Alabama voters yesterday named Attorney General John Patterson, son of the man whose death led to the smashing of the Phenix City vice ring four years ago, as the Democratic candidate for governor.

The nomination is tantamount to election in Alabama.

With 2,394 of the state's 3,154 voting boxes counted, Patterson held a lead of 233,964 to 179,346 over his runoff rival, Circuit Judge George C. Wallace. Most of the missing votes were in areas where Patterson was leading.

The Alabama votes were the earliest counted as four states held primaries. The others were California, Montana, and South Dakota.

Knowland's Foe Strong

In California, a serious Democratic challenge to Republican Senator William E. Knowland's bid for governor took form in early but indicative primary returns.

In the race strictly for party nominations, Democratic Attorney General Edmund G. Brown held a 3-to-2 lead over the Senate minority leader in their total vote from both parties. Both candidates cross-filed.

The 53-year-old Brown was polling Knowland on the Democratic ticket by better than 2 to 1—significant in view of the fact that Knowland will need Democratic support to win in November. Democrats outregistered Republicans by 990,000.

Knight Edging Christopher

At the same time, the second-term attorney general was gaining roughly a third of the Republican votes. If the trend continued, Brown would easily hit the 500,000 plurality predicted by some of his supporters.

With fewer than 2,000 of the 2,363 precincts reporting, the total in both parties stood to 102,352 against 72,318 for Knowland.

The tally by parties:

Republican, 1844 precincts—Knowland 53,931; Brown 16,250.

Democratic, 1,805 precincts—Brown 86,102; Knowland 18,387.

Governor Goodwin Knight, who pulled a tumultuous switch after Knowland announced for governor, appeared well on the way to the Republican nomination for the United States Senate. He was leading Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco by about 3 to 2.

A huge Democratic vote, however, put the Democratic candidate, Representative Clair Engle of Red Bluff, far out in front of Knight in total votes on both party tickets. Engle had no Democratic opponent.

Early returns strongly suggested that no candidate for state-wide office would sweep both party nominations, as is possible under California's cross-filing system.

Nixon Backs Knowland

Vice-President Nixon had given Knowland strong backing. Brown had accused Knowland, minority leader of the Senate, of seeking the governorship as a springboard for the White House.

The Democrats had a 7-to-5 edge in voter registration. Democratic leaders forecast that Brown would top Knowland's total vote by 500,000.

In the contest for seats on the Alabama State Democratic Executive Committee, the voting trend was in favor of the states' rights Democrats, who favor repeal of the loyalty oath that binds Alabama to national-party nominees. They led in enough contests to give them 37 members of the 72-man committee.

Folsom Can't Succeed Self

Patterson, 36, was making his first state-wide campaign. He became attorney general after his father, Albert L. Patterson, had won the Democratic nomination for that office in 1954. The elder Patterson was assassinated before he could carry out his pledge to clean out the vice dens which had made Phenix City notorious.

His son charged during the gubernatorial campaign that gangsters and racketeers, fighting to come back, were "working like mad" to defeat him.

Governor James Folsom was not eligible to succeed himself.

The Alabama race for governor produced charges of Ku Klux Klan political intervention on one hand and gangster opposition on the other.

N.A.A.C.P. Brought In

Patterson admitted acquaintance with the Klan grand dragon in Alabama, Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa, but insisted he didn't know Shelton was a K.K.K. leader.

Wallace charged that his opponent welcomed support of the Klan. The Montgomery Advertiser reproduced a letter bearing Patterson's name and describing Shelton as a "mutual friend." Another newspaper, the weekly Greensboro Watchman, said the attorney general had several political conferences with the grand dragon.

Montana Campaign Quiet

Patterson charged that the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People poured money into the campaign in hope of defeating him.

Montana voters—a record 289,851 were eligible—had little to stir them as they picked candidates for one Senate and two House seats. All Democratic incumbents, Senator Mike Mansfield and Representatives Lee Metcalf and Leroy H. Anderson, were due to win renominations, Anderson without opposition.

Fighting for the G.O.P. nomination to oppose Mansfield were Mrs. Blanche Anderson, Helena Widow, and Lou Welch, 31-year-old metal-plant worker.

In first returns from South Dakota, Attorney General Phil Saunders took an early lead in the three-way race for Republican nomination for governor. In 95 of 1,969 precincts, Saunders had 3,128 votes to 1,165 for Lieutenant Governor Roy Houck and 871 for State Representative Charles Lacey. The winner meets Democrat Ralph Herseth, unopposed in the primary.

Assassin's Bullet Zooms Young Patterson To Top

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

An assassin's bullets shattered the solitude of John Patterson's political anonymity and skyrocketed him in four brief years to the threshhold of the governorship of Alabama.

The young Army veteran had no thought of seeking public office until his father, Albert L. Patterson, was shot down outside his Phenix City law office four years ago.

A stubborn determination to carry out his father's promise to rid Phenix City of its vice dens brought young Patterson out of obscurity and put him in the attorney general's office without opposition.

His father had won the Democratic nomination for the office on a pledge to clean up racket-ridden Phenix City. He was slain 17 days later.

The younger man displayed a political adeptness that led ultimately to the Democratic nomination or governor. He was nominated in a runoff primary yesterday after a campaign in which he, like his father before him, promised to keep Alabama free from gangster domination.

Patterson isn't the governor-elect yet. He faces a Republican opponent, W. L. Longshore Jr., of Birmingham, in the general election in November. But Democratic nomination for statewide office, is traditionally tantamount to election in Alabama.

The Democratic nominee, who at 37 next January will be the youngest elected governor in the state's history, is a serious-minded, hard-working lawyer who finds little time for recreation except an occasional hunting trip.

QUICK TEMPER

He has a quick temper and, in his limited political experience, has yet to learn to ride with the punch when opponents start roughing him up. During the governor's race, he lambasted newspapers which accused him of accepting Ku Klux Klan support.

But his lack of political experience might prove helpful, too, since he isn't bound by precedent. He went through the four weeks of the runnoff for example, with hardly a campaign speech.

He concentrated instead on handshaking visits to one community and another. And he won.

DRESSES CONSERVATIVELY

Patterson despite his youth wears conservative, almost somber clothes. His favorite dress is a black suit, white shirt and dark solid color tie.

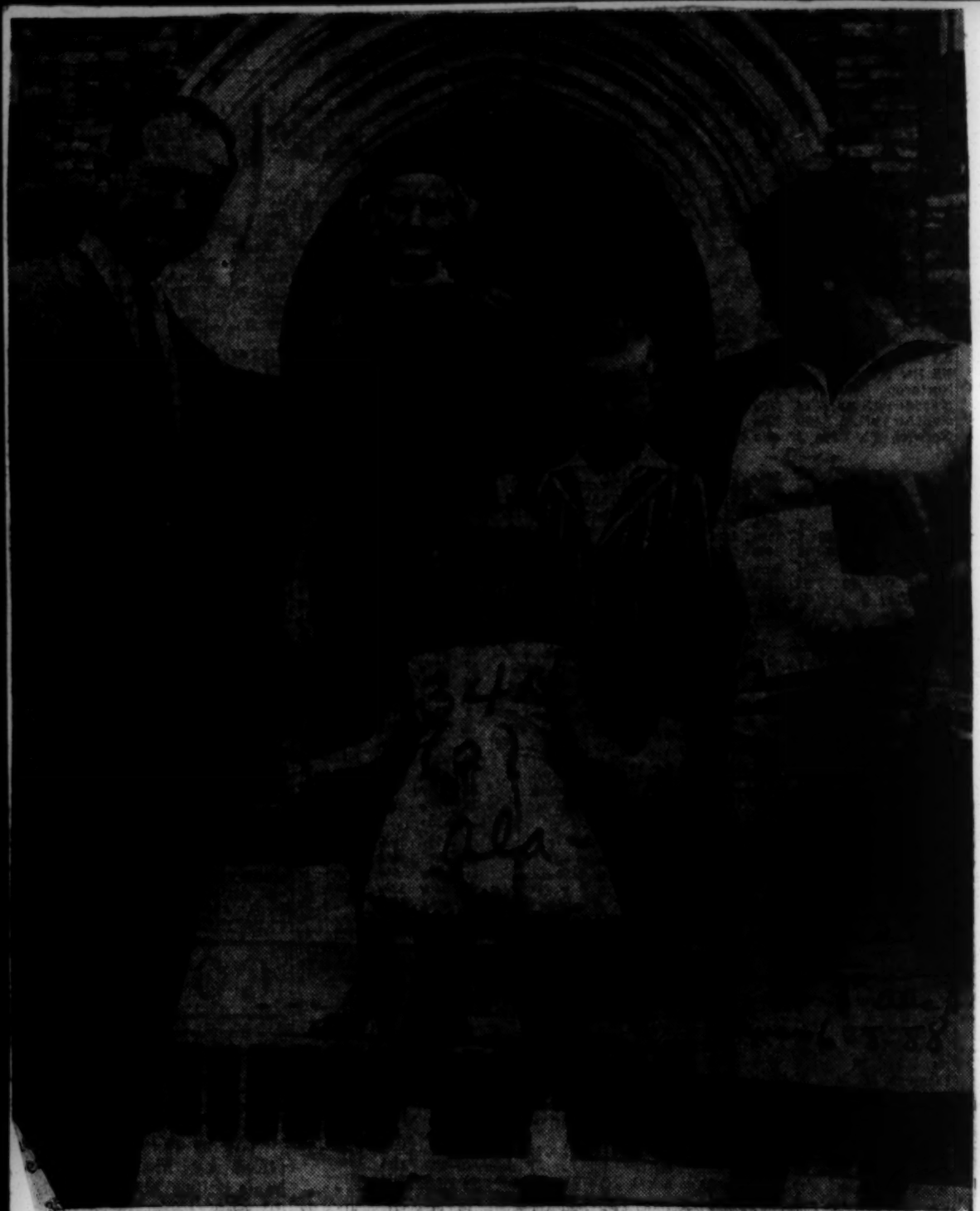
His career as attorney general was highlighted by attacks on state spending, small loan companies and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. His campaign for governor was pegged at a great extent on a promise to keep on doing those things.

He had returned from duty as an artillery major in the Korean War only a short time before his father was murdered on June 18, 1954. The letterhead of the Patterson law firm bore the legend, "we sell our services but not our souls."

BORN AT GOLDVILLE

The governor-to-be whose $10,000 a year salary as attorney general will jump to $25,000 in the new office, was born at Goldville in Tallapoosa County. He attended public School at Rockford, Opelika, Alexander City and Phenix City and received his law degree from the University of Alabama.

His wife, the former Mary Jo McGowin of Clanton, is one of the most beautiful women in public life in Alabama. The Pattersons, married in 1947, have an eight year-old son, Albert III, and a daughter, Barbara Louise, five.



NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR AND FAMILY

bama Democrats' Governor-Nominee John Patterson and his family—his mother, Mrs. Patterson; wife, Mary Jo; son, Albert Patterson III, eight, and daughter, Barbara tterson, five. This family partrait was taken Sunday on the steps of Montgomery's s Methodist Church.

J Birds Looking For A Roost

By Bob Ingram

LIKE A SCHOOL of fish suddenly startled, prominent figures in Gov. James E. Folsom's administration have scattered in all directions in the current gubernatorial campaign.

INGRAM

Folsom has repeatedly insisted he intends to stay completely clear of the race, and to date he has made good on that promise, at least publicly. What he has done privately, or plans to do in the future, is debatable.

It is no secret Folsom has been ardently courted by several of the candidates, all of whom covet his undercover support but who do not want his public endorsement.

This approach of "be for me, Big Jim, but don't publicly endorse me" hasn't pleased Folsom. He doesn't like or understand that kind of politics.

Ironically, much of the pressure on Folsom to take a more active part in the campaign has come from the very group he has instructed to stay out of politics—his own cabinet.

Those who have joined the Jimmy Faulkner camp, and numerically they are the strongest, have reminded Folsom that George Wallace and A. W. Todd have reportedly said unkind things about him in recent months.

Remember '54

THE WALLACE group, in turn, has pointed out that the little judge was a strong supporter of Folsom in '54. They have further reminded Folsom that it was Faulkner who tried his best to be elected governor in 1954 at Folsom's expense. In those days Folsom liked to refer to the Baldwin candidate as "old Dollars for Decency." At the time, that was not meant to be interpreted as a compliment.

The type of campaigns now being waged by most of the candidates indicates rather clearly that none of them wish to incur the wrath of Folsom.

The only exception has been John Patterson, and he can afford to be brash. He wouldn't get Folsom's support anyway.

But the others—Wallace, Faulkner and Todd in particular—have cautiously refrained from saying anything which might displease his excellency.

Not only might they jeopardize their hopes of securing his private support, but they could also alienate the affections of Folsom cabinet members who have joined their respective households.

As mentioned earlier, the Folsom leaders have fragmented on the '58 race for governor. Some have become quite open in their support of a particular candidate, others are evasive.

J Birds For Faulkner

FAULKNER has attracted to his camp such big-game Folsomites as Docks Director Knox McRae, Conservation Director Bill Drinkard, Civil Defense Director Pitt Tyson Maner, and the Finney brothers of Albertville—O. H. and Bob. The former was Folsom's executive secretary during a part of the current administration.

In addition, Pleas Looney is also an active Faulkner supporter. A former director of the Industrial Development Board, Looney is now associated with Folmar & Flinn, two of Faulkner's favorite sugar daddies.

The present industrial development director, Rex Trubey gave out a "no comment" when asked of his gubernatorial affiliations. But as it was Looney who was largely responsible for Trubey inheriting the cabinet post, there is reason to believe the latter leans toward Faulkner.

Also running a broken field is Fuller Kimbrell, recently resigned as finance director and now a candidate for the state Senate.

Kimbrell seeks to represent a senatorial district which includes Faulkner's home county of Lamar. He would be in a delicate position in his own race should he support anyone other than Faulkner. While he has refused to say openly in which direction he plans to go, the Faulkner people will be disappointed if he's not with them.

It is not likely that they will be disappointed, but Kimbrell is certain to confine any such activity to behind the scenes.

J Birds For Wallace

JUDGE WALLACE, despite his key role in Folsom's campaign in 1954, has not attracted as many Folsom leaders as has Faulkner.

In the Wallace camp are Revenue Commissioner LaRue Horn, Ass't. Revenue Commissioner Frank Boswell (prison director in the first Folsom administration), legal advisor E. C. (Bud) Boswell and Montgomery attorney Charles Pinkston, holder of the honorary title of chief of staff for Folsom.

Insurance Superintendent Jimmy Horn has also been linked with Wallace, an association he emphatically denies.

"I am a merit system employe on leave of absence without pay," Horn explained. "As such I am prohibited from any political activity. I am staying out of the governor's race."

Another Folsomite reportedly in the Wallace camp, but unconfirmed, is ABC Board member Clarence Evans of Mobile. There has been talk, but again no conclusive evidence, that Highway Director Herman L. Nelson also looks upon Wallace with some favor.

Sen. Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa, in a race of his own for the House, insists he is staying out of the governor's race. If he weren't staying out, he too would be active for Wallace.

Agriculture Commissioner Todd, who owes his very political life to Folsom, has not secured the services of very many Folsom cabinet members.

Executive Secretary Ralph Hammond, who in a dreamy sort of way likes to imagine himself not in politics, has been closely identified as a quiet Todd booster. This identification he has denied.

However, Hammond's father-in-law, Jim Leak of Arab, has placed his full trust in Todd. Hammond will most probably follow suit.

House Speaker Rankin Fite of Marion, also involved in a race of his own, has been politically associated with Todd in the past. He is expected to vote for Todd but probably will not be an active supporter.

'Neutral'

A NUMBER of other Folsom stalwarts, contacted for comment, remained firmly on the fence.

Pensions and Security Director J. S. Snoddy insisted he was "absolutely neutral."

"I get half of my pay from the federal government, so I can't afford to get involved in politics," Snoddy said. "I've got a lot of good friends running for governor. A lot of good men are in the race. But I'm staying out of it."

The only clue in Dr. Snoddy's case is that he was a practicing physician in Franklin County for a number of years. That is Todd's home county.

ABC Administrator Melvin Dawkins of Montgomery also claimed he was not involved in the governor's race.

"I am taking no part whatsoever in the race for governor," Dawkins said. "The only race I am interested in is that of my brother. I intend to do what little I can to help him."

Brother Joe is a candidate for reelection to the House from Montgomery County.

Waiting For Folsom

ED PEPPER, the new finance director, and Public Safety Director Bill Lyerly could have harmonized on their statements. They both said practically the same thing.

"My man didn't qualify," Pepper said, in joking reference to Folsom. "I'm not committed to anyone."

"I'm supporting whoever the governor supports," Lyerly declared emphatically. "But the governor says he's not for anybody. I'm not going to kill his vote."

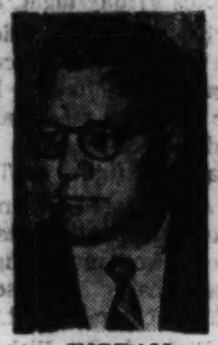
REP. GEORGE Hawkins of Gadsden, floor leader for Folsom in the House, has picked up but little support from prominent figures in the present administration.

Frank Long, one-time legal advisor, is supporting Hawkins, as are James Jones and Rowan Bone. Jones, head of the Selective Service Department, is a hometown friend of Hawkins. Bone is also a Gadsden resident. He also served as Folsom legal advisor before his appointment to the Court of Appeals, a position he later lost in an election.

Patterson's Mum On Cabinet Jobs

By Bob Ingram

JOHN PATTERSON, the strong but silent type in politics, must be laughing up his sleeve at the wild speculation going on about who will do what in his administration.



INGRAM

The quieter Patteron gets about his appointments, and to date he's shown a remarkable talent for doing just that, the wilder the speculation will get.

It's quite likely Patterson himself doesn't know as yet who he will name to the various cabinet and legislative posts of leadership. But while he waits the speculators are having a field day.

First, there's the choice plum of House Speaker. This is one of the most vital spots in any administration, one which Patterson will not fill until he is absolutely sure of his man.

Although Patterson himself may not know this, the race for speaker has been boiled down by the "experts" into a three-man field. The runners are Sen. (Rep.-nominee) Joe Smith of Phenix City, Rep. Virgis Ashworth of Centreville and Rep. Charles Adams of Alexander City.

The dark horses include Rep. E. K. Hanby of Gadsden and Rep. Bob Gilchrist of Hartselle.

Late Converts

ACTUALLY only two of these men were with Patterson all the way. Adams favored Faulkner in the primary, Gilchrist was Morgan County campaign manager for Karl Harrison, and Hanby went along with his hometown House college, George Hawkins.

However, all three joined nobody but the people in the second go round.

Ashworth and Smith were with Patterson all the way. They will be entitled to veterans' preference, and this bonus might make the difference.

The biggest ace in Ashworth's hand in his bid for the speakership is one of those non-lying-newspapermen, Jim Oakley of the Centreville Press, one of the state's top weeklies.

Oakley and his paper were the first to come out for Patterson. No stranger to state political maneuverings, Oakley is very close to the next governor. And one of his claims to fame is that in his editorial endorsement of the attorney general he used the phrase that "nobody's for Patterson but the people." This slogan played no small part in Patterson's smashing victory.

Oakley says he wants nothing in Montgomery, but it's no secret he would like to see his Centreville cohort, Ashworth, as speaker of the House.

Smith, a capable member of the present Senate, was equally as strong for Patterson. His brother, attorney Roy Smith, was a big contributor to the Patterson campaign fund.

Too Close To Home

AND SMITH is possibly better equipped to be speaker, or to phrase it in reverse, Ashworth might be better suited for floor leader. The only disadvantage to Smith being speaker is that most governors shy away from having a home town associate in this position.

Adams, despite his arrival in the Patterson camp only for the second coming, is nonetheless a strong candidate for the speakership.

His long suit is his legislative experience in which he has seniority over both Smith and Ashworth who are freshmen. Adams is also an able, clever maneuverer, which is a must for the speaker.

While the names of Hanby and Gilchrist have also been mentioned, it seems doubtful at this stage that either is in line for speaker. The same holds true for Rep. Emmett Oden of Russellville, one of the first men to be mentoned.

Oden was with Todd in the primary, but worked in Patterson headquarters during the runoff. For that matter, so did Bullock County Rep. M. B. McLendon. These men will certainly be active for Patterson in the House, but neither is likely to be speaker.

Sen. Ralph Jones of Monroeville, who served as a page in the House in 1911 and will serve in that body next year, was also mentioned at one time as a speaker possibility. But Jones, while admittedly flattered, he indicated he doesn't expect to take such an active role.

The question of Senate leadership is completely up in the air. L. K. (Snag) Andrews of Union Springs, nominee to the Senate will certainly be a Patterson power. In his shadow will be Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo, Sen. Roland Cooper of Wilcox and Sen. Walker Givhan of Dallas.

Carvel (Bud) Woodall of Tallassee also a Senator-to-be and a former member of the upper chamber, may be in the front ranks of the Patterson group in the Senate.

Another newcomer to the Senate will be Yetta Samford of Opelika, who will unquestionably be a Patterson spokesman. He is a close personal friend of Patterson's. They were law school classmates.

Kaul For Conservation

AS TO THE cabinet posts, the most frequently mentioned possibility—and one which has won nothing but praise—has been that of Rep. Hugh Kaul of Birmingham as Conservation Department director.

Kaul gave up his House seat from Jefferson County this spring after 20 years of outstanding service. Having been connected with the timber industry for years, and profitably so, Kaul has a deep interest in conservation. Of equal importance, he was a Patterson man.

Former State Sen. Bruce Henderson of Wilcox, twice a candidate for governor himself, has been mentioned as a possible cabinet member. Initially he was listed for the key Finance Director's job but of late his name has been connected with the Revenue Department.

If Henderson is offered a post, it's likely to be head of the Revenue Department. The choice Finance Director plum is Charles Meriwether's for the asking, or so say those who claim to know.

Meriwether, for those who have forgoten, is the mysterious marvel who directed Patterson's campaign.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon is in line for something, but just what is anybody's guess. His endorsement of Patterson late in the runoff didn't hurt either Patterson or himself.

Brooks For Labor

OLIN BROOKS, a representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods in the Legislature, reportedly has the Labor Department director's seat locked up tight.

Patterson promised from the stump way back in the days he was stumping that he would appoint "good organized labor men" to the Labor Department and Industrial Relations Department posts.

Brooks certainly meets the qualifications outlined by Patterson.

No mention has been made to this point of Joe Robertson's role in the new administration. It has been taken for granted that Robertson will be executive secretary. He is currently Patterson's administrative assistant.

One-time Adj. Gen. Walter J. (Crack) Hanna may figure in Patterson's cabinet. After going on active duty for Faulkner in the primary, Gen. Hanna jumped on the Patterson bandwagon in the second primary.

Former Highway Director Guerry Pruett has also been linked with the Patterson people. And a place will probably be made in the Highway Department for County Engineer Blake Livingston of Blount, who worked overtime in Patterson's behalf.

Hunter Phillips, the pistol-packing Opelika man, certainly earned a Patterson letter during the campaign. His name hasn't been associated with any particular position but probably most any under the dome is his for the asking.

Seeing Double

THERE'S BOUND to be some confusion when the new House convenes in 1959. Included in the membership are two Reynolds, two Lockes, two Smiths, two Jones, two Johnsons and a Johnston, a McLendon and a McClendon, and worst of all, two Adams named Charlie . . . with one election just completed, talk of another has already started.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery, defeated in a bid for reelection, has already been mentioned as a potential candidate for either mayor or police commissioner in next Spring's city election. Dawkins insists he's not interested and has no intention of running for any city office.

Patterson wins 64,000 edge in furious race

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

One of the youngest men ever chosen governor of Alabama — 36-year-old Atty. Gen. John Patterson — swept aside Circuit Judge George Wallace to win the nomination in the Democratic runoff primary by a majority of more than 64,000 votes.

Patterson's selection in yesterday's balloting climaxed his swift rise to political heights in this state.

FOUR YEARS ago, he had been picked by the State Democratic Executive Committee for attorney general to take the place of his father—anti-vice crusader Albert L. Patterson—who was slain in crime-ridden Phenix City after he had been nominated by the voters as top state law enforcement officer.

Patterson pledged in the campaign to continue the fight against organized crime. And he promised to wage war on "corruption" in the state and to preserve segregation.

With 3076 of the state's 3181 boxes tabulated, Patterson was shown with 304,644 votes to 239,946 for Judge Wallace of Clayton, a former Barbour County legislator.

WHILE PATTERSON was defeating Judge Wallace, State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson was nominated for lieutenant governor over State Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa by a lopsided margin.

And Mrs. Bettye Frink, pretty 25-year-old Leeds housewife and mother of two small sons, edged out State Rep. Pete Mathews of Clay for secretary of state.

Returns from 3015 boxes gave Boutwell 297,594 votes to 191,23 for Skidmore.

AND TABULATION of returns from 3014 boxes showed Mrs. Frink leading Mathews 249,487 to 224,201.

While the more than 500,000 Alabama Democrats—a surprisingly large turnout for a runoff primary — were deciding the three statewide races, they also were balloting on control of state party machinery.

There was a 10-candidate runoff for five committee seats in the Second District and a four-man runoff for two seats from the Fourth District.

Alabama bolted the national party ticket of Truman and Barkley in 1948 to give its 11 electoral votes to the States' Rights ticket of Thurman and Wright.

Patterson, who will become 37 before he takes office next January as the state's chief executive, would be the youngest governor Alabama has had in more than 100 years.

HIS TERM as attorney general has been marked by court action against the NAACP, which brought a state court ban against the racial group. Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery Circuit Court, who made the ruling, also fined the NAACP $100,000 for its refusal to produce names of its members.

Next January, when the new governor takes office, the job will become one of the highest paid of any public office in the nation.

THE GOVERNOR'S salary which, presently is $12,000 a year, was raised by the Legislature to $25,000, beginning with the new term.

In addition, the governor has $60,000 a year allowed for executive mansion expenses, plus $250,000 annually in two emergency funds. The governor can spend these funds as he sees fit, as long as it is used for public purposes.

Patterson, who was graduated from high school in Phenix City, entered the Army in 1940 and was discharged a major in 1946. After getting a law degree from University of Alabama in 1949, he was recalled to active duty during the Korean War from 1951 to 1953.

HE HAD BEEN practicing law only a short time when his father was killed in 1954. A Methodist, he is married and has two small children — a son and daughter.

Judge Wallace, who landed in a runoff with Patterson when they led a field of 14 candidates in the May 6 first primary, congratulated Patterson on his victory in a wire last night which stated:

"Congratulations on your victory today. I pledge you my full, wholehearted support for a better Alabama."

PATTERSON HAD LED Wallace by 34,424 votes in the first primary. And both registered wide gains in the runoff. Patterson had received 196,859 votes in the election, with Wallace getting 162,435.

Wallace added that "I am very appreciative of the fine vote given me in this Democratic system in which the Alabama voters have had the final choice. I wish the victor much success. I want to thank the people who worked with me. It has been the high point of my life to run for the office of governor of Alabama.

"I HAVE NO REGRETS. I conducted the best campaign I knew how and had an opportunity to make many new friends over the state.

"The people have made their choice, and I pledge my support to Mr. Patterson during the next four years. I will continue the fight to maintain social and educational separation of the races."

PATTERSON SAID:

"This has been a bitter campaign, but I have no ill will toward any person. I want the cooperation of all the people of Alabama for the next four years.

"Again I wish to thank all the people of the state from the bottom of my heart for the confidence they have expressed in me."

He added that "I now call on all the people of Alabama who believe in good government, regardless of who they supported in this campaign, to join with me in furthering the cause of sound, progressive government in Alabama.

"The men and women who will work with me in my administration will be citizens of unquestioned character, ability and experience."

PATTERSON SAID he soon would begin discussing with newly nominated House and Senate members plans for organizing the incoming Legislature.

But he said he first would attend a convention of attorney generals at Chicago and then get a few days rest before embarking on this task.

BOUTWELL, 53, Birmingham attorney, serving his third con-

News breaks own record for speed

The Birmingham News broke its own record last night for speedy coverage of the runoff primary. With a News reporter at every polling place in Jefferson County, and with the aid of tabulating machines from Monroe Calculating Machine Co., virtually all boxes were recorded in less than two hours after the polls closed.

Results in the various races were fed to radio and TV stations by courtesy of The News in order to serve readers as quickly as possible.

Patterson Lists Funds

Atty. Gen. John Patterson said it cost him $3,000 to win the Democratic nomination for governor, but most of it was someone else's money.

Winding up his expense account which candidates are required to file with the secretary of state, Patterson said he received $36,450 in campaign contributions.

The attorney general previously reported expenses of $29,482 and donations totaling $31,771 for the first primary May 6. He spent the additional $8,712 and received $4,679 in the June 3 runoff.

Among the previously unreported contributions he received, Patterson said, were $500 donations from Marshall Durbin of Birmingham and from O. G. Skinner of West Point, Ga. Other contributions were smaller.

ICIAL VOTE CANVASS

atterson Won With 64,902 Margin

GEORGE PRENTICE

Gen. John Patterson re- 315,353 votes in his suc- ld for the office of gov -9,902 more than the pre record high of four years ording to an official can- the vote here Monday.

committee of the State cratic Executive Committee day gave the attorney gen- an official edge of 64,902 given his opponent in the election. Judge George C. Wallace received 250,451

The previous vote record was by Gov. James E. Folsom his campaign of 1954 when he ceived 305,384.

An official tabulation in the tenant governor's race gave Albert Boutwell 313,401 votes

Third Judicial Circuit: Jack W. Wallace, 7,650 to 4,512 for A. S. (Gus) Broders.

Fifth Judicial Circuit: William Dickinson, 15,464, to 14,902 to P. Oliver.

Twenty second Judicial Circuit: Murland Smith, 9,480; to 6,746 Bowen W. Simmons.

Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit: William R. Belcher, 3,155 to 3,086 James H. Caldwell.

Twenty seventh Judicial Circuit: Edward N. Scruggs, 6,180; to for Herbert H. Conway.

Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit: William C. Sullivan, 6,539, to for Henry O. Hurst.

Industries;

Twelfth Senatorial District: 31,031 for his opponent, Sen. W. Skidmore, a margin of 1,770.

Serving on the subcommittee met at the Capitol here the official canvass of the 3 primary results were Roy Mayhall, Executive ittee chairman; James T of Greenville, Charles on of Montgomery, and J. Lovelace of Dadeville.

Their job was to certify the count for state, district and offices.

The official count in the race secretary of state, according the committee, gave Bettye 238,221 votes to 238,535 for ment, Pete Mathews.

Designated Democratic nominees in other state races, were:

Circuit Judges:

Dennis Porter, 7,250; Jack Miller, 6,435.

Twentieth Senatorial District: E. O. Eddins, 2,142; Edward W. Drinkard, 1,943.

Twenty-first Senatorial District: Douglas S. Webb, 10,256; Claude D. Kelly, 8,992.

Twenty-ninth Senatorial District: George E. Godfrey, 7,576; J. B. Burkhalter, 7,038.

Thirty-first Senatorial District: Hugh Moses, 11,634; Solon Gregg, 11,050.

Thirty-third Senatorial District: Will G. Caffey Jr., 17,625; John M. Tyson, 17,314.

House of Representatives:

Blount County: Wiley P. Gordon, 4,411; Sidney L. Bellenger, 2,343.

Chambers: Charles Reynolds, 3,820; Robert P. Hunt, 3,786.

Cherokee: Ralph A. Meade, 2,725; G. D. Broom, 2,436.

Clarke: Roland H. Bounds, 2,265; Emory McNider, 2,664.

Cleburne: John Sears Casey, 2,140; Carl H. Merrill, 1,841.

Colbert: Kenneth H. Bishop, 5,329; Berry Lynchmore Cantrell, 4,003.

Covington: Fletcher Jones, 5,485; Ed Brogden, 5,114.

Cullman: John J. Guthrie, 5,226; Dewayne Morris, 4,793.

Dallas: B. V. Hain, 3,414; George P. Quarles, 2,585.

DeKalb: Robert R. Harris, 5,523; John W. Campbell, 4,251.

Elmore: John Alfred Howle, 3,495; Leonard Johnson, 3,494.

Elmore: Hardaway Johnson, 3,853; W. A. Graham, 3,069.

Etowah: Buford L. Copeland, 10,943; Rowan S. Bone, 9,631.

Fayette: James A. Branyon II, 3,165; Jack Nolen, 2,509.

Geneva: Roland R. Faulk, 3,243; Neil Metcalf, 2,528.

Hale: Richard M. Avery, 1,523; Freeman Walton, 950.

Jackson: W. Wallace Gross, 3,469; J. D. Sargent, 3,249.

Jefferson: Ray Acton, 29,244; James G. Adams Jr., 28,395; Dave Battle, 35,102; Olin B. Brooks, 23,956; Bill Dorrough, 26,738; J. K. (Jess) Edwards, 41,535; John H. Hawkins Jr., 46,117; Hugh A. Locke Jr., 39,883; Miss Nina Miglionico, 27,342; Hugh Morrow III, 44,720; Walter Emmett Perry Jr., 50,369; Holl Rast, 40,713; Tram Sessions, 35,576; Paschal P. Vacca, 33,764.

Lauderdale: Charles G. Long, 6,716; William Ray Cadenhead 4,051.

Lee: Pete Turnham, 4,716; Grady Loftin, 1,690.

Limestone: Granville N. Turner, 4,091; James M. Dement, 1,988.

Macon: Grady Rogers, 1,676; Vester D. Martin, 1,023.

Marengo: V. Buren Daniel 2,235; Lena Wade Adams, 1,822

Marshall: Olin C. Hearn, 6,686; Clarke E. Johnson Jr., 5,202.

Mobile, Place No. 1: John A. Murphy, 18,540; Williard D. Oswald, 15,026; Place No. 2: Joseph M. Hocklander, 17,825, Robert R. Locklin, 16,601.

Montgomery, Place No. 1: Alfred W. Goldthwaite, 11,636; Joe M. Dawkins, 8,716, Place No. 2, O. J. (Joe) Goodwyn, 12,357; Ramon L. Farnell, 8,286.

Pickens: Eulie B. Sullivan 2,548; John L. Wade, 1,951.

Russell: Homer W. Cornett 3,229; V. Cecil Curtin, 2,960.

St. Clair: R. Rucl. Smith, 3,164; Edmund Blair, 2,795.

Shelby: C. P. Walker, 3,929; James H. Sharbutt, 3,576.

Talladega: Sahley L. Camp Jr., 5,891; Jerry Worthy, 5,325.

Staff Photo by Haywood Parvacin

CANVASSING OFFICIAL VOTE FROM JUNE 3 PRIMARY
James Beeland, Judge Mayhall, Charles Pnkston and J. W. Lovelace

NAACP foe wins in Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Young Attorney General John Patterson won the Democratic nomination for Alabama Governorship last week by a record vote, over his runner up, Circuit Judge George Wallace.

The 60,000 colored votes in the state had no effect on his victory or defeat, however, because they were cast neither for him or for his opponent, who ran on a strict segregationist ticket.

The reason colored voters refused to back Patterson was that two years ago, as Attorney General, he fostered several suits against the NAACP, getting the state Branch an injunction of $100,000 and compelling it to cease operations in Alabama.

• • •

PATTERSON was accused of campaigning with the known support of the Ku Klux Klan but denied that he is a Klansman or knowingly associated with Klan leaders.

The voters also nominated veteran State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham for Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Lurleen Frink of Leeds for Secretary of State.

The 25-year-old blonde housewife thus preserved a tradition of feminine superiority in Alabama politics. No female candidate has ever been defeated to statewide office when opposed by a feminine contender.

• • •

RETURNS from 3,186 boxes in the Lieutenant Governor's race gave Boutwell 310,400 votes and his opponent, Sen. E. O. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa 236,636.

Mrs. Frink had 253,838 votes from 3,185 boxes and Rep. Charles (Pete) Mathews of Oakland had 236,749 for Secretary of State.

Patterson to give labor cabinet rank

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 24—(AP)—Atty. Gen. John Patterson said yesterday he would name a representative of organized labor to head the state Labor Department when he becomes governor.

Patterson and MacDonald Gallion spoke to the 29th annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's southern division here.

The gubernatorial nominee also promised he would give labor "a square deal."

GALLION SAID "I feel the present Republican administration is letting the country down by sending funds to construct railroads abroad when the railway industry at home is in a crisis."

In addition, he endorsed some points of the Smathers bill for railroad aid. The measure is now pending in Congress.

The convention of the association's ladies auxiliary is being conducted at the same time.

Business meetings have been scheduled today by both groups.

The conventions end tomorrow.

★ Tell It ★ To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Four Years Of Pattersonism

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—We are on the eve of of more Pattersonism.

Right now Pattersonism seems to be the ignoring of facts, figures and accomplishments.

Pattersonism also means the mirage of $75 a month for *all* of our fine old people, although our educational system stands in shambles and we rank 48th in the nation in education.

Pattersonism means reapportionment of the legislature with Bruce Henderson and other Black Belters standing guard and declaring it shall not pass. Henderson backed Pattersonism in the recent election.

After four years of Patterson I am afraid we will be as disgusted with it as we are at this time with Folsomism.

J. O. THOMPSON

Montgomery.

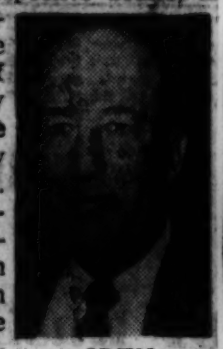
USUALLY KNOWN IN ADVANCE

Patterson's Leaders In Legislature Remain Nameless Amid Speculation

By BOB INGRAM

Gov.-nominee John Patterson is expected to begin a series of meetings with members of the new Alabama Legislature in the near future, but still lacking is any knowledge as to who he will name as his legislative leaders.

While the president pro-tem of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are elected by the members of the respective bodies, in practically every case the occupants of these two key posts are handpicked by the governor.



ODEN

Unlike previous administrations when it was known far in advance who the legislative leaders would be, there has been a dearth of speculation about Patterson's regime.

One of the first names mentioned as possible speaker of the House was Rep. Emmett Oden of Franklin. Oden was an active Patterson supporter during the runoff.

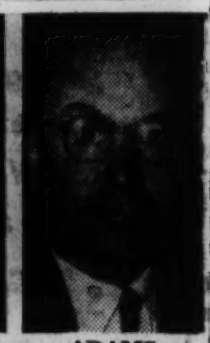
However, Oden's record on small loan legislation is in sharp contrast to Patterson's record. Practically every measure introduced during the present administration to curb loan companies was dispatched to the House Business and Labor Committee where they all met the same fate—a quiet death.

And the man most responsible for this was the committee chairman, Rep. Oden.

Also mentioned as speaker has been young Rep. Bob Gilchrist of Morgan. He went all out for Patterson in the runoff after serving as Karl Harrison's campaign manager during the primary in Morgan County.

The name of Rep. Charles Adams of Tallapoosa has also been

GILCHRIST



ADAMS

mentioned frequently as having the inside track for the speakership. A veteran member of the House, Adams was renominated May 6. One of the men he defeated was Sen. Broughton Lamberth, Folsom's Senate leader.

SMITH

JONES

Two members of the present State Senate who have been nominated for the House also have been suggested as possible occupants of the speaker's rustrum—Sen. Joe Smith of Russell and Sen. Ralph Jones of Monroe.

Smith, a home town associate and close personal friend of the incoming governor, could be the choice. One of the more outstanding members of the present Senate, this experience would be of consideravle benefit to Smith in the House.

Sen. Jones, himself a veteran lawmaker, is well equipped to be speaker should Patterson give him the nod. Jones was an active Patterson supporter in the past election.

Even fewer names have been mentioned as Patterson leaders in the Senate. One who may play a big role is Sen.-nominee L. K. (Snag) Andrews of Union Springs.

A former member of the Senate, Andrews quietly worked for Patterson during the campaign although he was listed as a contributor to George Wallace's campaign fund.

Andrews has represented some of the same groups in Birmingham which supported Patterson in the campaign and his wealth of legislative experience would make him a formidable floor leader in the Senate.

Many Folsom holdovers—

Patterson won't get his way without argument

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 11—(AP)—Unless he finds a way around it, the incoming governor will have to depend on several Folsom appointees in getting his "good government" program started.

Conceivably, it could have a vital bearing for the first two years, at least, on Atty. Gen. John Patterson's promise to raise the old age pension level to $75 a month after he becomes governor.

Despite the inherent power of the executive office, some of the major functions of the state government are controlled by supervisory boards. And several of them will be dominated at the outset by members appointed by outgoing Gov. James E. Folsom.

Perhaps the most significant in light of Patterson's old age pension program is the state Board of Pensions and Security, which has a strong veto power over welfare payments if it wants to use the authority.

TECHNICALLY, the Pensions and Security Department

MRS. TAYLOR

ESSLINGER

cannot spend a penny of its money without approval of the board in adopting a budget for each year's operations.

Patterson may find a way to get control of the welfare board—other incoming governors have. But unless he does, he will find himself depending on the votes of five Folsom appointees and one holdover from the Gordon Persons administration.

Persons faced a similar problem when he took office in [illegible]. But for one reason or another, enough board members resigned to give him a majority. The same thing may happen when Patterson goes into office next January.

The terms of Bryant Whitmire of Birmingham and Mrs. Aubrey Taylor of Sylacauga

WHITMIRE

SWEARINGEN

expire in August, 1959, and the new governor will replace them. But holdover appointees will remain in the majority until the terms of ex-State Sen. Tom Blake Howle of Anniston and Dr. J. J. Walls of Alexander City run out in 1961.

Mrs. C. F. Halstead of Montgomery and O. H. Finney Jr., of Albertville, the other two board members, stay on until 1963, unless, of course, they decide otherwise.

NOTHING in the law says the governor can remove welfare board members after they have been confirmed by the State Senate.

The board also appoints the welfare commissioner, who administers the pension program.

Since the precedent has been set, however, there is little reason to believe Patterson

FINNEY

HOWLE

will have trouble getting control of the board early in his administration if he is determined to do it. The governor's office can find powerful inducements to resign.

By the same token, barring resignation or death, Folsom appointees will dominate the State Personnel Board until March, 1961. The term of O. D. Coston of Bessemer, appointed by Persons, expires next March, but Rex Edwards of Gadsden stays on until 1961 and Louis Oppert of Dothan for two years after that.

A VACANCY comes up next June in the Pardon-Parole Board when the term of Persons-appointed Mrs. Frances Robinson of Prattville runs out. The Rev. W. H. Swearingen of Phil Campbell serves until 1961 and Sam Esslinger of Florence holds on until 1963.

The governor doesn't have a free hand in filling Parole Board vacancies. He must choose from a list submitted by the lieutenant governor, chief justice of the State Supreme Court and presiding judge of the Court of Appeals.

Patterson will get immediate control of the State Liquor Control Board because all three serve at the pleasure of the governor.

The terms of all 10 members of the State Docks Advisory Committee which has much to say about the development of shipping facilities in Alabama will expire next September. The new governor will replace them.

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ALABAMA

Three states righters win committee posts

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

Jefferson County voters yesterday elected three more candidates for membership on the State Democratic Executive Committee who are opposed to the "loyalty" oath which binds the state Democratic Party closely to the national party.

Counting four others elected in the May 6 primary, the Ninth District, which includes Jefferson, will be represented on the state committee by seven so called "states rights" or antiloyalists and one member pledged to retain the loyalty rule.

Under the rule, in effect since 1930, when it was used to prevent nomination of the late Gen. J. Thomas Heflin, persons who supported party nominees in the previous general election are ineligible as Democratic candidates.

THE THREE candidates opposed to the loyalty rule who were victorious yesterday are: Lawrence E. McNeil, who received 52,832; Barron Bethea, 48,623, and John Golden, 48,471.

Tom Ellis and Raymond Weeks, both loyalists, polled respectively 37,697 and 36,901 votes.

Anti-loyalists elected May 6 include:

Mike Bagwell, James E. Simpson, Sidney W. Smyer Jr., and Earl D. Rogers.

George Lewis Balles Jr., was the loyalist elected in the same balloting.

ALTHOUGH the newly elected candidates opposed to the loyalty oath were not willing as yet to speculate as to the one to be elected state chairman next January, one member elected May 6 was outspoken in favor of electing J. Frank Mizzell, Montgomery attorney and long-time states righter.

Mr. Smyer declared, moreover, he felt the honor rightly should be bestowed on the Montgomerian.

IN OUTLINING his views concerning future policy Mr. McNeil said:

"It has been my idea as member of the committee to give the people of Alabama the broadest possible selection of candidates to choose from in the forthcoming elections. We will strive to have candidates qualified who will reflect all shades of opinion and therefore allow the people to make the final decision."

"The people have at long last taken over the party," declared Mr. Bethea. "That's exactly how I wanted it."

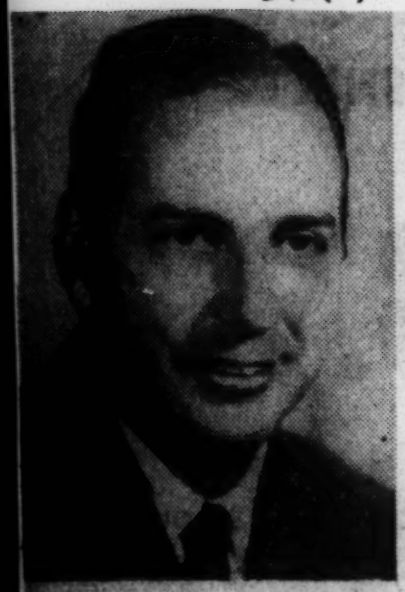
SAID MR. GOLDEN:

"The people of Alabama are determined that the power of the party in Alabama shall remain with the people. They are tired of Northern Democrats and left wingers controlling the Democartic Party of Alabama.

News staff photo—Tom Self

STATES RIGHTERS WIN RACE IN JEFFERSON
. . Lawrence McNeil (seated), John T. Golden (left) Barron Bethea.

34a(2) 1958



HELP PUT AN
END TO FOLSOMISM!
VOTE FOR
ALFRED W.
GOLDTHWAITE
PLACE NO. 1.

My opponent, by his own admission, has stated that whatever Gov. Folsom wanted him to do, he would do! The Montgomery Advertiser, on January 27, 1955, quoted my opponent as saying: "Being an Assistant Floor Leader for the administration, anything that the administration proposes I am going to do my best to get it through."

This statement my opponent has not denied and cannot deny!

My opponent has not denied and cannot deny that he voted against the competitive bid bill!

My opponent has not denied and cannot deny that he introduced 5 bills at one time to raise your taxes!

My opponent has not denied and cannot deny that he voted himself a 50% increase in pay as his first act after taking office!

My opponent has not denied and cannot deny that he introduced a bill to enable whiskey agents to hide their activities!

MY OPPONENT HAS NOT DENIED AND CANNOT DENY THAT THE NEGROES VOTED IN A BLOC AGAINST ALFRED W. GOLDTHWAITE IN THE MAY 6TH PRIMARY!

A VOTE FOR

ALFRED W. GOLDTHWAITE

Is A Vote For GOOD GOVERNMENT

Paid Political Adv. by Alfred W. Goldthwaite

ALABAMA

Alfred W. Goldthwaite
CONTINUES TO
STICK TO THE RECORD!

We saw the tremendous defeat of almost all the Folsom crowd in the first primary, May 6th. My opponent, a tried and true Folsomite, is now fearfully crying "smear"!

Alfred W. Goldthwaite, in publicizing his opponent's actions, has published nothing that is not a matter of public record. Alfred W. Goldthwaite has stuck to the record and will continue to do so!

My opponent cannot deny that he is part and parcel of the Folsom *Administration!*

My opponent cannot deny that he has done *WHATEVER* Gov. Folsom wanted him to do, regardless of your interests!

On Segregation:

The Negroes know Alfred W. Goldthwaite is solid on segregation. The Negroes voted in a bloc AGAINST Alfred W. Goldthwaite on May 6th.

My opponent cannot deny that he voted against the bill aimed at keeping the NAACP out of Wilcox County. WHY?

My opponent cannot deny that he did not vote on the Interposition Resolution. WHY?

WHO do You Believe will receive the Negro bloc vote on JUNE 3RD?

A Vote for

ALFRED W. GOLDTHWAITE

PLACE NO 1 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

is a Vote for an INDEPENDENT LEGISLATOR.

Pd. Pol. Adv. By Alfred W. Goldthwaite

Alabama Voters Turn To Young Candidates

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 7—Both Alabama Democrats and Republicans placed heavy accent on youth in nominating candidates for governor to oppose each other in the November general election.

Fred Taylor

First the Republicans picked 33-year-old William L. Longshore Jr., Birmingham attorney, to run for chief executive at the head of a GOP state ticket. He was nominated along with candidates for lieutenant governor and other state offices, at the quadrennial Republican State Convention held in Birmingham last weekend.

Longshore is the youngest gubernatorial candidate the Republicans have ever chosen to do battle with the Democratic standard-bearer in this predominantly Democratic state.

Then the Democrats, in last Tuesday's runoff primary, turned out in record numbers for the second time within four weeks to nominate youthful Atty. Gen. John Patterson for the governorship.

Although a youngster, so far as Alabama gubernatorial candidates go, Patterson, at 36, is three years older than Longshore.

ALABAMA

Patterson, who will become 37 before he takes office next January, if he again is able to do the expected and defeat GOP-er Longshore, would become the youngest governor Alabama has had in more than 100 years.

Incidentally, the man Patterson beat—Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton—is only 38.

Also in the same runoff election, Democratic voters placed an even stronger accent on youth by nominating a 25-year-old Leeds housewife and mother of two small sons—Mrs. BETTYE FRINK—to the $9,000-a-year job of secretary of state. She defeated a bachelor, State Rep. Pete Mathews of Clay, who is nearly twice her age.

It was in choosing a lieutenant governor that Alabama Democrats stuck pretty much to custom, so far as election of major public officials is concerned. They nominated veteran State Sen. Albert Boutwell, 53-year-old Birmingham lawyer, over another legislative veteran—State Sen. E. W. Skidmore, Tuscaloosa attorney, of about the same age.

While youth played no particular part in their victory, even though some of their candidates were fairly young, States' Righters, after months of long bitter campaigning, finally won control of the state Democratic Party machinery. This apparently insured repeal of the loyalty oath for candidates binding Alabama to the national party.

Anti-loyalty oath candidates won five more seats in the runoff to clinch 37 places on the 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee, which sets party rules. And they had a chance to grab off two more in close races in South Alabama, the outcome of which must await official tabulation early next week.

Thus it became certain that the spelled-out loyalty oath requiring candidates qualifying in Democratic primaries to pledge support to the national party nominees for president and vice president will be repealed before the 1960 presidential election.

The Week in Alabama

Next January, when the **new governor** of Alabama takes office, the job will become one of the **highest paid** of any state office in the nation. The chief executive's salary, which **presently is $12,000** a year, was raised by the Legislature to **$25,000 annually**, beginning with the new term. In addition, the governor has **$60,000** a year allowed for executive mansion expenses, plus **$250,000** annually in two emergency **funds**, which the governor can spend as he sees fit, as long as it is used for public purposes. . . . **Birmingham's** famed **Committee of 100**, which has helped lure scores of new industries to Birmingham and many other cities and towns in Alabama, reports a sharp **pick-up in interest** in the Birmingham district by national industrial firms. Some announcements are **expected soon** regarding plans of some of the industrial giants to locate new plants in this state. . . . One of the problems that has plagued Jefferson **County** high schools are **fraternities and sororities.** Now Mountain Brook **Mayor Dave Hamilton** and others are trying to get the county board of education to **lift its ban** on these student social organizations.

Mother Elected Judge

Mrs. James S. Coleman Jr., housewife and mother of Eutaw, whose late father was long time probate judge of **Greene County** and whose husband was elected an associate justice of the Alabama Supreme Court two years ago, decided she wanted to be a judge herself.

So she proceeded to become a candidate and defeated incumbent Greene County Probate Judge G. D. Seale in Tuesday's election. She will take over her new duties in January.

'Invasion of state rights'—

Patterson blasts civil rights probe

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, the incoming governor, charged the federal Civil Rights Commission today with an "unwarranted invasion of states rights" be cause of its ordered investigation of Negro voting complaints.

JOHN PATTERSON
. . . Blasts commission

session is necessary "until we see what condition the Highway Department is in next January," when he takes office.

Patterson said in a speech at McIntosh last night that a $50 million bond issue for highway construction will be needed in the next four years. He said it could be done without increasing taxes.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL told The Associated Press today he will call the Legislature into session after he becomes governor "if it is necessary to keep the road program from breaking down or to prevent the loss of federal matching money."

He told a group in his speech last night that $370 million in federal funds will be available to Alabama during his four-year term as governor.

THIS WOULD BE matched by $170 million in state funds, he continued. After operating expenses, the Highway Department would have a surplus of $60 million and to complete the matching funds, the bond issue would be necessary.

The attorney general was guest of honor at a luncheon here yesterday.

Patterson's comment was prompted by the announcement in Washington yesterday that investigators had been instructed to look into charges of discrimination against Negroes in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

THE ATTORNEY general said there is "ample procedure to protoect the voting rights under Alabama law," but that he has received no complaints.

He said anyone denied registration as a voter can appeal to Circuit Court, and if turned down there can go on to the State Supreme Court.

"But I don't know of any case except one which has appealed to court since I've been attorney general," Patterson continued. He said a white man, Robin Mullins, went to court in Russell County.

Mullins was ruled ineligible to vote in Russell County during a reidentification of voters there, the attorney recalled. The Board of Registrars questioned whether the man lived in Alabama or Georgia.

But Circuit Judge J. P. Dicks ruled Mullins was a legal resident of Alabama, Patterson said, and entitled to vote there.

PATTERSON SAID the Civil Rights Commission action was unjustified in view of what he termed the absence of complaints filed with the courts or with his office.

Meanwhile, if civil rights investigators are already at work in Alabama — the commission announcement said they had started an inquiry in one of the three states—they went about their business quietly.

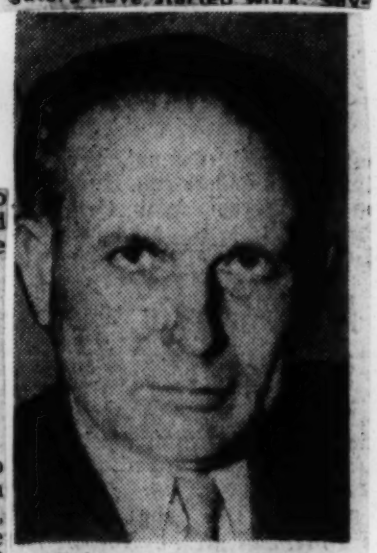
A check of state and local officials and Negro leaders showed no one had heard of any investigation being carried on within the state.

The president of a Negro organization at Tuskegee, however, said a committee is reviewing the Macon County Board of Registrars' record for the past year. The group's report, he added, will be used to decide whether any complaints will be filed now.

IN AN announcement from Washington yesterday, the commission said investigations had been ordered into complaints that Negroes had been denied voting rights in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi. However, officials declined to say which state would be the scene of the first investigation.

Chairman John A. Hannah said yesterday in Washington, investigators have been told to look into complaints. Some probers are already at work in one of the states, he said.

Hannah would not designate the state in which the investigators have started work. Say-



JOHN A. HANNAH
. . . Orders rights probe

ing he did not want to make the probers' job more difficult, he turned away most of newsmen's questions about details.

The commission chairman and ts staff director, Gordon M. Tiffany, spoke to reporters after a wo-day closed door session of he commission.

THEY SAID:

1. One of the complaints is a collection of many individual cases.

2. While some of all of the complainants may be members of an organization, like the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the complaints did not come from any group as such.

3. There so far has been no refusal of cooperation by local authorities—but it is still too early to say there will be no such refusal.

4. The investigators will make a detailed factual report to the commission. That group will then decide whether any further action is indicated.

Race Issue Unity Urged By Patterson

DECATUR (AP) — Gov. Nominee John Patterson said Wednesday the people of Alabama must work together to solve race problems and promised that in the future "we will be after" the agitators.

The attorney general and Democratic nominee for governor made a general review of his future program, but didn't go into the details which had been indicated were in prospect. He addressed the annual meeting of the Joe Wheeler Electric Co-Op membership.

Patterson said he had made no commitments that would hinder him from carrying out "the people's wishes for good government." He added, "I am confident that we will have a splendid legislature."

The attorney general said that encroachment of the federal government on state's rights concerning segregation was one of the problems he would have to face. He said racial trouble was caused by interference from the federal government and a "handful of racial agitators."

"We've put the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People out of business in Alabama," Patterson declared. "This problem cannot be settled by federal troops. The only way is for the people of Alabama to work together to solve it. In the years to come it is going to be the agitators that we will be after."

He promised a program of good law enforcement for the state, and said there would be no room for gangsters in Alabama — a pledge made repeatedly during his primary races.

Patterson said on other matters:

Farm problems—He will work with the people in Washington to get the best possible farm program in Alabama.

Tennessee Valley Authority—"I will work to expand and improve the operation of TVA and fight any attempt to curtail TVA by the federal government or anybody else."

River development and state docks—"We want a good river development and state docks program. The state docks at Mobile operated in the red this last year, and we're going to put it in the black, the way it should be."

Highways—Patterson said Alabama has a good highway program, has had for several years, "and we plan to continue it." He emphasized the importance of the farm-to-market road program. He said he expects that the federal highway system plans for Alabama will be complete during his administration.

Taxes — The nominee said his program will insure that the tax dollars will be used fully to benefit the state.

Welfare program — Patterson said he wanted to see "our senior citizens get enough to live on."

Patterson may [illegible] under session [illegible] road bonds

MONTGOMERY, Ala., (AP)—Gov.-Nominate John Patterson disclosed today he is considering a special session of the Legislature early [illegible] provide more road building money.

He emphasized no decision has been made. He said he won't be able to say whether a special

Patterson Asks Public Aid On Race Problem

Will Be After Agitators In Future, Governor-Nominee Declares At Decatur

DECATUR, Aug. 13 (AP)—Gov.-Nominee John Patterson today said the people of Alabama must work together to solve race problems, and promised that in the future "We will be after" the agitators.

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Patterson said he had made no commitments that would hinder him from carrying out "the people's wishes for a good government." He added, "I am confident that we will have a splendid Legislature."

The attorney general said that encroachment of the Federal Government on state's rights concerning segregation was one of the problems he would have to face. He said racial trouble was caused by interference from the Federal Government and a handful of racial agitators."

"We've put the National Assn for the Advancement of Colored People out of business in Alabama," Patterson declared. "This problem cannot be settled by Federal troops. The only way is for the people of Alabama to work together to solve it. In the years to come it is going to be the agitators that we will be after."

He promised a program of law enforcement for the state, and said there would be no room for gangsters in Alabama—a pledge made repeatedly during his primary races.

He said he would co-operate with R. C. Bamberg of Uniontown, Democratic nominee for Agriculture Commissioner, "to give Alabama a well balanced farm program."

Patterson said he wanted a "concentrated expansion of our docks and rivers development program to bring more industry and increase the market for farm products."

He said he had discussed the farm situation with Bamberg several times and that they would co-operate to create an adequate farm program.

Accompanying Patterson were his wife, State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, and Charles Meriwether, his state campaign manager in the recent Democratic primaries.

Patterson said on other matters:

Farm problems—He will work with the people in Washington to get the best possible farm program in Alabama.

Tennessee Valley Authority—"I will work to expand and improve the operation of TVA and fight any attempt to curtail TVA by the Federal Government or anybody else."

River development and state docks—"We want a good river development and state docks program. The State Docks at Mobile operated in the red this last year, and we're going to put it in the black, the way it should be."

Highways—Patterson said Alabama has a good highway program, has had for several years, "and we plan to continue it." He emphasized the importance of the farm-to-market road program. He said he expects that the Federal highway system plans in Alabama will be completed during his administration.

Taxes—The nominee said his program will insure that the tax dollars will be used fully to benefit the state.

Welfare program — Patterson said he wanted to see "our senior citizens get enough to live on."

TO HALT INTEGRATION—

Todd Would Take No Court Action

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd said yesterday that—if elected governor—he will take no action to close any school in order to prevent racial integration.

On a campaign trip from Montgomery to Birmingham, he told crowds that he will take no integration cases into court because "we can't win."

But he promised to preserve segregation through action "at the local level."

Some other gubernatorial candidates have advocated closing any school threatened with integration.

The Alabama school placement law authorizes local school boards to close schools if necessary to prevent race mixing, but there is no provision to do it.

Said Todd:

"We can handle our problems on the local level without going to court. If we go into court, we know already that we can't win because we cannot out-litigate the forces of integration."

Ex-Gen. John Patterson took a shot at newspapers in Salem.

Said Patterson:

"Some of the big city newspapers are more interested in politics than they are in good government. I am a firm believer in a free press because I have lived in a town (Phenix City) where the only weapon we had against the gangsters was a free newspaper.

"I can't think of anything worse than for a newspaper to slant the news on the front page in order to help somebody politically."

State Rep. George Hawkins told Walker County audiences yesterday that "a major effort to cripple or weaken the competitive bid bill will be the first order of business if certain candidates are elected governor."

Said Hawkins, who co-sponsored the bid bill in the 1957 Legislature:

"The people who fought against the bid law are all out in support of other candidates, and you can bet your bottom tax dollar there's a reason.

"They hope to go down to Montgomery to pocket more of Alabama's tax dollars, and the competitive bid bill stands in their way. I think you have a right to ask every candidate how he stands on this law. To date, most of the candidates haven't even mentioned it as part of their programs.

"As co-sponsor of the law, I fought for its enactment. As a candidate for governor, I have pledged to strengthen it. It is the one solid achievement in recent legislative history toward eliminating waste and political favoritism in spending your tax money.

"With this law, the political gravy train was derailed. If you want to keep it that way, support a candidate who helped derail it and watch out for those who carry the old crew with them in their campaign travels."

Candidate Jimmy Faulkner denied once again yesterday that he has promised any jobs to anyone if he's elected governor.

Said Faulkner in Boaz:

"I have not made anybody any commitment, any promise, privately or otherwise that I wouldn't make off this platform. If anybody comes up to you and says they understand Jimmy Faulkner has promised so and so a job, you just look back at them and say you are telling a story.

"I will say this, though, that when I do start selecting them it is going to be somebody who supported me because after all, the finest people on earth are supporting me, so why shouldn't I select the finest people on earth to fill these jobs?"

Faulkner also said he helped sponsor a bill "to give you farmers of the state a 3 per cent sales tax exemption on seeds, fertilizers, and insecticides.

"One candidate," said Faulkner, "who claims to be a great friend of the farmer now was in the Senate and didn't even bother to vote for it one way or the other, of course, he wasn't running for governor then."

This was an obvious reference to Todd, the only other gubernatorial candidate who served in the Senate at that time.

Candidate George Wallace visited the State Capitol in Montgomery yesterday, but a scheduled rally on the Capitol steps was washed out by rain. Instead, Wallace spoke in the House chamber to an audience of state employes.

He promised a "better and stronger" retirement system for people on the state payroll.

Wallace also took the occasion to deny that he has offered cabinet jobs to anyone.

Schedules of some of the candidates today:

WALLACE—Tuscaloosa at 10:30 a.m., Fayette at 1 p.m., Winfield at 2:30 p.m., Hamilton at 4:30 p.m., Sheffield at 7:30 p.m.

OWEN—Sumiton at 9 a.m., Jasper at 10 a.m., Cullman at 11:30 a.m., Arab at 2 p.m., Hartselle at 4 p.m.

PATTERSON—West Blocton at 9 a.m., Centreville at 10 a.m., Brent at 11 a.m., Tuscaloosa at 2:30 p.m., and Northport at 4 p.m.

FAULKNER—Athens at 9:30 a.m., Decatur at 10:30 a.m., Hartselle at 11:30 a.m., Cullman at 2:15 p.m., Guntersville at 2:30 p.m., Cleveland at 4:30 p.m., Oneonta at 7:30 p.m.

HAWKINS—Shift change in Gadsden at 6:15 a.m., Fort Payne at 8:30 a.m., Cedar Bluff at 9:35 a.m., Centre at 10 a.m., Piedmont at 10:50 a.m., Jacksonville at 11:30 a.m., Anniston at 12:10 p.m., Oxford at 12:45 p.m., Talladega at 1:40 p.m., Pell City at 2:40 p.m., Ashville at 3:40 p.m., Oneonta at 4:30 p.m., and Bessemer at 7 p.m.

BATTLE—Speech in Huntsville and appearance in Centre for dedication of dam there.

TODD—Brookwood, Tuscaloosa, Fayette, Sulligent, Vernon, Millport, Reform, Gordo, and rally in Birmingham at 7:30 p.m.

The Passing Throng

By Stuart X. Stephenson

AUBURN OLD GRADS have something to appear serious about.

There was a determined expression on the faces of the men from all over the state who shouldered the responsibility of raising the necessary funds to help Auburn regain its rightful place among the accredited colleges of engineering in the nation.

Maybe it was the word "RESURGAM" which is translated "I Shall Rise Again." Or perhaps the cold, calculating remarks by President Ralph B. Draughon, or the studious, spirited statements of Dean Fred H. Pumphrey all combined to excite the Auburn men to vigorous actino.

They left the Student Union Building in a determined frame of mind, sure of getting all (and more) of the $250,000 needed for the Emergency Appeal Fund. They reminded us of a football team taking the field for the big game. No Tiger team ever took the field with more fight than was in evidence here Friday when the 200 old grads departed on their separate ways with the one major goal in mind—to regain accreditation for their Alma Mater.

THE CAMPAIGN to raise $250,000 from alumni, industry and foundations will solve only part of Auburn's engineering problem. This is admitted on all sides. The real need of the five-year building plan actually is triple the emergency fund figure.

Manpower behind the drive for the quarter-million reads like a "Who's Who" for sure. Roy B. Sewell, successful businessman of Bremen, Ga., is serving as chairman. He is national president of the alumni association. Frank P. Samford, Birmingham, is vice chairman.

On the sponsoring committee are Adolph Weil, C. W. (Bill) Streit, Ed C. Leach, Hugh Agricola, Yetta Samford, George Mattison Jr., Wm. J. Samford, W. W. French Jr., Edward A. Roberts, Dr. A. H. Lisenby, Wm. F. Byrd, Dr. Ralph Draughon, Clyde C. Pearson, Charles F. Davis Jr., Coach Ralph Jordan, Joseph B. Ledbetter, George Johnston Jr., and E. G. Fitzgerald Jr.

Among the alumni present for the "briefing" were two Atlantians by the same name—Herman Jones. The spirit of the entire group reflected the belief that Auburn is tackling first things first.

MACON COUNTY has 697 Todd votes that will either go to Wallace or Patterson — or by the boards. Shorty Price landed one vote in Macon and four kinsmen voted for Winston Gullatte. The final tally of 1,028 to 883 for Wallace over Patterson in Macon puts quite a value on the Todd votes.

Judge William Varner's friends were elated over the election results which found the veteran probate judge leading his combined opposition by more than 600 votes.

Biggest vote getter in the county was State Senator Sam Engelhardt who polled 1,067 votes to 903 for Skidmore and 273 for Boutwell. The runoff for the office of lieutenant governor in Macon will be interesting.

IN RUSSELL COUNTY the anti-Patterson group harps on the fact that the attorney general could barely carry his own county. Sad among the losers in Russell was J. W. (Jabe) Brassell who missed out by 11 votes in the 26th judicial circuit judgeship.

The veteran "Jabe," a familiar figure in the legislature for years, waged a hard campaign for the judgeship. In the runoff are James H. Caldwell, circuit solicitor, and William R. Belcher, an attorney.

ONE STEP across the lobby it is for Joe Smith, state senator of Russell who defeated Jimmy Putnam by 22 votes for seat two in the house of representatives. Putnam served as city clerk of Phenix City for many years.

Rep. Homer Cornett, attorney, was forced into a runoff by Cecil Curtis, attorney and real estate man, for house seat one in the legislature. You have to be on the ground in Phenix City to feel the shocks that run through the political terrain on this side of the Chattahoochee.

THE AROMA of the best barbecue in Lee County will permeate the atmosphere Thursday. The Board of Directors of the State Chamber and many big wheels in business and industry will be assembled to chew and chatter at Dairyland Farms. The occasion is the annual meeting of the C of C Board. They'll never land a finer host than John Lewis Whatley.

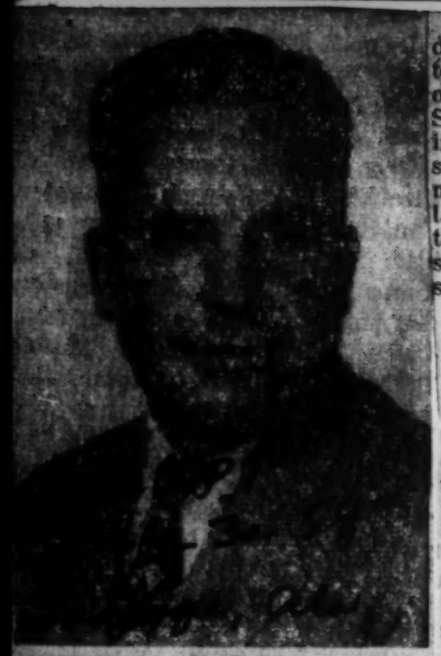
FAULKNER TELLS OF HOTEL THEFT

Kay Minette publisher, Jimmy Faulkner, defeated gubernatorial candidate, said Saturday he was robbed of $852 "in my hotel room in Birmingham."

Faulkner said the money, along with valuable papers in his wallet, was taken from the room while he was bathing.

Among the papers were a pilot's license, and war records, he said.

Faulkner was in Birmingham winding up campaign business at the time.



HORNSBY ELECTED—Sheriff Preston Hornsby, of Macon County, is the new vice president of the Alabama Sheriffs Association, having been selected for the honor at the annual meeting held in Montgomery last week. Sheriff Taylor Wilkins, of Baldwin County, is presisident of the group.

Wallace calls for Patterson to state views

BY CLANCY LAKE
News staff writer

RED BAY, Ala., May 17—Circuit Judge George Wallace Saturday challenged his opponent in the governor's race to tell in a public speech his stand on education, agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority and reapportionment for the state Legislature.

The judge wound up a day-long swing through North Alabama late Saturday afternoon.

In his major speech of the day at Russellville, Judge Wallace ripped into what he called John Patterson's "silence on the major issues before the state."

Earlier this week, Wallace had challenged Patterson to a "face to face discussion" of the issues on a statewide television network.

THE CLAYTON JUDGE bore down heavily in talks at Moulton, Russellville and Red Bay on his pledge to reapportion the State Legislature. He said that if he is elected governor he will submit a constitutional amendment to reapportion the Legislature and if the legislators fail to act at their first regular session he will call them back into special session.

Wallace tore into Patterson's claims that he can save 25 cents out of every dollar spent by the state of Alabama. Wallace said Patterson has publicly stated that millions of dollars have been stolen and that he (Patterson) knows hundreds of incidents of stealing.

"But not one person has been indicted. Not one person has gone to jail," Wallace said.

He said that as the attorney general, Patterson is the chief law enforcement officer of Alabama and if any money has been stolen he should have brought those guilty to justice.

Says backers oppose TVA

SOME 600 PERSONS at Russellville gave their heartiest applause to Wallace when he told them, "I don't live there in Montgomery so I don't know everything that is going on. But if I were the attorney general and I knew that millions of dollars had been stolen, I'd have had some folks behind bars in Kilby Prison making little rocks out of big ones."

He also drew applause in Russellville when he told his audience that he had helped raise money for the "Citizens For TVA" during the Dixon-Yates dispute, and he asserted that Patterson is backed by those opposed to the TVA.

After reviewing his pledge to submit a bond issue to the Legislature for a school capital outlay program and better teachers' pay, Wallace asked the crowd, "Have you ever heard my opponent make a public speech about his stand on education? Have you ever heard him tell how he stands on reapportionment? Have you ever heard him express his opinion on TVA? Have you ever heard him tell you what he will do for the farmers? He has not mentioned these issues, but I have talked about them since the first day I started running for office."

Repeats industry pledge

WALLACE IN HIS various speeches Saturday repeated an earlier pledge that if he is elected he will spend several months prior to his inauguration traveling over the nation in an effort to induce various industries to locate in Alabama.

Wallace won applause at all of his speaking points when he said that segregation would always be maintined in Alabama through "lawful means"

He said, "We've got people in this state who want to destroy the peace. Those in authority should maintain segregation—not a lawless group."

GRAND OLE OPRY STAR Minnie Pearl accompanied Wallace Saturday as he resumed his public speaking tour after a 10-day trip over the state to confer with his various campaign workers.

Wallace was slated to be in Birmingham late Saturday night, but planned to return to the TVA area Monday for more speeches.

Alabama Primary Vote Set A Record

Patterson Got 33.5 Per Cent Of Gubernatorial Returns

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Alabama voters cast 618,000 ballots in the Democratic primary last Tuesday topping the previous record election turnout by 23,000 votes.

The official canvass of returns today showed 33.5 per cent of those who expressed a preference for governor voted for Atty. Gen. John Patterson and 26.2 per cent went for Circuit Judge George Wallace.

Patterson, with 196,859 votes, led the field of 14 candidates seeking the Democratic nomination for governor. Wallace was the runner-up with 162,435. They will settle the issue in a runoff primary June 3 since the attorney general failed to get a clear majority.

Far back in third place, was Jimmy Faulkner. He got 91,512 votes.

Four statewide races were decided in the first primary. The rest must be settled in the runoff which puts the top two candidates against each other for each party or public office left in doubt.

Nominated without a runoff were MacDonald Gallion for attorney general, Mrs. Mary Texas Hurt for state auditor, R. C. (Red) Bambert for agriculture commissioner and Mrs. Agnes Baggett for state treasurer.

A runoff will be necessary for lieutenant governor, with State Sens. Albert Boutwell and E. W. Skidmore as the contestants. State Rep. Charles (Pete) Mathews and Mrs. Bettye Frink will run it off for secretary of state, and Frank R. Steart and I. J. Browder were left in a runoff for state superintendent of education.

Congressmen George Grant in the Second District and Albert Rains in the Fifth won renomination. Grant outdistanced State Rep. Wilbur Nolen of Montgomery 27,702 votes to 35,710. Rains defeated Gadsden industrialist R. H. Hardin 57,490 to 16,170.

Wallace Asks For Debate In Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Circuit Judge George C. Wallace Tuesday night challenged Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson to a face-to-face debate on a statewide television hookup.

Wallace, runnerup to Patterson in the race for governor in last Tuesday's democratic primary, issued the challenge while in Mobile for a series of conferences with southwest Alabama supporters.

He said the voters of Alabama have a right to know how each stands on segregation, law enforcement, corruption in government and their past records. Wallace issued this statement:

"I am inviting my opponent to discuss face-to-face on a statewide television hookup the issues of this campaign. I do not ask for a debate: I am asking for a frank public discussion.

"The voters of Alabama want to know and have a right to know where each of us stands on segregation, on law enforcement, the issues of cleanups and corruption in government, and our past records even to the extent of our law firms and who they represent."

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An Editorial—

Character, ability and experience well qualify Faulkner for governor

IN THESE DIFFICULT AND PERILOUS YEARS, the people of Alabama critically need the fundamental virtues and capacities in their governor. They will need, in the next four years of a new administration in Montgomery, a governor possessing integrity, ability, wisdom, courage—the all-around qualifications that make for effectiveness, achievement and dignity in state government, for well-being and progress in the state as a whole.

The Birmingham News believes that Jimmy Faulkner possesses such qualifications in high degree. It again endorses him for governor, as it did in 1954. Four years after his first gubernatorial race he is, we believe, still better qualified for the office in experience, maturity and grasp of state problems.

JIMMY FAULKNER, when he was 12, lost his father and had to begin early to deal with problems and responsibilities. That he made his way well—in discharging family duties, in making a living, in building his newspaper business, in political and other public service—impressively attests his character and his abilities.

He knows well that economic problems are basically involved in many of the major difficulties with which the people of Alabama have long contended—and continue to contend. In these days of economic readjustment, that reality is being underscored anew. Mr. Faulkner's emphasis on the need among our people for more "pocket dollars" vividly summarizes his awareness of the urgency of economic progress in the state.

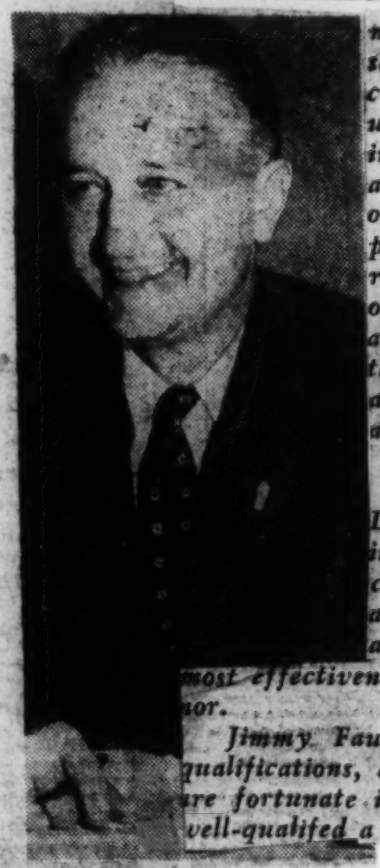
Such progress—bringing better things for hard-pressed farm families, more industries and jobs in cities and towns, and a generally rising standard of living—could greatly lessen our difficulties in many fields. We believe Mr. Faulkner has a deep-seated passion to contribute to such progress, and the ideas and will to be effective to that end as governor.

EDUCATION IS BASIC in seeking economic and all other progress. The improvement of our educational system is outstanding among the challenges we all face. Jimmy Faulkner's mother was a school teacher for many years. The cause of education is very close to his heart. In the State Senate he served with effectiveness as chairman of the Senate Education Committee, and he also was chairman of a joint legislative interim committee on education. He is exceptionally well-informed and deeply concerned about school problems and equipped to do a good job in dealing with them.

RACIAL RELATIONS intensely concern our people. They present complex problems. The great majority of our white citizens are profoundly determined to maintain customs and practices as to segregation which issue from profound conviction and feeling. Mr. Faulkner understands those convictions and feelings and is pledged to uphold them, while at the same time steadfastly and vigorously striving for fair treatment and opportunity for all our citizens, friendly relations between the races, maintenance of law and order, the avoidance of hate and violence. We believe he has the spirit, the understanding, the courage and the ability to lead forward in this troubled area of our common life.

NUMEROUS OTHER MAJOR PROBLEMS confront our people besides those of industry, farm, business in general, education, racial relations. In dealing with all of them, it is the fundamental virtues and capacities that can make for the most effectiveness and service on the part of a governor.

Jimmy Faulkner stands decisively high in these qualifications, and we believe the people of Alabama are fortunate in having the opportunity to choose so well-qualifed a man as their next governor.



JIMMY FAULKNER

Todd Makes Two Talks In County

Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd brought his governorship bid to Macon County Thursday morning, declaring, "It will take a unified effort from the next governor to stop the recession in Alabama." He spoke at both Notasulga and Tuskegee.

Todd, who was successful in obtaining a cottoh freeze last year, said that farming and industrial development could work side by side to develop Alabama.

As commissioner of agriculture and industry, he pointed out that he had obtained laws increasing poultry and dairy production in the state and that he had set up the State Indusrial Planning and Development Board, responsible for 252 new industries to the state in the past three years.

He also blasted professional politicians and large corporation newspapers, as well as large utility companies. His plan for curbing high utility rates would apply a special court made up of circuit judges from across the state, instead of merely in Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

SAM ENGELHARDT

THE ONLY FARMER-BUSINESSMAN IN THE RACE

SAM IS FOR: Segregation every day in every way . . . Substantial aid to schools, the mentally ill and the aged . . . The retention of Alabama's "Right To Work" law . . . The full and complete industrial development of Alabama . . . A better farm life for every farmer in Alabama . . . Stronger local government! ELECT THIS NATIONALLY KNOWN SEGREGATIONIST LEADER YOUR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Paid Pol. Adv. by Sam Engelhardt Campaign Committee

Wallace Claims KKK Members Back Patterson

BIRMINGHAM—George Wallace charged in a televised interview here Sunday that the Ku Klux Klan supported John Patterson in the May 6 Democratic primary and also is supporting him in the runoff.

Wallace, the Barbour County circuit judge who faces Patterson in the June 3 runoff for governor, declined to name the Klan units he said are working for Patterson.

"They (the KKK) are supporting my opposition; you know that," Wallace told the panel of interviewers. He refused to elaborate.

Wallace also charged that Patterson should have somebody behind bars to support his claims that millions of dollars in state money got into the pockets of crooks and chiselers."

"CLEANUP" BLASTED

Wallace blasted the attorney general's proposed cleanup of state government.

He told the panel of newsmen that according to Patterson's figures, more than $400 million has gone into "the pockets of crooks and chiselers" in the past three and one-half years.

"Patterson ought to go before the Montgomery County Grand Jury and indict the entire administration, every single person involved," Wallace declared.

INFORMATION TO JURY

The runnerup in last Tuesday's Democratic primary said if "Patterson will tell me who is getting the graft, I'll see that the grand jury gets the information."

Patterson campaigned strongly on a "cleanup government" basis, and Wallace has indicated by his two appearances since the primary that he is going to harp on the corruption issue.

The television program, "Alabama Press Conference," will present Patterson's views in answer to reporters' questions next Sunday.

Patterson says public aroused to state issues

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 20—Atty. Gen. John Patterson, emphasizing the issue in the governor's race, asserted today that "nothing is more important than the welfare of the people."

Atty. Gen. Patterson, stumping along in Central Alabama, predicted that "an aroused public opinion will not be denied its desire for good government.

CARGILE

Patterson's campaign today was mostly one of handshaking. As he toured this area and headed for North Alabama tomorrow, Patterson sidestepped any public meetings for this week expect a broiler industry meeting at 7:30 p.m. Friday at Albertville.

"OUR CAMPAIGN has been based on the needs of the people," Patterson said.

"Our campaign has been based on the needs of these people, and the lead established in the first primary clearly shows that the people of Alabama area interested and concerned over several basic issues.

Patterson said:

"Among these are the need for good law enforcement, the need to help our school system and institution of higher learning, and the need to maintain our segregated way of life, and the need to cut out graft and waste in state government, to name only a few."

NO PARTICULAR schedule has been prepared for Patterson, who led the Demo ticket in the May 6 primary, and who faces a June 3 runoff with Circuit Judge George Wallace for the gubernatorial nomination in the June 3 [illegible]

"We are working day and night asking the people of Alabama to join us on June 3 in an overwhelming display of unity," Patterson said.

Patterson headed north after a tour yesterday of Elmore County. Visiting Wetumpka, Eclectic and Tallassee, he made his first active bid for votes there since the May 6 primary.

His only other public appearance in Alabama in the past two weeks was at a dam dedication at Hayden Saturday.

THERE WERE NO speeches during yesterday's tour of Elmore.

Centreville Press endorses Patterson

CENTREVILLE, Ala., May 20—The Centreville Press, Bibb County weekly newspaper, has endorsed John Patterson for the Democratic nomination for governor with the statement that "the first primary definitely established the fact that the people of Alabama are behind the move for honest and decent government."

Special Session On School Needs Is Wallace Plan

By The Associated Press

A promise to call a special session of the Legislature to consider school needs if elected governor, was made Wednesday by Circuit Judge George Wallace.

The consideration of school needs, Wallace said, would be based on a school problem study being made by the Alabama education commission. The report of the commission is to be submitted to next years Legislature.

"I will use every just and legal means at my command to enact the necessary legislation to put into reality the solution to our educational problems as revealed by the study of the AEC . . ." the Clayton judge said in a statement.

Patterson has made no comment on Wallace's challenge to discuss campaign issues in a television broadcast.

Answer Council questions—

Six candidates back modified loyalty oath

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29—(AP)—Support of six gubernatorial candidates for "a modified Democratic Party loyalty oath" was claimed yesterday by the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils.

Replies from candidates for governor and other statewide offices to a questionnaire the organization circulated were made public yesterday.

Candidates for governor were asked, among other things, if they would use their influence for a "modified loyalty oath" that would not bind Alabama office seekers to support candidates of the National Democratic Party who are Negroes or who favor integration.

OFFICERS OF the prosegregation Citizens Councils organization said support for such an oath was indicated on the questionnaires of Laurie Battle, W. E. Dodd, Shearen Elebash, John Patterson, Ralph Price and the Rev. Billy Walker.

The announcement added State Rep. George Hawkins and Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd said they would not go along with it. No answers were reported by the council as having been received from John Crommelin, Jimmy Faulkner, Winston Gullatte, State Rep. Karl Harrison, Jack Owen and Circuit Judge George Wallace.

Under the present Democratic loyalty oath, candidates in the primaries must pledge in advance to support the regular presidential ticket of the party, no matter who might be nominated.

THE CITIZENS COUNCILS officers said another question asked if candidates would support legislation to cut off appropriations and close any school, public park or other institution "where integration is practiced."

Nine candidates promised to support this, the report said.

The announcement said Battle, Dodd, Elebash, Harrison, Hawkins, Price, Walker and Wallace endorsed the proposal.

The only candidate to say he wouldn't support such legislation was Todd, the organization said, and Crommelin, Faulkner, Gullatte and Owen did not answer.

ALL BUT ONE of the five candidates for lieutenant governor gave their support to the proposed "modified loyalty oath," the announcement said.

It was endorsed by State Sen. Albert Boutwell, State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, Robert T. Butler and Asa E. Carter, it said, and State Sen. E. W. Skidmore failed to return the questionnaire.

WILL FOLSOM KEEP HANDS OFF?

FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 3—Sharp-eyed Alabama politicos are keeping Gov. James E. Folsom under close scrutiny to see whether he will attempt to throw his political weight behind either of the candidates in the windup of the 14-man race for governor.

Some observers have believed—and still do—that the controversial but politically powerful Folsom might step quietly into the campaign picture in an attempt to tip the scales in favor of one of the aspirants in Tuesday's Democratic primary election.

But there were no visible signs that Gov. Folsom planned to do anything other than what he has insisted he would do—keep hands off the governor's race.

Even so, some of Folsom's lieutenants were lined up in the camps of three of the front-running candidates — Jimmy Faulkner, the 1954 runner-up to Folsom; Judge George Wallace and Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd. The latter, a former state senator, got his present job with Folsom's help.

Cancels Holy Land Trip

Meanwhile Gov. Folsom, who canceled an announced trip to the Holy Land, busied himself as he moved around over Alabama, with an aide emphasizing that the chief executive was "avoiding politics."

He does plan to take Mrs. Folsom and other members of his large family to the World's Fair at Brussels around the middle of June. But that will be after Tuesday's election and the June 3 runoff primary which most observers believe will be necessary to decide who will be the Democratic nominee for Alabama's next governor.

Two of the gubernatorial candidates—Atty. Gen. John Patterson and State Rep. Karl Harrison—had kept up a steady attack on the Folsom administration. Patterson said he was "fed up" with the Folsom regime and Harrison declared that, if elected, he "would not leave a single Folsom tree in a forest of Folsom appointments."

Alabama Democrats Tuesday also will vote on nearly 500 other candidates for various state offices, including those for lieutenant governor, a new 141-member Legislature and decide whether Democratic loyalists or would-be bolters will have control of the 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee.

The Week in Alabama

Alabama Power Co.'s 120-million-dollar Coosa River program "will be the greatest single development that ever came to Alabama. It will mean new industry, new employment, reduced freight rates." This is what U.S. Rep. Albert Rains of Gadsden told a large gathering of industrialists and civic leaders at ground-breaking ceremonies for the huge Weiss Dam near Gadsden. This is first of four projected power projects on the Coosa. . . . The value of Birmingham real estate was pointed out by a circuit court order awarding $220,000 for a block-long, 20-foot strip for an underpass near the downtown business section. . . . Another sign of improving business conditions in Birmingham was the announcement by Lewis F. Jeffers, president of Hayes Aircraft Corp., that new contracts would enable it to call back to work 2,000 persons laid off in last two months. . . . The Coosa River Newsprint Co. at Childersburg will add 600 employes soon when it installs the "world's largest" paper machine culminating a 35-million-dollar expansion program to increase total production 140,000 tons yearly. . . . Reynolds Metals Co. at Lister Hill, in the Tennessee valley is coming out with a new product—textured-finish aluminum, which has a surface similar to sanded sheet and is described as a boon to manufacturers. . . . Use of hillbilly bands, gospel singers and other entertainers and gimmicks has cost several Alabama gubernatorial candidates sizable hunks of cash. Amounts filed in expense accounts by the aspirants with the secretary of state's office ranged from $6,650 to $250. One candidate listed $12,298 as total first primary campaign expenses, without showing what he paid a hillbilly performer.

Hot Dog Week?

Major Jimmy Morgan of Birmingham is ready to proclaim dates honoring the entire "picnic package" after proclaiming May 22-31 as Pickle Week in this city.

"We have had a proclamation honoring the onion and now we need to include mustard and the bun for a complete hot dog."

Patterson Says Honesty And Economy First Needs

Segregation, honest and economical government will be the mainstays of his administration "when I'm governor", Candidate John Patterson said here Saturday.

The state "can't afford four more years of the kind of government we've had," Patterson said. "The people of Alabama want a change. They're tired of the way things are going on [illegible] hill.

"They want good government."

Rebe Gosden and the Sunny Valley Boys entertained the hundreds on the Courthouse lawn with "Let Those Brown Eyes Smile At Me"; "Soldiers Joy"; and "Down Yonder."

Late for his announced speech here, the attorney general explained that his motorcade had got tied up in traffic on the Birmingham highway and was delayed 30 minutes.

Speaking at Lincoln before coming here, Patterson was to go to Heflin for the Broiler Festival after leaving Talladega.

Introduced as "the man with a million friends', Patterson said the professional politicians; the "racketeers and gangsters"; the NAACP and the "big newspapers" are against him.

He promised to sland firm against federal attempts to "ram integration down our throats".

Terming the NAACP the biggest threat against the peace of Alabama, he said he will see that it remains outlawed in the state.

As he has lived in a place (Phenix City) where one had to carry a gun to work and worry about the house being blown up while his family was asleep, he knows the horrors of gangsters taking over, he said.

Patterson said Alabamians already are overburdened and "You're not getting your money's worth".

"You can say that again," came a voice from the crowd.

Of the $1,000,000 daily it takes to operate the state, one-fourth is wasted for "buying yachts, airplanes" and similar things for "somebody's friends", he said.

Fighting for the rights of the people against the professional politicians is "an uphill fight in deep sand all the way", he said.

He compared the state treasury to a well bucket full of holes, and pledged to "plug up the holes when I become governor".

By cutting out graft, the state can pay the old people at least $75 monthly, Patterson said.

Charging that the papers sometimes "slant" the news, Patterson continued:

"The Birmingham News and Montgomery Advertiser are against John Patterson and I can't think of a higher recommendation for a man than that."

As he closed the band struck up "Dixie", and Patterson began shaking hands.

Wallace Vows 'United' Journey Into Mansion

By GEORGE PRENTICE

Judge George C. Wallace, disclaiming "smut and smear" rumors as material for "the gutter," told a jam-packed crowd Monday night at City Auditorium here he would go to the governor's mansion "unfettered and untied," if elected to the executive post.

Speaking on a statewide television hookup in his final appeal for votes in his campaign for governor, said he had made no promises to cabinet posts and asked for voter support on the basis of his record as a fighter against civil rights legislation and for segregation in the South.

Wallace turned his attention on what he termed the "smut and smear" campaign against him, "the latest sheet out says that I dodged the draft."

Wallace then held aloft a medal. "This Air Medal," he said, "I won for combat missions over Japan. I am a member of the Disabled American Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion."

Holding large white sheets above his head which represented the "smear" publications, Wallace continued:

"The rest of the charges on this and other sheets like it are just as true as this one. So am going to do with it what you will do with those you have when you go to the polls tomorrow—throw them in the gutter."

As he finished the statement, the papers fluttered through the spotlight to the floor. Wild applause and cheers greeted the demonstration.

Wallace was interrupted by applause, cheers and rebel yells about 20 times during his 30 minute speech.

Stressing the fact that he had made no "cabinet post" commitments, he said. "I will not make any decisions on such positions until after I have taken office."

He again cited his record during six years in the Legislature, pointed to his work as representative of Alabamians at Young Democrat conventions and at National Democratic Conventions during recent years.

Fire Marshal R. C. Talley estimated the crowd at 3,000 in an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,700.

The main floor section of the building was packed, with every seat filled and people standing in the front lobby and immediately inside the doorways. Most of the balcony also was filled.

As governor, Wallace said he would close down schools threatened with federal intervention.

He reaffirmed his stand for better educational facilities, improved highways, a sound farm program, and economical and honest government.

Inclement weather threw a few kinks into what otherwise was a well-organized show.

Lightning apparently knocked the show off the air for about the first two minutes. Difficulties during the last seven minutes caused the picture to fade, but left sound on.

Battle Denies Support Given To Candidates

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Former Rep. Laurie Battle, eliminated in the May 6 Democratic primary election as a gubernatorial candidate, issued a statement Friday saying he would support neither candidate in the June 3 runoff election.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Circuit Judge George Wallace are seeking the nomination in the runoff.

"There is considerable misunderstanding about my personal position in the gubernatorial runoff," Battle's statement said.

"I would like to reiterate that I have not and will not be active in either political camp. I have not and will not endorse either political candidate. I have not and will not ask any of my workers to go for or against either candidate for governor.

"I am giving my full attention to my private affairs and family responsibilities. I have made preliminary arrangements to get as large loan as possible on my house to help pay my campaign debts. I am looking for a private job to enable me to pay off all my campaign debts through my own honest efforts and labor. I hope my creditors will be as lenient as possible and I guarantee every cent will be paid just as soon as I can earn the money. My wife and I have agreed to economize in every way."

Battle said his campaign workers are free to support either candidate, but he said he has declined to advise them.

Walker's Backing Goes To Wallace

George Wallace gained the support Friday of a defeated candidate who accused Atty. Gen. John Patterson of waiting until he started running for governor to start complaining about wasteful spending.

The Rev. Billy Walker of Pell City endorsed the Clayton, Ala., judge in the runoff campaign and arranged to speak for him at an International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers meetng at Sheffeld Friday night.

Patterson and Wallace are competing for the Democratic nomination for governor in the runoff primary June 3.

Walker, a Baptist minister who ran ninth in the governor's race, said in a written statement that he received information during his campagn that $90 million a year in state funds are being wasted.

"And yet," he said, "Mr. Patterson, as our state's highest legal officer, you did not reveal this truth until his campaign for governor needed the fuel on the fire."

Although Patterson had been in office three and a half years, Walker said the attorney general took no criminal action to accuse anyone of stealing money.

"We need a new governor," the minister said, "and he must not be a member of the ranks of the present administration."

Patterson was campaigning in Central Alabama, Wallace in the heavy voting counties of the northern half of the state.

State control in doubt—

Anti-oath candidates show only 34 elected

The states righters who oppose the Democratic Party loyalty oath in Alabama may not have captured contro of the 72-member committee, after all.

It appeared at first that about 40 of the anti-oath candidates had received majorities in last Tuesday's elec ion. Now, the results may not be known until the offi- cial statewide vote canvass in Montgomery next Tues- day.

The official canvass in Talladega County showed that two candidates previously counted with a majority in the committee race, actually face a runoff. Both were anti-oath candidates.

THE UNOFFICIAL standing for the committee as of now show 34 states' righters elected and seven others leading. The loyalists have captured 28 places and are leading in three others.

The anti-oath group is assured of at least one additional place. In Jefferson County where Tuesday's primary decided five places in the committee race, there are six candidates remaining in the race for three places.

Only two of those remaining are pro-oath candidates.

JUDGE ROY MAYHALL, Jasper, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, declared today that if the loyalty oath is thrown out by the new committee, the Democratic Party in Alabama "will certainly be destroyed."

"It is my judgment that if they follow their campaign promises, the Democratic Party in Alabama will certainly be destroyed and will either have a splinter party or we will eventually be absorbed by the national Republican Party," he said.

He said the only issue in the [illegible] campaign was between Democrats and Republicans ... 'For if the bolters take control of the Democratic Party in Alabama and withdraw support from the national Democratic Party, this will help to assure the election of a Republican president in 1960 ..."

THE COMMITTEE selected in the primary election will decide whether to adopt or reject the pledge in the 1960 presidential year. Rejection could clear the way for a repeat of 1948, when Alabama's electoral vote was cast for the States Rights presidential ticket headed by then Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

In 1948, Alabama candidates for Democratic presidential elector pledged in advance that if President Truman were nominated again they would not support him. The state primary election was held before the national nominating convention.

The racial issue was injected yesterday by a statement by one of the leaders of opposition to the loyalty oath.

Frank J. Mizell Jr., of Montgomery, who apparently has won his race for a Second District seat on the committee, said that Montgomery boxes where Negro registration is highest gave "a heavy vote" to the so-called loyalists who favor the oath.

In a prepared statement, Mizell said, "from complete unofficial returns of ... the Second Congressional District, it appears the group of Alabama Democrats who are opposed to the gag-rule loyalty oath, which is advocated by Mr. Mayhall and the National Democrats, have won a commanding lead in the state committee race.

"This vote indicates the people of Alabama are determined to have political independence and not be hopelessly bound to the South-hating element of the National Democratic Party."

The Stars Fall On Alabama

The state of Alabama has just closed one of the hottest political campaigns in its history. There was a record number of candidates in the field for governor, numbering some fourteen. This would say that the governorship of that state is a big stake, that as such it holds out a temptation hard to bypass.

In the race for governor, Attorney General John Patterson apparently led the field of the big pile of contenders. The runnerup, George Wallace of Barbour County, (Eufaula) piled up a sizable vote and with the other candidates polling large numbers, a run-off will have to settle the race.

It would appear that Patterson polled his strength in the first primary; that remains to be seen if and when a runover is resorted to in order to give a candidate the required vote for nomination.

It has been said editorially by one of Alabama's leading dailies, that Tuskegee merchants felt that Patterson had contributed to the sad plight of their business. The pressure Patterson placed on the boycotters apparently accelerated the critical situation, and instead of ending the crusade, Negro business people around Tuskegee are building business and trade centers of their own.

So, Patterson did not whip the Negroes in line in Macon County, and it appears that all will not be so safe in the Patterson camp, comes the runover.

Macon County Representative, Sam Englehardt, who devised the plan for the complete liquidation of Macon County by slicing it in five pieces for adjoining counties, was beaten in his wager for Lieutenant Governor. Latest press reports indicate he is running a poor third. If he doesn't pick up, he will not make the runover for that post.

All the candidates for governor ran on the segregation issue; each trying to show how much they were out of line with obedience to the orders of the highest court in the land.

From reports, the Negro vote had its repercussions in this campaign where there is a field of candidates pitted in a race all avowed challengers of the court decision, there is little else for the voter to do than take the candidate who is less unreasonable.

George Wallace Can Lead Alabama On Upward Course

News 8-18

THE EXCEPTIONAL ABILITIES, the driving energy and determination, the remarkable result-getting powers of George Wallace are attested by a striking record of achievement in public life.

At 38—he will be 39 August 25—

Sun-C 8-18-58

Judge George Wallace

Judge Wallace is a successful veteran in political experience and activity. He has shown that he can well serve the goals he seeks.

Bham, Ala.

EARLY HE CONCERNED HIMSELF with the business and the aspirations of the people of Alabama, and from the beginning he showed he was industrious, effective, resolute.

In 1946 he was an assistant attorney general of Alabama.

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He has contributed much in the establishment of additional state trade schools, in the industrial upbuilding of the state, in the development of health services. In other fields of constructive activity, he has been a competent and devoted worker.

Since January, 1953, he has served as judge of the Third Judicial Circuit comprising Barbour, Bullock and Dale Counties.

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He has conducted a very effective campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor, as is evidenced by his running second in a field of 14 candidates.

34a(2)

NOW, WITH CHARACTERISTIC VIGOR, he is pressing on with his runoff drive. Voters who supported other gubernational aspirants in the first primary, in considering the current choice, can, we believe, find in Judge Wallace a candidate well worthy of their backing.

He can, in our view, afford the kind of well-conceived and dynamic leadership this state should have in this time of many difficult problems and of many challenging opportunities.

George Wallace grew up on a farm. He knows at firsthand the urgent need for the upbuilding of the economy of the state, for the broadening of opportunities for our people. He realizes that education is basic in solving our problems and achieving new progress. He is unequivocally committed to the upholding of deep convictions in Alabama respecting the maintenance of traditional segregation practices, without violence and by lawful processes.

He is fervently devoted to his ideals and aims, capable, as he has repeatedly demonstrated, of serving them with a high degree of competence.

GEORGE WALLACE, AS GOVERNOR, would, we believe, lead Alabama forward on a sound and hopeful course. His election would assure capable, experienced, high-minded executive control at Montgomery. That is what the people critically need and ardently desire.

Seven Negro Candidates Elected To Seats On MCEC

World 14 Negro Cand.

Wire 5-11-58

MOBILE, Ala. — (ANS) — Seven of 13 Negro candidates for seats on the 64 man Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee were elected in the May 6 Democratic Primary.

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C. E. Powell, retired school principal; Conrad Dean, labor leader; Joe Malone, Jr., civic leader; John Randolph and Charles Alexander were also elected.

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"There's an element here and elsewhere trying to have the KKK's stamped out. They think that when they have them outlawed that the white Negro in the North and the white Negro in the South can cram the African Negroes down the decent white people's throat."

This has come just as true as the stars shine above. Any white person that will lower himself to the equal of the Negro is not only lower than the Negro but is lower than a snake's belly.

It is true that at times rurals have sneaked their way into the KKKs, but the true klans will soon find them out and oust them. Isn't it true that such crooks have entered our churches, Masonic lodges, Elks, etc.? We don't condemn the whole outfit for a few rotten apples. The vows that each organization takes, if the members are sincere, are as Christian men and women.

The votes of these Christians are the ones the Patterson people want, not the crooks, gangsters or the dirty politicians. Lots of the ugly deeds that have been done in the Klan's name have been instigated and carried out by members of the NAACP. A good example of this is the case out from Americus, Ga., right here in our own back yard. It would happen in Alabama if the NAACP weren't outlawed, and the load of having them outlawed lays on the shoulders of our honorable Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

I do not belong to the Klan, but if I could go back 30 or 40 years I certainly would belong. Ever since Mr. Joseph made that remark, I have kept track of the ones I know who are against the Klan, and eight out of 10 are either gangsters, crooked politicians, either lied to some good mother's daughter or caught in hotels and motels with the wrong person.

A few years back we were faced with Alabama being taken over by gangsters and the NAACP with the blessings of those in office. It took the life, in cold murder, of a good Christian husband and father to start and his son has helped to finish the cleaningup process. These gangsters have either left Alabama or are lying low waiting for John Patterson to be cut asunder from any law enforcement office. That is why they are fighting for his defeat so hard with labor and money.

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PATTERSON ADMITS DRAGON IS HIS FRIEND

Klan Becomes 'Bama Runoff Issue

BY FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 24—Ku Klux Klan support of Atty. Gen. John Patterson became one of the hottest issues in his fight with Judge George Wallace for governor of Alabama as the runoff campaign entered its final week before June 3 voting.

Fred Taylor

With the hard-hitting Clayton Circuit Court jurist having broadside after broadside at Patterson, the attorney general finally admitted that Robert (Bob) Shelton of Tuscaloosa, grand dragon of the Alabama Klan, had been his friend and political associate.

But he said he knew nothing of Shelton's affiliation with the Klan.

The front-running Patterson, who has been kept under wraps by his political advisers in the runoff, when questioned earlier regarding his connection with Shelton, was quoted as saying:

"This is amazing. I am not a member of the Ku Klux Klan. I have never been a member. I don't know anyone named Shelton."

Patterson said this a few hours after Shelton had called at Patterson's state campaign headquarters in Birmingham and asked a reporter and photographer who was there. Shelton had been chatting with the gubernatorial candidate's younger brother, Maurice Patterson.

The Greensboro Watchman, a weekly newspaper which endorsed Judge Wallace in the blistering runoff campaign, asserted that the Klan in that area and surrounding counties supported Patterson "almost to a man" in the first primary and is still backing the attorney general.

The paper stated editorially that "the election of George Wallace will mean a repudiation of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama."

It added the assertion that "the election of John Patterson will be interpreted by the Klan as a major victory."

Asked if he is seeking the support of the Klan, Patterson replied:

"I will answer your question this way.

ALABAMA

If any person in Alabama is a member of any organization and believes in John Patterson, what he stands for and good government, I solicit his vote."

The Week in Alabama

Economic gains from space-age technology can well mean more to the South than to the rest of the nation, **Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris,** commanding general of the **U.S. Army Ordnance Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal, told the Southern Economic Conference in Birmingham.** But Medaris declared bluntly that one of the major weaknesses in meeting the challenge of the space age, not only in the South but the nation as a whole, rests in the educational system. . . . One of the world's leading bankers—George Champion, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York—told this conference that the rapid increase in the savings of individuals in the South in recent years is of tremendous significance for expanding credit. He added that savings of individuals in Dixie had increased fivefold since pre-World War II days, or one and one-half times the rate of the rest of the nation. . . . Nomination of Frank R. Stewart of Centre as state school superintendent in the May 6 Democratic primary was assured when I. J. Browder of Gadsden bowed out of the runoff race. Browder, one of the state's outstanding educators, who was on leave of absence as superintendent of Gadsden city schools during the recent election campaign, rapped those who circulated what he asserted were "false rumors" that he would have shortened rural school terms from nine to seven months had he been nominated.

Races With Grandpa

Eight-year-old Avelena Bibby of Tarrant is in a race with her 72-year-old grandfather, J. T. Hays of Cullman.

It is a natural race for Avelena, but a strange one for her grandad. And she's going to have to hurry to keep up with grandpop, because he has cut three new teeth.

A Record Vote

The total vote in the governor's race set a new record for Alabama.

Unofficial tabulation showed that well over 600,000 voters cast ballots. Unreported boxes not yet included are expected to run the total to 625,000 or more.

As of Friday the count was 5,000 more than the previous record set in 1954.

This reflects the keen interest of the voters in the governor's race as well as other campaigns. It would be fine if an even larger turnout of voters cast their ballots in the second primary on June 3.

Wallace's election will repudiate Klan, paper says

GREENSBORO, Ala., May 22—Judge George Wallace's candidacy for governor was endorsed Wednesday by The Greensboro Watchman, a weekly newspaper.

In an editorial, the newspaper said the Ku Klux Klan in Hale and surrounding counties supported Patterson "almost to a man" during the first primary and is still supporting him.

The editorial said "the election of George Wallace will mean a repudiation of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama.

"The election of John Patterson will be interpreted by the Klan as a major victory. . . . In that event, for the next four years the escutcheon of Alabama will proclaim the bedsheet and the burning cross."

Rivals state stands

Patterson, Wallace for reapportionment

DECATUR, Ala., May 22—(AP)—Both Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Judge George Wallace, rival candidates for governor, say they favor reapportionment of the Alabama Legislature.

The Decatur daily has received answers on reapportionment from both candidates on an identical questionnaire which included this preamble:

"In more than one section of Alabama reapportionment of the Legislature has become an absolute necessity and it is our opinion that the power of the governor fully exerted, will accomplish fair reapportionment."

Each candidate was asked the following six questions:

1. Do you favor reapportionment as directed by the constitution of Alabama, do you favor a constitutional convention called for the purpose of changing the section which deals with reapportioning the Legislature and for such other matters as may properly come before such a convention? Patterson did not answer the question. Wallace answered "yes."

3. If you favor neither of these methods of obtaining reapportionment, what solution do you have to offer? Neither Patterson nor Wallace offered any other solution.

4. Will you place the full power of the governor's office back of obtaining reapportionment at the first session of the Legislature during your administration, and, failing in this first session, will you continue to demand reapportionment until such time as it is accomplished. Patterson and Wallace both answered, "yes."

5. Will you support and fight for a constitutional amendment which will give the 11 largest populated counties of

the state a full-time senator; Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery, Etowah, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Madison, Calhoun, Morgan, Lauderdale, Cullman and divide the remaining counties into two-county senatorial districts? Patterson answered with a footnote, shown later in this story. Wallace answered, "yes."

2. Will you include in this constitutional amendment a formula for the House of Representatives of each county, based upon one representative for each 28,500 people or fractional part thereof, with a limitation of 12 for Jefferson, 5 for Mobile, 4 for Montgomery? Wallace answered "yes."

Patterson's answer to both questions 5 and 6:

"Due to the pressing activity of the governor's race, I have not had the opportunity to study throughly the proposals set out in 5 and 6; however, I want to assure you that I will support and will use the full power of the governor's office to push the passage of any measure or constitutional amendment to bring about a reapportionment of the Legislature on a basis of population so that all the people of the state of Alabama will have a fair voice and representation in the Legislature.

"As soon as I have the opportunity to further study your proposals numbered 5 and 6, I will give you a definite answer on them."

The Folsom-Wallace Break In '56

BOB INGRAM IN THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER OF MARCH 4, 1956

[T. Raiford Ellis, RFD, Montgomery, has written to ask the question: "When did the break between Big Jim Folsom and Judge Wallace come, and what was the cause of it?" The following was the Sunday column of Bob Ingram, first printed March 4, 1956. It was headlined "George Wallace Breaks With Folsom." It has been printed and not denied that Gov. Folsom voted for Faulkner in the first primary, considering him the "best Democrat."—Ed]

A SMOULDERING feud between Gov. Folsom and Circuit Judge George Wallace of Barbour County seems certain to move to the surface in the immediate future.

Time was when the giant Folsom and the diminutive Wallace were all but inseparable. Wallace was one of Folsom's leading campaign officials in 1954, writing many if not most of the speeches used in the race.

INGRAM

Later, when Folsom assumed office, the former boxing champion from Clayton played an important behind-the-scene role as adviser, using his legal and legislative experience to good advantage in preparing legislation.

The Judge was a frequent visitor at Folsom's office, and just as frequently was a guest at the mansion.

But such is no longer the case. Folsom apparently has all but forgotten the favors he received in the past from Wallace, and in turn, Wallace, with a political race upcoming, seems little disturbed at the cessation of this relationship.

The first symptoms of a rift between the two began to show up last summer during the regular session of the legislature.

Having written Folsom's campaign speeches, Wallace well remembered certain promises the governor had made. He particularly recalled promises by Folsom to support a competitive bid bill for the state, abolish liquor agents and repeal the right to work law.

When a competitive bid bill made its appearance in the legislature, it was fought hammer-and-tongs by Folsom and his forces. So strongly has Folsom opposed such legislation that both he and Finance Director Fuller Kimbrell have prominently displayed in their respective offices a record vote on such a bill introduced during the past special session. The lawmaker who voted for that bill need not expect many of the marbles which Folsom passes out, such marbles later used in collecting on political debts.

LIQUOR AGENTS

On the question of liquor agents, Folsom started off on the right foot. On Jan. 17, 1955, three days before he took office, Folsom ordered distillers to dismiss all liquor agents.

But as time wore by, and the line to the trough continued to grow, Folsom reversed his position and began permitting the appointment of liquor agents.

A bill to repeal the right to work law was introduced on the very first day of the 1955 regular session. A short time later it was reported out of a House committee and reached the calendar. It was still on the calendar when the session adjourned. Folsom gave the repealer lip service, but little else.

FOLSOM AND RACE MATTERS

Wallace resented Folsom's actions on these measures, but it proved to be the governor's actions on segregation matters which drove the big wedge between the two men.

Wallace obviously was annoyed throughout last summer as Folsom either vetoed or refused to sign all bills relating to the subject, but it was a statement Folsom made at the national convention of the Young Democrats of America in Oklahoma City which ended the long personal and political friendship between the two men.

Wallace was one of 24 Alabama Young Democrats who went to the convention as delegates. It was at this convention that State Senator Neil Metcalf of Geneva, was seeking election to the office of national YD president.

The race issue immediately came up in the election of national officers, following a report by the resolutions committee which included a resolution commending the U.S. Supreme Court for its desegregation decree.

Leaders of the Metcalf movement, fearing any mass protest might cost their candidate his Northern support suggested that the Alabama delegates cast 10 votes for the resolution 14 against.

Wallace, Judge Rowan Bone of the Court of Appeals and State Rep. McDowell Lee didn't like the plan. Wallace suggested a motion calling for a record vote, so there would be no question as to how each of the delegates voted.

This suggestion was immediately rejected by Metcalf forces, and later the Geneva senator told Wallace that "Gov. Folsom has suggested you not be seated as a delegate as he is afraid you might make a wild Dixiecratic speech."

WALLACE CONFIRMS STORY

Wallace, Bone and Lee quickly stepped aside, declaring their unwillingness to compromise their own racial views merely to further Metcalf's chances of election.

Judge Wallace has thus far kept quiet on the situation, however when asked Friday to comment his reply was brief but meaningful:

"From what you tell me you already know about the story, I'd say you had it just about right."

And Wallace can be counted on to say even more Friday night when Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia addresses a Citizens' Council rally in Wallace's home town of Clayton. Wallace is also on the program, and what he has to say about his former friend, the governor, could prove to be interesting listening.

BOYKIN ASKS BOTH RACES TO OPPOSE RULING

U.S. Rep. Frank Boykin of Alabama's First District, in a letter to *The Advertiser*, has taken his stand on the segregation question.

Earlier this reporter had sought to poll the entire Alabama congressional delegation regarding their approval or disapproval of the nullification resolution.

Rep. Boykin was one of three members—the others being Congressman Carl Elliott and Bob Jones—who were unavailable for comment despite repeated efforts to reach him by telephone.

His stand on nullification was not mentioned, but he made a strong statement in favor of segregation.

"During the 21 years which I have served all of the people of the First Congressional District of Alabama and during my entire lifetime, the relations between the races throughout all of my district have been friendly and cordial," Boykin declared. "The leaders of both races have been working out the difficult problems which both have faced, under the existing system."

"In my studied opinion the recent decision of the Supreme Court should be opposed by both races by every legal means," Boykin concluded. "I am now and have always been for segregation, as the best solution to our racial problems in the South, and all of our thoughtful colored friends from whom I have heard agree with this position."

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SUPERINTENDENT JOB GROWS IN IMPORTANCE

(Editor's Note: This is the third in a series of articles on the races for state office other than governor. The purpose of this series is to acquaint readers of The Advertiser with the candidates, their background and qualification, and the duties of the office they seek.)

By BOB INGRAM

Three Alabama educators are candidates for state superintendent of education in the May Democratic primary, and the office they seek has become increasingly important since World War II.

It has only been in the past 12 years that the state has gone into the field of education in a big way, reaching a peak this biennium when approximately $236 million in state funds will be expended for schools.

The appropriation for the operation of the public school system during the year now in progress is $117 million, and $119 million has been set aside for the coming year.

This is almost four times the amount of state funds earmarked for the General Fund, from which practically all other departments of the state function.

Despite the record-breaking education appropriation, there is a continuing cry from educational leaders for more funds, and the superintendent to be elected this year will be the one most responsible for seeing where these millions go, and how they will be spent.

So enormous has the state school system grown that there has been a loud clamor to remove the superintendent position from the educational field into the business profession. However, efforts within the Legislature to make this change failed to make headway.

Giving added significance to this position is the fact that most of the major candidates for governor have promised multi-million dollar bond issues to finance school building programs, and if such programs become a reality the superintendent will be in a strategic and highly responsible position.

While all three candidates for the office this spring have hit hard on the issue of the integration of races in the public schools, which they promise to maintain, the role they will play in this issue will be purely advisory.

The superintendent of education has no official capacity in the state's legal efforts to prevent integration, but his unofficial part will be important.

The three candidates for the office are L. [illegible] Browder, Floyd Dotson and Frank R. Stewart.

Here is a thumbnail biographical sketch of each, in alphabetical order:

BROWDER — Born in Jackson County, Browder was educated at Florence State College and the University of Alabama. He has also done graduate work at Columbia and Pittsburgh Universities. Browder's first political experience came in 1935 when he was elected to the State Senate from Jackson County. In 1939 he became the first director of the State Merit System, established by Gov. Frank Dixon. Brosder served in this capacity until 1945. He later served as director of the University of Alabama Center in Birmingham, and in 1951 became superintendent of the Gadsden City Schools, a position he still occupies.

DOTSON — Born in Colbert County, Dotson attended summer school for 18 consecutive years to earn his college degree, while teaching school the remainder of the year. After earning his B.S. from Florence State College, Dotson later received his M.A. degree from the University of Alabama and his Doctorate in Education from Columbia. He is the only candidate in the race with a doctorate degree. Dotson has taught school for 20 years, including service at Howard and Jacksonville College. In 1950 he ran for superintendent of education, but finished third. Later he was named to an administrative office in the Department of Education by the man who defeated him, W. J. Terry. Recently he served two years as educational advisor to Jordan.

STEWART — Born on a farm in Cherokee County, Stewart attended Piedmont High School, and later earned his B.S. from Jacksonville and his M.S. from Auburn. He has done considerable graduate work at Peabody College in Nashville. He began his teaching career in 1935, and was elected county superintendent in Cherokee in 1945 while serving overseas as an enlisted infantryman. In 1954 he ran for state superintendent, finishing third in a three-man race. He later was appointed as assistant state superintendent by Dr. Austin R. Meadows. Stewart resigned that post in January of this year to begin his campaign.

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Canvass Shows Patterson With 34,400 Vote Margin

By GEORGE PRENTICE

Alabama's attorney general candidate for governor claimed a 34,424-vote lead in a record election turnout in which 618,462 votes were cast, an official canvass showed Tuesday.

A subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee, meeting in the Capitol here, set Atty. Gen. John Patterson's official vote at 196,859. Second-running Judge George Wallace received 162,435 votes in the 14-man field.

The voter turnout exceeded previous records by 23,000. Of the total vote cast, official canvass returns show that Patterson received 33.5 per cent and Wallace 28.2 per cent.

Publisher Jimmy Faulkner, runnerup in 1954 to Gov. James E. Folsom, ran a low third with 91,[illegible] votes.

Patterson and Wallace will decide the contest in a runoff election June 3.

The subcommittee, led by Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, also certified returns which showed that four statewide races were decided in the first primary.

Two congressmen also were returned to their seats in the national legislative body. Congressman George Grant received 37,702 votes to 35,710 received by his opponent, Wilbur B. Nolen Jr.

Congressman Albert Rains won reelection with 57,490 votes to 16,170 for his opponent, R. H. (Red) Hardin.

The balance of the state offices will be subject to vote of the people in the runoff election.

Winning office without a runoff were MacDonald Gallion for Attorney general, Mary Texas Hurt Garner for state auditor; R. C.

19th: Grady W. Hurst 3,882; Jack Miller 4,558; Denis Porter 6,141.
20th: Edward W. Drinkard 1,383; E. O. Eddins 1,709; W. Clyde Waldrop 1,128.
21st: Malcolm Edwards 5,747; Claude D. Kelley 7,708; Douglas S. Webb 8,562.
22nd: Josiah Robins Bonner 879; Roland Cooper 1,595.
23rd: Rufus Barnett 6,140; Mike Sollie III 4,899.
24th: James S. Clark 2,140; Marvin E. Edwards 1,286; Christie G. Pappas 281; Charles L. Weston 1,546.
25th: Vernon S. Summerlin 8,216; Alton L. Turner 8,776.
27th: Ealon M. Lambert 5,426; Yetta G. Sanford Jr. 6,462.
28th: Ed Brown 3,875; Vaughan Hill Robison 17,388.
29th: J. B. Burkhalter 5,232; George E. Godfrey 3,745; Speer Livingston 2,659;

Virgil M. Smith 3,354.
31st: J. Marvin Davis 2,184; Solon Gregg 10,156; Hugh Moses 9,844.
33rd: Will G. Caffey Jr. 12,798; John M. Tyson 14,502; Garet Van Antwerp 7,780.
34th: John E. Gaither 6,375; Ed H. McBryde 4,983.
35th: M. W. Espy Jr. 4,621; Carl S. Farmer 7,841.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Autauga: Lewis Charles Ellerman Coker 86; E. A. Grouby 2,120; Leon P. Pearson 658; Walter O. Summerville 648.
Baldwin: L. W. Brannan Jr. 6,598; Arthur C. Epperson 3,656.
Bibb: Virgil M. Ashworth 2,052; Fred H. Davis 1,768.
Blount: Sidney L. Bellenger 1,247; Wayne Bright 671; Wiley P. Gordon 2,503; Emmett Harvey 1,115; Ira Holley Sr. 690; George H. Smith 751.
Bullock: (Place 1) M. B. McLendon 1,068; C. B. Williams 747; (Place 2) Bob Owen 766; J. B. Powell 1,051.
Butler: (Place 1) F. Lamont Glass 3,219; Joe P. Henderson 2,438; (Place 2) Gene Boyd 726; Patrick D. Martin 988; Webb Stanley 1,184; H. B. Taylor 2,915.
Calhoun: (Place 1) Woodrow Albea 7,676; W. Dewey Fagan 5,590; (Place 2) Hugh D. Merrill 10,359; M. J. Williams Jr. 2,988.
Chambers: (Place 1) J. D. Cook 3,454; Roy W. McClendon 3,511; (Place 2) J. M. Brisco, 1,566; Robert R. Hunt 1,720; Charles Reynolds 2,797; C. A. Spence 1,493.
Cherokee: G. D. Broom 1,721; Robert E. Elliott 794; Ralph A. Meade 2,268; E. S. Norton 908.
Chilton: Glen T. Bashore 633; C. [illegible] Cox 1,869; Francis W. Speaks 3,606.
Choctaw: Wallace Lindsey 1,510; Robert Locke 2,652.
Clarke: (Place 1) Marion Bradford 2,481; Joe C. McCorquodale Jr. 3,7[illegible] (Place 2) Roland H. Bounds 1,724; Joe A. Hill 902; Emory McNider 1,799; Dalton Robinson 727; H. G. Waite 1,188.
Clay: Thad Bryan 653; Kenneth F. [illegible] gram 2,435; M. G. Satterfield 1,679.
Cleburne: John Sears Casey 1,404; [illegible] liam S. Halsey 855; Carl H. Merrill 1,[illegible] Vachal L. Smith 770.
Coffee: Drexel Cook 4,234; Carlton Larkins 2,495.
Colbert: Kenneth H. Bishop 3,583; Bo[illegible] Lynchmore Cantrell 2,939; Harry J. H[illegible] dleston 2,377; Thomas F. Terry 371.
Conecuh: Vernon B. Millsap 1,491; J[illegible] C. Mitchell 572; Wiley Salter 2,200.
Coosa: Charles R. Franklin 1,993; F. Hull 1,034; Staten Tate 394.
Covington: Ed Brogden 4,451; Tu[illegible] A. Goodwin 1,153; Fletcher Jones 4,1[illegible] Clyde M. Love 945.
Crenshaw: James D. Finley 2,402; [illegible] Owens 2,531.
Cullman: Bryce C. Davis 2,642; J[illegible] J. Guthrie 4,189; Paul C. Meadows [illegible],126; Dewayne Morris 2,930.
Dale: James G. Sasser 2,583; Hen[illegible] J. Steagall II 3,183.
Dallas: (Place 3) Ellen Taylor Coop[illegible] 127; B. V. Hain 2,639; George Quarles 2,499.
DeKalb: John H. Campbell 3,067; L. Ferrell 802; Robert E. Harris 3,4[illegible] M. H. Moses 1,189; Freeman R. Sampl[illegible] 1,565.
Elmore: (Place 1) Mrs. Winston A. E[illegible] wards 1,262; John Alfred Howle 1,8[illegible] Leonard Johnston 1,975; Carol Jack La[illegible]
Otto E. Simon 14,102; Charles S. Trimmier 18,675.
Monroe: Ralph L. Jones 3,076; David M. Nettles 1,182.
Montgomery: (Place 1) William E. (Senator) Cleghorn 3,489; J. S. (Johnnie) Collier 2,880; Joe M. Dawkins 8,777; Alfred W. Goldthwaite 5,931. (Place 2) Robert L. Cheek Jr. 5,221; Ramon L. Far[illegible] nall 6,447; O. J. "Joe" Goodwyn 9,184.

Place 3) George F. (Bubber) Bailey 7,541; H. James Hall 4,181; Lister Moore 2,895; Felix Robison Jr. 7,265; Curtis H. Springer 3,367. (Place 4) Leon L. Clardy 2,106; J. Douglas Harris 2,588; J. J. (Junie) Pierce 9,900; J. Paul Pitts 6,284.
Perry: (Place 1) Roy A. Barnett 2,111; Ray Warren 600. (Place 2) W. L. DeSear 901; T. R. Long 1,173.
Pickens: J. R. Noland 1,106; Ulie B. Sullivan 1,732; John L. Wade 1,714.
Pike: (Place 1) Blue Barber 1,151; L. Gardner Bassett 3,110; Roy Holmes 1,494.
Randolph: Lewis H. Hamner Jr., 1,660; J. M. Jenkins 3,974; George W. Yarbrough 1,506.
Russell: (Place 1) Homer W. Cornett 2,447; V. Cecil Curtis 2,615; Leland H. Jones 1,064. (Place 2) J. E. (Jimmy) Putnam 2,990; Joseph W. Smith 3,012.
St. Clair: W. R. Adams 850; Edmund Blair 1,944; R. E. Bowlin 1,071; T. Q. Harbour 281; R. Rush "Dock" Smith 1,900.
Shelby: John Lewis Cates 1,610; J. T. (Jimmy) McDow 1,115; James H. (Jimmy) Sharbutt 2,014; Frank Thiemonge Jr. 809; C. P. (Red) Walker 1,996.
Talladega (Place 1) Bill Nichols 7,268; L. N. Payne 5,001. (Place 2) Ashley L. Camp Jr. 3,787; W. M. Spud Cole 2,057; H. Hugh Sims 1,789; Jerry Worthy 4,342.
Tallapoosa (Place 1) Charles C. Adams 4,996; Lawton A. Baker 1,538; Broughton Lamberth 2,315. (Place 2) James Gullage 1,054; Owen Harper 4,198; J. T. (Tom) Johnson 3,852.
Tuscaloosa: (Place 2) Arthur Louis Ferguson 6,381; Edward F. (Ed) Morgan 4,721; Robert V. (Bookie) Woodridge Jr. 3,048.
Walker: (Place 1) Chester M. Black 2,930; Reuben L. Newton 5,2[illegible]; James E. Shotts Sr. 869; Alonzo Sumale 4,169; A. T. Wood Jr. 1,250.
Washington: Percy L. Beech 1,1[illegible]; A. D. Britton Jr. 2,041; W. D. Pruitt Jr. 152; J. Emmett Wood 1,600.
Wilcox: (Place 2) W. B. Kennedy 1,11[illegible] Gregory Oakley 1,439.

STATEWIDE TV HOOKUP

Wallace Challenges Patterson On Issues

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Circuit Judge George C. Wallace Tuesday night challenged Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson to a face-to-face discussion on a state-wide television hookup.

Wallace, runnerup to Patterson in the race for governor in last Tuesday's Democratic primary, issued the challenge while in Mobile for a series of conferences with southwest Alabama supporters.

He said the voters of Alabama have a right to know how each stands on segregation, law enforcement, corruption in government and their past records.

WALLACE STATEMENT

Wallace issued this statement: "I am inviting my opponent to discuss face-to-face on a statewide television hookup the issues of this campaign. I do not ask for a debate; I am asking for a frank public discussion.

"The voters of Alabama want to know and have a right to know where each of us stands on segregation, on law enforcement, the issues of cleanups and corruption in government, and our past records even to the extent of our law firms and who they represent.

"The voters have a right to have the air cleared, to hear from us personally where we stood yesterday, where we stand today and where we will stand tomorrow. I invite the other candidate to meet me at the time he might name for a full discussion of these matters."

Wallace and Patterson were busy Tuesday wooing voters for the June 3 runoff election. Patterson was still in north Alabama, while Wallace planned to head into the northern part of the state Wednesday.

Meanwhile, defeated candidate Laurie Battle backed away from both contenders in the runoff and told his followers to take their choice.

Battle, who ran fifth, said in a statement that he intends to devote his attention to private affairs and "will not be politically active in either camp during the gubernatorial runoff."

"I am not interested in any cabinet position or in any political office," the former congressman said. "I am looking for a private job to take care of my family. If necessary, I will sell my house in order to pay my campaign debts."

THANKS WORKERS

Battle thanked the campaign workers who helped him in the first primary and told them they are "completely free to support the candidate of their choice" in the runoff.

State School Supt. Austin R. Meadows meanwhile appealed to candidates for all offices in the runoff to make education the No 1 issue in their campaigns.

In a prepared statement, Meadows said voters should support only the candidates who recognize education as a major problem. Otherwise, he said, they will be "indirectly voting against school children and the future."

His statement was directed more at candidates for the Legislature, since it blamed the present Legislature for part of the failure to meet school needs.

GALLION STATEMENT

Even though the nation is suffering from an economic setback, the superintendent said Alabama can still "educate our children to meet the challenge of other states and of Russia."

MacDonald Gallion, the victorious candidate for attorney general, also issued a statement promising to do his "utmost for the cause of good government in the state and the fair and impartial enforcement of the law."

Gallion said, too, he intends to "use the influence of my office to aid in every way possible toward the solution of municipal, county and state problems."

Patterson's Manager Is No Amateur

By Bob Ingram

TALL, BLOND and handsome Charles M. Meriwether of Birmingham is living proof that Atty. Gen. John Patterson's campaign leadership was not made up entirely of amateurs.

INGRAM

Meriwether is no amateur. In fact, he would probably resent being so identified. He is a political pro and a good one. This he proved by all standards May 6 by managing a campaign which left 13 other candidates for governor gasping for breath.

It was Meriwether who dispatched a message to Patterson a week before the primary instructing him to make no statement, make no move, without clearing with him.

"We are leading the field; let's hold what we've got where we are and play it safe," was the gist of Meriwether's message.

The Wallace and Faulkner people, through their intricate spy systems, got word of the message and chuckled with amusement. It is now Meriwether who is chuckling.

This reporter spent some 45 minutes with Meriwether in Patterson's headquarters on the fifth floor of the Molton Hotel in Birmingham last week.

Meet The Press And The KKK

MERIWETHER recognized that he was giving of his time to a representative of a newspaper in the enemy camp. This did not concern him in the least. He was in the driver's seat and he knew it.

Not long before he had chatted with Grand Dragon Bobby Shelton of the KKK, and shortly thereafter a delegation of insurance executives conferred with Meriwether. This group included Frank Samford, president of big Liberty National Life Insurance Co., and Horace Caldins, of Montgomery, a Metropolitan Life executive.

Next came the enemy press. He was delighted by the visit.

After some 10 or 15 minutes of cordial conversation with Meriwether and Hunter Phillips, Opelika businessman and key Patterson aide, I asked the first of two big questions:

"What about your affiliations with the Crump machine in Memphis?"

"That's the reason you are here, isn't it?" Meriwether smiled.

He then quite frankly answered the question.

"I worked for a number of years for the E. H. Crump Co., an insurance firm, one of the biggest in the South," Meriwether recalled. "I was in the promotion and public relations side seeking to encourage the sale of group insurance. It was a non-political job."

With that out of the way, the conversation returned to generalities. Then, without being prompted, Meriwether brought up the story of his legal background.

"I'm sure you have heard that I am a disbarred lawyer; that story has been told all over Alabama," he said. "I couldn't be a disbarred lawyer as I have never been a lawyer."

Meriwether said he attended Cumberland University (class of '32) and then the University of Tennessee (class of '34).

"At one time I planned to be an attorney but I never did complete law school," he said.

Veteran Of Six Campaigns

RETURNING to more important matters, I asked Meriwether where he first became interested in playing politics.

"I've always been interested in politics. In fact, since I've been in Alabama I've worked in six campaigns and never lost one," Meriwether said.

Having made the opening himself, the time seemed ripe for Big Question No. 2.

"You directed Adm. John Crommelin's campaign in 1950 didn't you?" I inquired.

"I'd rather you didn't say anything about that," Meriwether said.

I pointed out that the Crommelin-Meriwether link was being rumored all over the state and that of necessity some statement on this report was needed.

Meriwether paused a moment, then seemed to relax with a what-the-heck attitude.

"This is another question you came up here to ask me," he declared. This was a statement, not a question.

"Well, I did help in Crommelin's campaign in 1950, but if you will look up his platform in that year you will see it was a good one," he said. "There was absolutely nothing wrong with his platform and we felt he had some good ideas that should be carried out."

"He had just come home from the Navy, too late to qualify for the Democratic Primary," he continued, "so I suggested he run as an independent in the November election. He did right well for an independent."

"I also directed Wade Bradley's campaign in 1953," he said. "I put him in City Hall when they said it couldn't be done."

"You also worked in Armistead Selden's campaign for Congress in 1952, didn't you," we asked.

"I didn't know you knew about that one," he grinned. "Yes, I worked some for him in Tuscaloosa County."

Well, One Defeat

HE DIDN'T discuss the other campaigns he worked in, but retracted his statement about having never lost a campaign.

"Of course, we lost with Crommelin, but that wasn't in a Democratic Primary," Meriwether added.

Meriwether said he was pleased with his results in politics "not because we might have won an election but that we were successful in winning with the type of men we support."

"They have all been outstanding men, honest men, and most usually men who weren't given a chance of winning," he said.

The 47-year-old Meriwether, still blessed with a headful of brownish-blond hair with not a sign of grey, is married and the father of three children.

He is presently business promotion manager for Dewberry Drug Co., and is active in a variety of civic work in Birmingham. He is extremely personable, with a charm that is disarming. Not once during the interview did he display any feeling other than pleasure at meeting a representative of the opposition press.

"Let me express to you now my appreciation for the manner in which your paper handled the campaign," he said, in what appeared to be genuine sincerity. "I think you handled it as fairly as any newspaper in the state. You all did a fine job."

As to the campaign waged by Patterson, the campaign manager said he was "proud" that it was "clean and free of any smear tactics."

He fought hard but he fought clean, and he received the solid support of the working people and the farm people," Meriwether said. "We approached the major issues — misspending and segregation — in a manner which left no doubt where Patterson stood, and the voters believed our story."

Looking to the runoff June 3, Meriwether is confident of victory.

"I am confident that with a continuation of hard work that went into the primary, coupled with the support and confidence being manifested by people who supported other candidates in the first primary, we will lead in the runoff by a comfortable margin," Meriwether said.

Ex-Wizard For Patterson

ANOTHER development on the KKK-Patterson tie-in has come from Mobile.

E. C. Barnard, a Mobile gunsmith and past Imperial Wizard of the Gulf KKK, admitted in an interview that he supported Patterson May 6 and would do so again June 3.

Barnard resigned as Imperial Wizard last October, but admits he is still a member of the KKK.

"The only two votes I know that will go for John Patterson are mine and my wife," Barnard said. "Most of the Klan members in this area that I know of voted for either Faulkner or Wallace in the primary."

Barnard stepped down as head of the Klan shortly after he made a race for the Mobile City Commission, polling but 1,994 of the 24,233 votes cast.

Shortly after that election Barnard issued a statement in which he said the Mobile vote "gave me the information I've been wanting for 10 years."

"The election showed that the people will not support the Ku Klux Klan or I would have been elected," he said in a press release.

It had been reported last week that Barnard's place of business was covered with Patterson stickers, with a noose also hanging in the midst of the political display. However, an investigation proved this report to be false. There were no stickers, no noose but just a few Patterson cards on a counter.

Wallace Asks Patterson State Stand On Key State Issues

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Judge George Wallace has challenged Atty. Gen. John Patterson to announce publicly his stand on education, agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority and reapportionment for the Alabama Legislature.

Wallace, runnerup to Patterson for governor in the May 6 Democratic primary, issued the challenge in an address [illegible] Bay.

The Clayton judge, who last week challenged Patterson to a face-to-face statewide television debate, said [illegible] that his opponent has been silent on the major issues facing the state.

Wallace also reiterated his pledge to reapportion the legislature.

"If elected governor," he said, "I will submit a constitutional amendment to reapportion the Legislature and if the legislators fail to act at their first regular session, I will call them back into special session."

Patterson, meanwhile, also toured North Alabama Saturday. Neither in talks at Oneonta nor Hayden did he reply to Wallace's charges of Ku Klux Klan backing and the challenge to meet in a television debate.

The attorney general pledged at Hayden that development of

Alabama's inland waterways would be one of his chief aims if elected.

"I will be working with every ounce of energy at my command for the expansion of our inland waterways, docks and harbors," he declared.

Citing the state's industrial growth, Patterson added that "a higher standard of living for all will be uppermost in my mind when I am elected governor."

Patterson's campaign plans for this week had not been announced. Wallace scheduled talks Monday in Tuscumbia, Florence and Athens.

The two runoff candidates for lieutenant governor appeared on a Montgomery television program Sunday.

In answer to questions from local citizens, state Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County said he favored allowing women to serve on juries in state courts but not requiring them to do so.

State Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa, Boutwell's runoff opponent, said he favored jury service for women in Alabama only after the issue had been submitted to a referendum.

Both legislators said they believed election laws should be carefully studied. This "would eliminate as much chance of fraud as possible, particularly in absentee voting," Boutwell said.

Skidmore advocated stiffer penalties for violators of election laws and a statewide "reidentification" of voters. This would not require a re-registration, he explained.

Boutwell said he felt one of the most important duties of the lieutenant governor is his position as chairman of the legislative committee which has control of the examiners of public accounts.

He added he opposed proposals such as were made in some past legislatures to take this department away from the joint legislative committee and place it under the governor.

Both men said they favored reapportionment and felt it could be accomplished without increasing the present number of representatives and senators.

Faulkner's DPs Divided For Primary

The displaced persons in the Jimmy Faulkner camp in Montgomery are splitting between John Patterson and George Wallace. After much agitated activity, which commenced the morning after the election, the Faulkner leaders could not agree to go over to either candidate in a body.

The biggest single catch for Patterson so far may have been Jim Smith, who was state manager for Faulkner. Smith, a young and prosperous Tuscumbia (Colbert County) lawyer, is a former Democratic national committeeman for Alabama. He was a Folsom leader, in the Tennessee Valley for Gov. Folsom in the 1954 campaign and has conferred with Folsom at the mansion during the campaign.

Smith, a firm advocate of the Democratic loyalty oath, thus finds himself allied now with former Sen. Bruce Henderson of Wilcox, a relentless enemy of the loyalty oath.

Smith conferred with both Wallace and Patterson before joining Patterson.

Along with Smith went such Faulkner leaders as Horace Davis, the Montgomery car dealer; Warner Mathis, who runs Southern Sash here; Henry Flinn Jr., and Jimmy Folmar, personal and business associates of Faulkner; and Emory Folmar, who was associated with Faulkner in Loyal American Insurance Co.

Folmar drove Faulkner about the state in the campaign and would have been executive secretary to Faulkner had he been elected. Folmar is on the phone for Patterson.

Earl James, former Montgomery city commissioner and county campaign manager for Faulkner, was flown to Birmingham in a private plane immediately after the election for a conference with Patterson. James did not, however, conclude an agreement with Patterson.

What Gov. Folsom will do in the runoff is uncertain, but the best information available is that he voted for Faulkner on the ground that Faulkner was the "best Democrat." So far as can be learned by The Advertiser, Folsom nevertheless abided by his public promise to stay out of the election.

Among the Faulkner leaders who refused to follow the leader into the Patterson camp and are now working for Wallace are C. T. Fitzpatrick of Empire - Rouse Laundry; John C. Tyson III, attorney; John Pemberton, attorney; William Moore, attorney; Chris Sherlock, former state highway director; S. T. Russell, cattleman and poultryman; Francis Kohn, attorney, and former assistant attorney general. (Kohn's brother, John, is an original Patterson mastermind).

There was a disposition Tuesday night, when the returns began suggesting that Faulkner would be eliminated, for the Faulkner people to meet to see if they could agree on going to one candidate or the other.

A meeting was held in the lounge of the Whitley Hotel (Jim Smith had already made his arrangements with Patterson by this time) with John Tyson presiding. Warner Mathis remarked that the high knockers of the Faulkner apparatus had already gone to Patterson. Here the division developed—as doubtless was happening in every large city in Alabama.

Some of the Faulkner people going to Patterson are guided by the feeling that Patterson had no organization in the first primary and that they could now become the Patterson organization.

The Stars Fall On Alabama

The state of Alabama has just closed one of the hottest political campaigns in its history. There was a record number of candidates in the field for governor, numbering some fourteen. This would say that the governorship of that state is a big stake; that as such it holds out a temptation hard to bypass.

In the race for governor, Attorney General John Patterson apparently led the field of the big pile of contenders. The runnerup, George Wallace of Barbour County, (Eufaula) piled up a sizable vote and with the other candidates polling large numbers, a run-off will have to settle the race.

It would appear that Patterson polled his strength in the first primary; that remains to be seen if and when a runover is resorted to in order to give a candidate the required vote for nomination.

It has been said editorially by one of Alabama's leading dailies, that Tuskegee merchants felt that Patterson had contributed to the sad plight of their business. The pressure Patterson placed on the boycotters apparently accelerated the critical situation, and instead of ending the crusade, Negro business people around Tuskegee are building business and trade centers of their own.

So, Patterson did not whip the Negroes in line in Macon County, and it appears that all will not be so safe in the Patterson camp, comes the runover.

Macon County Representative, Sam Englehardt, who devised the plan for the complete liquidation of Macon County by slicing it in five pieces for adjoining counties, was beaten in his wager for Lieutenant Governor. Latest press reports indicate he is running a poor third. If he doesn't pick up, he will not make the runover for that post.

All the candidates for governor ran on the segregation issue; each trying to show how much they were out of line with obedience to the orders of the highest court in the land.

From reports, the Negro vote had its repercussions in this campaign where there is a field of candidates pitted in a race all avowed challengers of the court decision, there is little else for the vater to do than take the candidate who is less unreasonable.

DEFEATED CANDIDATES UNDECIDED

Patterson, Wallace Map Stump Tours In Runoff

By GEORGE PRENTICE

Alabama's gubernatorial candidates will put new life into the current campaign for governor as they return to the stump next week in their finals bids for the state's top executive office.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Judge George C. Wallace said their schedules have not yet been established but that they plan to begin new tours of the state before the week ends.

A spokesman for the Wallace campaign headquarters said the Clayton judge probably would open his second stumping tour Friday or Saturday.

Ed Azar, a spokesman for the Montgomery County organization in Patterson's headquarters, said the attorney general also planned a new tour of Alabama, but schedules have not been ve-

PATTERSON IN LEAD

Patterson led the field of 14 gubernatorial candidates in the May 6 Democratic Primary election with 184,713 votes. Wallace ran second with 159,017.

The majority of defeated candidates, meanwhile, said they planned to release their support pts "to vote for the man they believe best for the job." Some said they still were undecided what course to take.

Jimmy Faulkner, whose support has been the subject of much speculation during the past week, said he still has made no decision.

"At present I'm just standing back listening to my friends," Faulkner said in an interview from his home.

The Bay Minette publisher had said earlier, however, that he had no intentions of staying out of the

A complete, unofficial tabulation showing how Montgomery County voted in last Tuesday's Democratic primary appears today on page 5C.

Anniston Star Endorses Wallace Over Patterson

ANNISTON, Ala. (AP)—The Anniston Star announced in its Sunday editions that the newspaper supports Judge George C. Wallace for governor.

The Star, which did not endorse any candidate in the first primary, gave its support to Wallace as he and Atty Gen. John Patterson began campaigning for the June 3 runoff.

The newspaper said that it holds Patterson in high esteem, but he lacks the legislative experience which the Star believes essential in the governorship.

"If the second race had been between Wallace and Jimmy Faulkner our choice would have been hard to resolve, for both men are esteemed personal friends of this paper and they both are qualified by experience and character to fill the high office of chief of state," the editorial endorsement said.

The Star said that Wallace had served as an assistant attorney general, was twice voted one of the 10 best legislators in either house; and in 1956 made a national reputation by his fight against integration as a member of the platform committee of the National Democratic Convention. The newspaper also praised Wallace for his "interest in education."

race. Runnerup to Gov. James E. Folsom in 1954, he finished third in the field with 86,494 votes.

Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd said he planned to return to his Montgomery office. "I have told my suppoters and those who voted for me, that they are to choose the man they consider best for the job. I would not attempt to tell anyone how to vote," he said.

Former Congressman Laurie Battle said he planned to meet Monday with his campaign committee. "We haven't made any decision yet as to whether or not we will support one or the other," he said.

ELEBASH SILENT

Shearen Elebash declined to make a statement Saturday. "I will make my decision and probably make an announcement within the next week or 10 days," he said.

W. E. Dodd said he would announce his decision "by May 20."

Adm. John Crommelin, (ret.) had no "official decision," but said, "I think I know who I'm going to support. I'll have an announcement in two or three days."

Rep. Karl Harrison said he too wanted his supporters to "vote for the man they believe will be the best governor."

"I plan to take no active part in the campaign," he said.

C. (Jack) Owen, Ralph (Shorty) Price, the Rev. Billy Walker, George Hawkins and Winston Gullatte were not available for comment.

Wallace Claims KKK Members Back Patterson

BIRMINGHAM—George Wallace charged in a televised interview here Sunday that the Ku Klux Klan supported John Patterson in the May 6 Democratic primary and also is supporting him in the runoff.

Wallace, the Barbour County circuit judge who faces Patterson in the June 3 runoff for governor, declined to name the Klan units he said are working for Patterson.

"They (the KKK) are supporting my opposition, you know that," Wallace told the panel of interviewers. He refused to elaborate.

Wallace also charged that Patterson should have somebody behind bars to support his claims that millions of dollars in state money got into the pockets of crooks and chiselers.

"CLEANUP" BLASTED

Wallace blasted the attorney general's proposed cleanup of state government.

He told the panel of newsmen that according to Patterson's figures, more than $400 million has gone into "the pockets of crooks and chiselers" in the past three and one-half years.

"Patterson ought to go before the Montgomery County Grand Jury and indict the entire administration, every single person involved," Wallace declared.

INFORMATION TO JURY

The runnerup in last Tuesday's Democratic primary said if "Patterson will tell me who is getting the graft, I'll see that the grand jury gets the information."

Patterson campaigned strongly on a "cleanup government" basis, and Wallace has indicated by his two appearances since the primary that he is going to harp on the corruption issue.

The television program, "Alabama Press Conference," will present Patterson's views in answer to reporters' questions next Sunday.

Governor's Race In Fall Draws Entry

An independent candidate will oppose the Democratic nominee for governor in the November general election.

William Marvin Jackson, 2716 Mallory Dr., became a candidate by officially qualifying with the secretary of state's office Monday.

Meanwhile, a Segregation Party candidate said Friday he would not run in the general election because the two Democratic runoff candidates are both strong on the segregation issue.

Fred Duggar of Hope Hull, 38-year-old architect, had indicated previously he would be a candidate. Friday he was reported on his way to Florida for the week-end, but a statement was released by his brother, L. H. Duggar. It said:

"The candidates who were weak on the segregation issue have been eliminated and the two candidates who are now in the race have both made a powerful stand for segregation. There would be no need in my continuing in this race against two good men."

L. H. Duggar said the Segregation Party executive committee would send withdrawal papers to the secretary of state office within a few days.

Jackson, former president of a Montgomery manufacturing company, is now night manager at a local eating establishment.

He qualified by presenting a petition, signed by 300 registered voters, requesting that his name be allowed on the November ballot.

The secretary of state, Mrs. Mary Hurt Garner, said Jackson cannot have an emblem other than a circle because he is not affiliated with any party.

Jackson will be opposing the Democratic nominee who will be named in the June 3 Democratic runoff.

Segregation party to run candidate

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 9 (AP)—The Segregation Party officially has a candidate for governor now. He's John Frederick Duggar III of Hope Hull, a rural community near Montgomery.

DUGGAR HAS formally qualified with the secretary of state and his name will go on the ballot in the November general election opposing the Democratic nominee and a Republican candidate.

The secretary of state's office said the Segregation Party officially qualified after one false start. The first effort was held up on a technicality.

Duggar, as chairman, and John C. Eagerton of Montgomery as executive secretary, have notified state authorities that a caucus of party officers was held Tuesday, the day of the Democratic primary, as required by law.

The Segregation emblem to go on the ballot shows a map of the United States with state borders outlined. Underneath is the party motto, "audemus jura nostra defendere." In Latin, that means "We defend our rights."

It was borrowed from the Alabama court of arms.

ONLY 3 BEFORE '58

Runoff Rare Spectacle For Voters In Alabama

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

Alabama voters are witnessing a rare spectacle—a runoff election for governor.

Only three times in past history have Democrats had to vote twice to nominate a candidate. The current runoff between Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Circuit Judge George Wallace is the fourth.

Two of the candidates who led in the first primary have triumphed in the runoff. The runner-up won the other time.

Until 1914, it took only a plurality to win the nomination. And since a majority wasn't required, there was no need for a second election.

In the year World War I started, the rules were changed and for the first time, it took a majority to get the nomination.

Braxton Bragg Comer, who had served one term as governor, ran ahead of Charles Henderson in the first primary in 1914, 48,189 votes to 36,599. But Henderson reversed the trend and outdistanced his opponent in the runoff, 69,184 to 59,357.

The next runoff was in 1934, only a few hundred votes of winning a majority.

Four years later, Sparks got a majority in the first election, with Folsom as the runnerup. In 1946, Folsom led the field and Ellis tried to overcome his lead in a runoff, but failed.

Gordon Persons fell short of a majority against 14 opponents in 1950, but the No. 2 candidate, Folsom - sponsored Phillip D. Hamm, withdrew and Persons got by without a runoff.

Folsom, running for the third time, got a majority over six other candidates in 1954.

When Bibb Graves failed to get a majority in the first primary and had to run twice against Frank Dixon. Graves won it in the second election.

Then again in 1946, James E. Folsom, the present governor, was forced into a runoff against Handy Ellis. Folsom Won.

After the one runoff in 1914, the system was changed again and for 16 years the voters went back to the one election plan with new rules. In the primaries of 1918, 1922, 1926 and 1930, Democrats marked their ballots for first and second choice candidates.

Added together, those votes determined the winner.

But in 1922, only two candidates ran— W. W. Brandon and Graves. Brandon triumphed, and Graves had to wait four years before he became governor.

The present system was started in 1934 and has gone unchanged. If no candidate gets a majority, the two top contenders battle it out in a second primary.

Even after the runoff system was resumed, candidates won the gubernatorial nomination in the first primary in 1938, 1942, 1946 and 1954.

Chauncey Sparks won the right to run it off against Dixon in 1938 but declined because Dixon lacked the state's highest legal post, Patterson has proven that he is an excellent state official. His record as attorney general surely bears out the fact that he is for honest government," Nielsen said.

Rail Group's Backing Goes To Patterson

The Alabama Joint Legislative Committee of Railroad Brotherhoods Saturday endorsed Atty. Gen. John Patterson for governor.

The committee represents 21 brotherhoods over the state.

Alan M. Nielsen, chairman of the committee, said that the organization is for John Patterson because they know he will serve the people of Alabama.

"He ran a good, clean race in the primary. As attorney general he has fought for the best interests of the people.

"He has fought against corruption and illegal spending in the state and he has attacked outside agitators who want to bring trouble to this state," Neilsen said.

"Also, as attorney general,

Backstop The Governor

AMID the howl, dust and gore of the combat between Wallace and Patterson, may the voters not neglect to take a searching interest in the runoff between Senator Albert Boutwell of Birmingham and Senator E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa.

The office of lieutenant governor is one of very large powers, and the two adversaries are quite different from each other on the issues.

The struggle between Boutwell and Skidmore, now that Skidmore has decided to run it off, is no popularity contest. It is a struggle between colliding viewpoints and convictions.

Nobody can say now who will be governor. But whatever the choice, be it Wallace or Patterson, Alabama should backstop its choice by electing a lieutenant governor, who, on the basis of past performances, can be relied upon to represent certain principles.

The lieutenant governor presides over the Senate and appoints the all-important committees. These committees exercise great power over the progress of legislation—they can put a bill on the rails or derail it.

Further, the lieutenant governor, if he is a man of force and experience, can stabilize strife and rashness.

Senator Skidmore is an energetic and determined man, as was seen in the rule-or-ruin education filibuster. He has been a Folsom man and is now the choice of the labor bosses. He carried the Negro vote in Montgomery in the first primary.

Albert Boutwell was born in Montgomery and raised in Greenville. His record in the legislature is that of an uncommonly hard-working, skillful legislator. He is mild-mannered, courteous to all men and avoids all needless antagonisms. At the same time, he fights with vigor and skill for his viewpoint.

The caliber of his efforts to block race mixing in schools was witnessed last week when a federal court refused to knock out the Boutwell School Placement Bill. This is one of the first major legal victories the South has won in the federal courts since 1954. That kind of skill Alabama needs.

Albert Boutwell deserves to be lieutenant governor for reasons both past and future.

Faulkner's DPs Divided For Primary

The displaced persons in the Jimmy Faulkner camp in Montgomery are splitting between John Patterson and George Wallace. After much agitated activity which commenced the morning after the election, the Faulkner leaders could not agree to go over to either candidate in a body.

The biggest single catch for Patterson so far may have been Jim Smith, who was state manager for Faulkner. Smith, a young and prosperous Tuscumbia (Colbert County) lawyer, is a former Democratic national committeeman for Alabama. He was a Folsom leader in the Tennessee Valley for Gov. Folsom in the 1954 campaign and has conferred with Folsom at the mansion during the campaign.

Smith, a firm advocate of the Democratic loyalty oath, thus finds himself allied now with former Sen. Bruce Henderson of Wilcox, a relentless enemy of the loyalty oath.

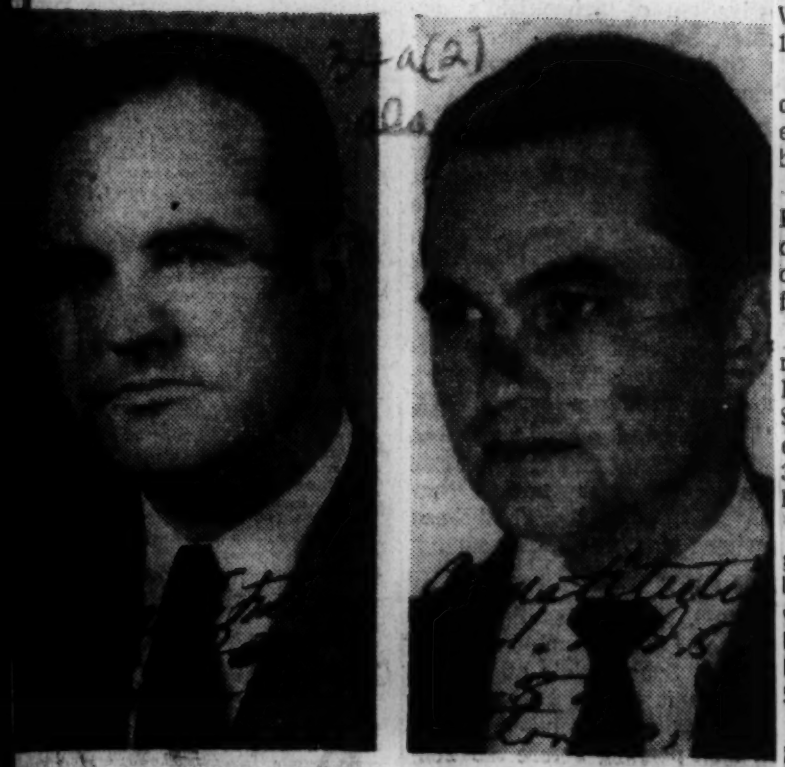
Smith conferred with both Wallace and Patterson before joining Patterson.

Along with Smith went such Faulkner leaders as Horace Davis, the Montgomery car dealer; Warner Mathis, who runs Southern Sash here; Henry Flinn Jr., and Jimmy Folmar, personal and business associates of Faulkner; and Emory Folmar, who was associated with Faulkner in Loyal American Insurance Co.

Folmar drove Faulkner about the state in the campaign and would have been executive secretary to Faulkner had he been elected. Folmar is on the phone for Patterson.

Earl James, former Montgomery city commissioner and county campaign manager for Faulkner, was flown to Birmingham in a private plane immediately

Patterson Leads Alabama Voting For Governor



Associated Press Wirephoto

OUT FRONT IN TIGHT GUBERNATORIAL RACE

John Patterson — *George Wallace*

Wallace Trails by Thin Margin

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Atty. Gen. John Patterson held a narrow lead in the governor's race Tuesday night on early returns from Alabama's Democratic primary.

Circuit Judge George Wallace was running second and former State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner was third.

The count from 530 boxes out of 3,261 showed:

Patterson 28,232; Wallace 25,470; Faulkner 16,445.

The remaining 11 candidates trailed in this order:

A. W. Todd 6,219; Laurie Battle 4,010; George Hawkins 4,998; Jack Owen 2,432; Karl Harrison 1,645; W. E. Dodd 676; the Rev. Billy Walker 997; John Crommelin 506; Shearen Elsbash 398; Winston Gullatte 164; Ralph Price 107.

Candidates for state and local offices were nominated in an election marked by extremely heavy balloting.

State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham held a slim lead over Sen. Sam Encelhardt of Macon County in a five-man race for lieutenant governor.

Returns from 53 boxes in that race gave Boutwell 2,721 votes; Engelhardt 1,603; Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa 971; Robert T. Butler of Montgomery 305, and Asa Carter of Birmingham 277.

MacDonald Gallion of Montgomery was well in front in the balloting for attorney general with 3,541 votes. Sen. Richmond Flowers of Dothan had 1,176 and Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., of Sylacauga 643.

Auditor: John Brandon 2,609; Mary Texas Hort Garner 2,636.

Secretary of State: Anne Conway 702; Ruby Folsom Ellis 504; Bettye Frink 1,001; Roy King 882; Pete Mathews 1,267; Eloise Stuart 1,23[illegible].

Treasurer: Agnes Baggett 3,891; R. A. Davison 649; Carl Griffin 87[illegible].

Superintendent of Education: I. J. Browder 1,613; Floyd Dotson 1,353; Frank Stewart 2,559.

Commissioner of Agriculture: R. C. Bamberg 4,187; V. C. Gentle 777; Crawford Roquemore 508.

Rain which fell over much of the state, if anything, perhaps contributed to the heavy turnout of voters. Farmers, unable to work in the fields, had little else to do.

Fourteen candidates sought nominations for governor and the $25,000 a year which the office will pay when the new term begins in January. Outgoing Gov. James E. Folsom, ineligible to succeed himself, gets $12,000.

The threat of racial integration, especially in schools, overshadowed other campaign issues. Each in his own way, the candidates for governor agreed that segregation must be preserved in Alabama. They differed only on the way to go about it.

Primary Vote Lead Is Held By Patterson

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 6 (AP)—Atty. Gen. John Patterson, whose father's slaying set off the Phenix City crime cleanup four years ago, led a 14-man race for Alabama governor in early returns from today's Democratic primary.

Patterson, 36, won a permanent injunction against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in state courts in 1956. He pledged to maintain segregation in the state and to keep organized crime out of the state.

[illegible] in that appeared to be a three-man race for the two places in the June 3 runoff was Judge George Wallace, 50, of Clayton. In third spot was Jimmy Faulkner, 42, weekly newspaper publisher of Bay Minette.

Returns from 745 boxes of 3,26[illegible] gave Wallace 16,[illegible]; Faulkner 8,632; Patterson 14,273. The other 11 were far behind.

Patterson Stumps In North; Wallace Speaks To Insurors

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Atty. Gen. John Patterson started a handshaking tour of north Alabama Monday with the claim that "We are gaining by the hour" in the runoff campaign for governor.

His opponent, Circuit Judge George Wallace, meanwhile promised a group of insurance men he will undertake "a complete overhaul of the insurance business in Alabama" if he is elected.

The two candidates are fighting it out for the Democratic nomination for governor in the runoff primary June 3. Patterson led the field of 14 candidates in last Tuesday's election; Wallace was the runnerup.

TO CANVASS RETURNS

A three-man subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee will canvass the statewide primary returns at Montgomery Tuesday.

Patterson conferred with campaign workers in Decatur Monday and told them "our strength since the first primary has grown by leaps and bounds, and we are gaining by the hour."

"The vote that the citizens of Alabama gave me was convincing evidence," the attorney general said, "that the will of the whole people is for honest and decency in government, maintenance of our racial way of life, resolute action against the loan sharks, the grafters and corruptionists, and advancement of our state on every front."

Wallace spoke at the annual convention of the Alabama Assn. of Insurance Agents in Birmingham. He said a review of Alabama's insurance laws would be his first order of business if he takes office as governor.

'WALLACE ADMINISTRATION'

The Clayton judge also told the insurance men that "if I am elected, my administration will be known as the Wallace administration. It won't be known by any past governor's name."

He said he doesn't know whom Gov. James E. Folsom supported last Tuesday but that "I know he did not support George Wallace."

Wallace planned committee meetings in Mobile Tuesday, and in Blount, Marshall, Jackson, Cherokee and Etowah counties Wednesday through Friday.

A "major address" is scheduled by Wallace in Russellville Saturday following stump speeches through Lawrence and Franklin counties.

A Wallace aide said Minnie Pearl would be joined by "Little Jimmy" Dickens for entertainment at Wallace rallies during the runoff campaign.

Meanwhile, Jimmy Faulkner, who ran third in the governor's race, declined to say whether he will personally endorse either Patterson or Wallace.

He said he has talked with both candidates, but gave no indication of the nature of the conversations.

A runnerup candidate for the State Senate in the Third District withdrew from the runoff Monday and asked party officials to certify his opponent as the winner.

H. R. Lowery of Cullman trailed Elwood Rutledge of Haleyville in the first primary and won the right to run it off. But he notified party chairman Roy Mayhall and the secretary of state's office that he doesn't intend to campaign further.

The Third District includes Blount, Cullman and Winston counties.

Rutledge was one of the National Guard officers sent to Phenix City during the vice cleanup which followed the slaying of A. L. Patterson four years ago.

Patterson and Wallace Face Alabama Runoff

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 7 (AP).—A runoff June 3 between for the Democratic nomination for Alabama Governor ap Attorney General John Patterson and Judge George Wallac peared certain today.

Still unsettled, however, was control of party machinery, heated issue in yesterday's Democratic primary.

That control could bar, or open the way for this State's Democrats to give its 1960 electoral votes to an independent candidate for President, rather than the national party nominee. That was done in 1948.

At that time, Alabama's primary rules permitted the party electors to cast the State's 11 electoral votes for the States Rights ticket headed by J. Strom Thurmond, then governor of South Carolina.

On inconclusive results, State Executive Committee candidates favoring an independent wait and see role for 1960 were ahead in the districts comprising Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery. Results from the six other districts will decide the issue.

Mr. Patterson, 36, was making his first statewide race. He is the son of Albert L. Patterson, whose murder at Phenix City in 1954 touched off a crime cleanup there.

Judge Wallace, 40, was a member of the Democratic Platform Committee at Chicago in 1956. He, like Mr. Patterson and all the 12 other candidates for Governor, pledged to continue segregation.

Returns from 1640 of the State's 3261 boxes for Governor gave:

Mr. Patterson 87,291; Judge Wallace 70,369; Jimmy Faulkner 42,850.

Mr. Faulkner, Bay Minette newspaper publisher, was runnerup in the race for Governor four years ago.

The battle for State Executive Committee control was the third since Alabama left the regular Democratic ranks in 1948.

In 1950, party regulars won a 44-28 majority on the 72-man committee. Four years later they won again by a wider margin. 61-11.

Besides a Governor, the voters will choose nominees for Lieutenant Governor, all 141 seats in the State Legislature, nine places in Congress, Attorney General, State Auditor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Superintendent of Education and Commissioner of Agriculture.

Court Posts Open

Automatically nominated without opposition will be three justices of the State Supreme Court, three on the Court of Appeals and two members of the Public Service Commission.

Victory in the Democratic primary is tantamount to election in Alabama.

While nominating candidates for public office, the voters also will elect a new seventy - two-member state Democratic executive committee, and in doing may decide Alabama's role in the Presidential election two years hence.

The outcome will hinge on whether a majority on the newly elected committee is for or against the controversial party loyalty oath.

If the pledge is retained by the incoming committee, candidates running for Presidential elector in 1960 must promise in advance to support the party's Presidential ticket.

Ninety-nine of the candidates answering a recent Associated Press poll indorsed the loyalty oath; forty-three others opposed it. The remaining twenty-eight in the race declined to reply to the questionnaire.

Estimates of the probable vote Tuesday have run as high as 750,000, far exceeding the previous record of 595,000 in the Governor's race four years ago. Other forecasters predict a somewhat smaller turnout.

Seeking the gubernatorial nomination are:

Former Rep. Laurie C. Battle of Birmingham; retired Adm. John Crommelin of Wetumpka; W. E. Dodd of Bessemer; Sheaven Elebash of Montgomery; ex-State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette; Winston Gullatte of Selma; State Rep. Karl Harrison of Columbiana; State Rep. George Hawkins of Gadsden; Jack Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, Montgomery; Attorney General John Patterson of Phenix City; Ralph Price of Louisville; Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd of Russellville; the Rev. Billy Walker of Pell City, and Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton.

Patterson's Supporters Enthusiastic

"We've already got the votes Getting them to the polls is the thing now."

So John Coleman, chairman of the North Talladega County Committee for John Patterson, told Patterson enthusiasts at a meeting Friday afternoon at the Courthouse.

Coleman told the group of about 50, including men, women and children: "We want all Alabamians interested in clean, honest government."

"If you want a favor or promise, you've come to the wrong place," Coleman said.

"John Patterson is not promising anything except good, decent government."

Bill Hurst was named treasurer and Dexter Parks co-treasurer.

"Believe you me, Patterson is going to stop the stealing" Hurst said.

Buddy Screws predicted that Patterson will "go in with the biggest vote" ever given a candidate for governor.

Street Commissioner John North got an ovation when he said, "I think Patterson is the man."

A. B. Miller, former city engineer, said he had known Patterson since the candidate was a baby and that he is "four square and honorable in every respect."

George Porter, former Faulkner supporter, who is supporting Patterson since Faulkner is not in the run-off, advised the group not to underestimate George Wallace.

"Wallace is a fighter and everybody for him is after something" Porter said.

The Patterson group has been "swamped" with persons wanting buttons and automobiles stickers his supporters said.

Alabamians In Primary On Tuesday

14 Democrats In Governor Race

MONTGOMERY, May 3 (AP).—Alabama Democrats perhaps in record numbers will nominate candidates for Governor and scores of lesser offices Tuesday, climaxing a campaign heavy with emphasis on segregation.

All fourteen contenders seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor in the party primary have sworn to uphold the tradition of separate racial facilities, particularly in the schools.

Even so, the threat of ultimate integration has been one of the major campaign issues. Each candidate has offered his own formula for stopping it.

Patterson Tops In Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(AP)—Attorney General John Patterson, whose father's slaying set off the Phenix City crime cleanup four years ago, led a 14-man race for Alabama governor in early returns from Tuesday's Democratic primary.

Patteron, 36, won a permanent injunction against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in state courts in 1956. He pledged to maintain segregation in the state and to keep organized crime out of the state.

Next in what appeared to be a three-man race for the two places in the June 3 runoff was Judge George Wallace, 39, of Clayton. In third spot was Jimmy Faulkner, 42, weekly newspaper publisher of Bay Minette.

Returns from 586 of the state's 3,262 boxes gave:

Patterson 30,221; Wallace 27,285; Faulkner 17,751.

The other 11 were far behind.

WALLACE'S GRANDMOTHER CASTS VOTE
. . . Mrs. Kate Watson, 90 years young

Never missed voting—

Wallace's grandmother votes for famed judge

By Evan Creamer, News staff writer

The petite little lady with twinkling eyes stepped into the voting booth at Adamsville and everyone knew who her choice for governor would be.

Although 90 years old and handicapped a little by retarded eyesight and hearing, Mrs. Kate Watson grandmother of gubernatorial candidate George C. Wallace, found little trouble in voting.

Now living with her daughter, Mrs. V. E. Thomas of 1620 Pike-rd, Ensley, Mrs. Watson hasn't missed voting since women were allowed suffrage by the 19th amendment.

She reared five children, one of them George Wallace's mother, and lived in Ensley most of her life except for a brief period in Adamsville.

When her widely known grandson announced he would run for the governor's post, she said, "He hasn't got a chance," but this changed recently when she wrote a relative, "He's running mighty hard."

"I remember when George C. used to come through Ensley, selling magazines across the country," his aunt, Mrs. Thomas, said.

"HE ALSO VISITED several times during his Golden Glove career, when he won the state bantam title."

Mrs. Watson had a few legal barriers to overcome when she voted Tuesday. These were overcome, however, with the help of J. Earle Jones, a family friend who drove her to the Adamsville school.

She made one point clear in an interview. "I'm not 91, as Mr. Jones said, I'm still 90 and that makes a difference."

She remembered Judge Wallace's first visit to Birmingham from his native town of Clayton. He made the family ride the elevator up and down in Pizitz Department Store. "He's been running every since," his aunt exclaimed.

Hot Runoff Battling Expected in Alabama

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer of The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 10—One of the roughest runoff races for governor in Alabama's history is in prospect as front-running Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Phenix City and runner-up Judge George Wallace of Clayton face each other in a second Democratic primary fight. It will be settled at the polls June 3.

Fred Taylor

Judge Wallace, who trailed Patterson by more than 30,000 votes, declared he would "take the wraps off" for a rock-and-sock second battle.

Patterson, winding up four years as attorney general, likewise was preparing for furious runoff battling, with his backers jubilant over the lead they believed would help carry him through to victory.

Frenzied behind-the-scenes maneuvering was being carried on by both camps as Wallace and Patterson attempted to line up support of the candidates eliminated in the 14-man first primary.

Feverishly sought was the backing of Jimmy Faulkner, the Bay Minette newspaper publisher who was runner-up to Gov.

ALABAMA

James E. Folsom four years ago but who ran third this time.

Another significant result of Tuesday's voting in Alabama was the victory of opponents of the Democratic loyalty oath required of candidates in primary elections, as they won control of state party machinery.

Antiloyalty oath candidates grabbed at least 40 seats on the 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee to make apparently certain that the controversial loyalty pledge would be discarded before the 1960 presidential election. Loyalists won only 29, with three places in doubt.

The Week in Alabama

History echoed through the streets of Columbus, Miss., when **Gov. Folsom** and **Gov. James P. Coleman Jr.** of that state signed a pact expected to mean much to the economic and industrial future of their respective states. It was the **Tennessee-Tombigbee compact** to start the financing of a program to harness the Tombigbee River and open it to navigation all the way from the Gulf to the Tennessee River. One of its chief aims is preventing oft-recurring floods. It would link **Alabama** and **Mississippi** with the nation's inland waterway system. Alabama has appropriated $100,000 and Mississippi $80,000 to support the **Tennessee-Tombigbee Development Authority** under the compact.

. . . The **Small Business League of Alabama** has thrown its "full backing" behind legislation under consideration by Congress for cutting taxes. **Nelson Weaver, Birmingham** business leader and league president, said the proposals "would give **much-needed relief** to the small businessman and help combat the recession. . . . **Birmingham's city commission has,** by unanimous vote, adopted an ordinance preventing members of the city's police force from belonging to a union or striking.

Ready for Corn on Cob

A newborn Birmingham boy is all set for corn on the cob. He came into the world with teeth, plainly visible from birth, and very well may become a great man.

So says Dr. Sidney B. Finn, director of the department of children's dentistry at University of Alabama Dental College. He points out that some of the world's most distinguished men have been born with teeth. The bouncing infant is Sam Madison Gray, whose mother, Mrs. Bob C. Gray, says the baby's chompers haven't bothered him at all.

TOP MEN IN THREE COUNTY RACES WILL RUN IT OFF IN SECOND PRIMARY RACE

Candidates for three county-wide positions — circuit judge, state representative and sheriff —are squaring off for hard-fought runoffs.

Judge Henry Hurst, runner-up to Lincoln Mayor William C. Sullivan for circuit judge, told the Daily Home that the plans to be a candidate in the June 3 election.

Dr. Ashley Camp, second high man in the state representatives, place number two race, said he will "wage a vigorous campaign" in a contest with Attorney Jerry Worthy of Sylacauga.

Luke Brewer, former deputy and city policeman, and James H. Costner of Munford, former highway patrolman, are in the sheriff's run-off. Costner was the high vote getter in the May 6 balloting by a margin of 741 votes.

Sheriff John Robinson, by the official count, failed to make the run-off by only 64 votes in a contest in which 12,664 votes were cast. There were 11 candidates for sheriff.

Talladega County voters apparently were in a "It's time for a change" mood, as Veterans D. Hardy Riddle, L. N. Payne and Robinson lost out.

Two officials, Circuit Judge Harry Teel and Representative Charles McKay, were not candidates for re-election.

Senator Kyser Leonard, in a close race, defeated Graham Wright, former senator, 6401 to 5928.

In contrast to the other spirited races, Circuit Clerk Arthur Wood out-polled both his opponents, Bruce "Pop" Brown and Frank Wood.

The official count Wednesday showed the following results:

Circuit Judge—Hurst, 4236; Wesley Smith 2585; Sullivan 5502.

State Senator—Leonard 6401; Wright 5928.

House of Representatives, place number one—Bill Nichols 7268; Payne 5001.

House of Representatives, place number two—Ashley Camp, Jr., 3787; W. M. (Spud) Cole 2057; W. Hugh Sims 1789; Jerry Worthy 4342.

Probate Judge—W. F. Killough 6969; Riddle 5274.

Sheriff — Willie Atchley 354; Brewer 2071; Costner 2812; Harry Embry 225; E. C. Hutto 1756; W. H. McClure 366; J. L. Norred 128; Clinton Perkins 1353; Robinson 2207; William A. Romine 1298; Lee O. Smith 294.

Circuit Clerk — Bruce Brown 2579; Arthur Wood 6962; Frank Wood 2478.

For county board of education Jim Wallis got 5272 votes; J. B. Boykin 4952; P. A. Bachelder 3986; J. B. McKinney 3826; T. Z. Parker 2908.

Incumbent Alfred J. Turner was top man in the district one county commisisoner race, getting 550 votes.

Howard Bussey received 305; George G. Brooks 255; Oscar Phillips, Jr. 215; Shelton Allred 122; Luther F. Ellen 85.

In the Beat 7, member Democartic Executive Committee contest, J. E. Hale received 254 votes; Arthur D. Jones 269; Noah L. Washam 199.

For Beat 5 committeeman, Noble C. Hall got 2766 votes; John P. North 2377; J. D. Riddle, Jr. 1939.

Results in these races were tabulated officially Wednesday and early Thursday because of the high interest.

The official count of state and district offices is planned today.

A crowd stood in the Courthouse corridors late Wednesday awaiting announcement of the official results.

Because of the large vote and lengthy ballot county deputies were up all night Tuesday to receive the boxes. Only two boxes had reported about 9:30 p.m.

The candidates in the run-off thanked their supporters for their assistance during the first go-round and asked the help of friends and supporters in the June 3 contests.

Hurst said "so far as I know now I will run off" the race for circuit judge.

Camp said he will battle "to maintain one representative seat in Talladega."

Nichols, winner over Payne, is a Sylacaugan, as is Jerry Worthy, Camp's opponent in the run-off. Payne and Camp live in Talladega.

Four anti-oath candidates win without runoff

Jefferson County voters elected without a runoff four anti-loyalty oath candidates and one running on a platform of retaining the oath.

Of the six remaining in the runoff for three remaining places, four are anti-oath and two loyalists.

The anti-oath candidates elected in Jefferson County without runoff were M. W. Bagwell Jr. with 43,128; James E. Simpson, 39,907; Sidney W. Smyer Jr., 39,636; Earl T. Rogers, 39,019.

GEORGE LEWIS BAILES JR., was the only pro-oath candidate to receive a majority.

The runoff candidates committed to throwing out the pro-oath party loyalty oath are Lawrence McNeil, 37,252; Barron and Ellis 33,409. Bethea, 36,532; Victor H. Smith, 35,310 and John Gold-en, 36,555.

Raymond Weeks and T. O. Ellis remian in the runoff re-

Executive Committee. The present chairman said it will either become a day that it splinter group" or eventually out it will be absorbed by the national Republican Party.

OVER THE STATE the anti-oath candidates appeare The pro-oath Democratic Party in Alabama. He mean the death of the Demo-

Wallace Slams Patterson

Advertiser, p. 1A

Inactivity In Lucy Case

Montgomery, Ala.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Circuit Judge George Wallace declared Friday that the only school integration Alabama has known occurred while his opponent in the runoff campaign for governor was the state's chief law enforcement officer.

He charged too in a television speech that the University of Alabama was forced to employ outside lawyers in the Autherine Lucy case because Atty. Gen. John Patterson took no action to intervene on behalf of the state.

He referred to the admittance of the first Negro student ever to enroll at the university. She was driven from the campus by a mob and later expelled from school for accusing university authorities of conspiring with the mob.

Sat. 5-10-58

The Negro coed was ordered enrolled at the university by a federal court order despite efforts of the school to keep her out.

Wallace, in the first speech of the runoff campaign against an opponent who led in the first primary Tuesday, also questioned Patterson's accusations of graft and corruption in the state government.

Despite the attorney general's claims, Wallace said Patterson has filed no criminal suit in court and has taken no action toward getting grand jury indictments.

STOP STEALING

"If I am elected governor and find stealing going on, I'm going to see that it is stopped," the judge declared.

Wallace said, in response to what he called campaign rumors, said he has had nothing to do with Gov. James E. Folsom's administration in three years and that he has made no commitments to anyone connected with Folsom and that he will make none.

"I haven't seen the governor or talked with him since 1955," Wallace said.

The runnerup in Tuesday's primary recalled that he served on the platform committee at the Democratic National Convention two years ago, and said if he is elected governor he will run for delegate to the convention in 1960.

"As your governor, I intend to ask the people to let me attend the Democratic convention again as their titular leader," he said, "and fight as I have in the past to preserve our way of life."

Wallace, who had said he would "take the gloves off" during the runoff campaign, told his viewers he will refuse to be drawn into a smear campaign. But he added "facts are facts, and I intend to bring out some of those facts in his campaign that were not mentioned before.

Meanwhile, there was no word from the rival camp of Atty. Gen. John Patterson as to when he will begin his drive for votes in the June 3 runoff primary.

Patterson led the 14-candidate field seeking the governorship in Tuesday's Democratic primary, finishing some 25,000 votes ahead of Wallace on basis of late unofficial returns.

The attorney general planned a statewide meeting with his campaign workers in Birmingham "very shortly," his headquarters said.

P. 6 A

State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, who finished first in the race for lieutenant governor, visited the state capital Friday seeking possible second primary support.

The runoff candidates for secretary of state, Mrs. Bettye Frink of Leeds, the runner-up, and State Rep. Pete Mathews of Clay County, who finished first, issued statements thanking the voters for their support.

RUN-OFF TO NAME ALA. GOVERNOR

Huntsville Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (INS)—The 49th Democratic primary for Alabama's governor will be decided by a run-off.

34 A (2)

The participants will be Atty. Gen. John Patterson, 37, and fellow Circuit Court Judge George Wallace, 38, of Barbour County. Neither received the required majority of votes to win the primary Tuesday.

Sat. 5-10-58

The slightly-balding Patterson, whose father's slaying set off the Phenix City crime wave cleanup four years ago, and Wallace, who used a Hill Billy band as an aid in his campaign, completely dominated the voting in what was believed to have been a record turnout at the polls.

JUNE 3, THE DAY

Birmingham, Ala.

June 3 has been set as run-off day. A victory in Alabama's Democratic primary has traditionally assured the victor the top political post.

Patterson, whose slogan was "Nobody Votes for Patterson but People," netted 149,995 votes, while Wallace, with the aid of his Hill Billy singers, received 119,207 votes. Approximately three-quarters of the ballots have been counted.

Running third, with returns from 2,722 of 3,261 boxes, was Jimmy Faulkner—one of the early favorites and runner-up to Gov. James E. Folsom four years ago.

Wallace was in a joyous mood Wednesday and confident of victory in the run-off. "I was just trying to get in the run-off and I made it," he said. He added:

"I expect complete victory in the run-off on the third of June."

The race for lieutenant-governor also boiled down to a two-man affair and a run-off there too seemed likely.

State Sen. Albert Boutwell — known as the father of Alabama's segregation legislation— and Sen. E. L. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa are leading a five-man field.

Segregation Party Enters Candidate

Home P.1

MONTGOMERY (AP)—The Segregation Party officially has a candidate for governor now. He's John Frederick Duggar III of Hope Hull, a rural community near Montgomery.

Duggar has formally qualified his name will go on the ballot in the November general election opposing the Democratic nominee and a Republican candidate if the GOP nominates one.

CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDED

Advertiser

Faulkner, Hawkins, Elebash Submit Campaign Expenses

Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 7-27-58

Three candidates for governor and a number of other aspirants for state office submitted itemized lists of campaign expenses and contributions with the Secretary of State Saturday.

The gubernatorial candidates filing were Jimmy Faulkner, George Hawkins and Shearen Elebash.

A complete list of campaign expenses and contributions of candidates for state office can be found on pages 4-5 A of today's Advertiser-Journal

Surprisingly, Hawkins set the pace in both expenditures and contributions. He reported he had spent $28,461 in his campaign and had received $26,869 in contributions. Hawkins' expenses are the highest to date of any candidate for governor.

Faulkner reported expenses of $23,495, almost entirely offset by contributions of $23,060.

Elebash said he had spent $10,591 in his race for governor while receiving donations of $9,530.

Among Hawkins' major contributions was $1,500 from C. Rhea of Gadsden, presumably Clarence Rhea, Hawkins' law partner and campaign manager. Another contribution in the same amount came from G. Hawkins.

In addition, Hawkins received $14,753 from Republic employees, Etowah County and Mobile County Committees for Hawkins, $5,200 from Goodyear, Retail and Attalla Pipe employees; and $2,500 from employees of Cone Mills in Gadsden.

Faulkner, who reported he had paid the Statesmen and Blackwood Brothers quartets $3,000 each in salaries, listed a number of $1,000 contributions from individuals. They include W. M. Hodgson, J. E. Still, Charlie Kilborne, J. W. Gaskins and M. C. Farmer.

Contributions of $500 were received from N. C. Albright, Churchill Marks, Grady Moss, Ben Boyd, the Malbis Farms, Fred Griffin, Bob Hodgson, Mack Hodgson and Kathleen Hodgson.

Elebash, making his first race for public office, reported one "indirect" contribution of $5,000 from A. Allen, later confirmed to be Asa Allen, a local publisher who prints a baby book.

Allen said he had printed literature for Elebash's campaign as a contribution but that he didn't think the cost would run as high as $5,000.

Another "indirect" contribution in the amount of $2,000 came from C. E. Pitts.

Several other candidates for state office filed itemizations Saturday. They include:

I. J. (Ike) Browder, superintendent of education candidate; $3,097 in expenses, $1,210 in contributions; Floyd Dotson, superintendent of education; $2,915 in expenses, $750 in contributions; Sen. Albert Boutwell, candidate for lieutenant governor; $2,120 in expenses and $997 in contributions; Wilbur Nolen, congressional candidate; $3,158 in expenses and $2,635 in contributions; Congressman Albert Rains seeking reelection, $1,200 in expenses and $1,700 in contributions.

2 Candidates Face Runoff In Alabama

34 A (2)

James Union

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. May 7 (AP)—Candidates who fought what they called outside racial agitation held widening leads today for governor and for control of Democratic party machinery in Alabama.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson ran well ahead of 13 opponents for governor but faced a runoff election June 3 against Circuit Judge George Wallace.

Wallace

Patterson

Returns from yesterday's Democratic primary also showed States' Rights candidates for the state Democratic committee leading in 35 of 72 committee races. They campaigned against retention of the loyalty oath aimed at keeping Alabama in the Democratic party.

Times 5-8-58

The official canvass, expected next week, and the runoff election probably will have to decide the outcome. The runoff puts the top two candidates against each other in all contests where no one gets a majority the first time.

Unofficial returns from 2,691 of 3,929 boxes in the governor's race showed: Patterson 145,980; Wallace 117,726; former State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner 70,763.

The other 11 candidates were far behind.

P. 4

Wallace, saying he had achieved his immediate goal of getting into the runoff, predicted victory on June 3. But Patterson said he is confident he can hold the margin in the runoff.

The attorney general, son of the slain crusader A. L. Patterson, filed a court suit two years ago which resulted in an injunction to put the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People out of business in Alabama.

The NAACP was fined $100,000 for refusing to produce membership lists and other records sought by Patterson. Both the fine and injunction have been appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Patterson referred to the NAACP suit repeatedly during the gubernatorial campaign. He also charged that gangsters and racketeers, whose grip on Phenix City was broken by a vice cleanup after the murder of his father, were campaigning against him.

FINAL

Wallace threatened to jail any federal agent caught investigating complaints of jury discrimination in his circuit, and later announced he was closing the records of his court to the new federal Civil Rights Commission.

Both Patterson and Wallace promised to close any school threatened with integration.

Spirit of Unity

Next Tuesday, May 6, the Democratic Primary will be held in Alabama. In this one-party state, the Democratic Primary is tantamont to election. It is the election in which the voters actually determine their officeholders.

The second thing to bear in mind is that the Democratic Primary in Alabama breeds one-issue politics. The dominant issue this year is a negative, emotional, divisive issue. Under such circumstances it is always the lesser of evils for those voters who want to see Alabama move forward as a friendly, progressive, growing state. Certainly this newspaper belongs to that thinking which wants to see Alabama become a better state, one growing in democratic vigor, in substantial enlightment, dynamic freedom.

The third thing to consider is the need for the spirit of unity. One-party politics tends to divide along the lines of emotion rather than issues. Hence unity for freedom, for better politics, for political education is the rallying appeal that should prevail among us in the midst of the clamor and thunder of empty campaigning.

If fate works it that way, in choosing the lesser of evils on May 6, it would seem to be far better to be on the side of unity with dignity than victory at the sacrifice of one's civic honor. Those who try to divide us most likely would be those who would try to mis-use us. To be on the side of other than what is considered the lesser of evils in this campaign would place in jeopardy not only this spiritual unity but the political strength to continue this heart-breaking struggle.

Not to be overlooked as a fourth consideration is the need for getting out the fullest possible vote next Tuesday. A voter is without political value to either himself or his group unless he goes to the polls and casts his ballot. Getting out the vote, communicating to them the message of unity, is a responsibility which falls on the shoulders of the civic and community leaders. The size of the voter turnout will reflect the strength of the community leadership.

Thus we come to the end of this campaign having taken our stand on the side of an uplifting unity. We have called attention to the need for campaigning among our civic leaders as a means of communicating to the voters. We have urged our civic leaders to make effective plans for getting out the vote. The one-party system makes unity a necessity for self-defense. United our leadership can survive the outcome of any election and still be strong enough to carry on, fight on, and eventually win the battle for decent politics.

A united leadership can be an independent leadership responsible only to the finest ideals of democracy and the supporters who give them the power to stand up, and even alone, if the necessities of politics demand it. A united leadership must never know the meaning of defeat. The campaign for sane political issues and clean government must go on.

Campaign Notes From Upstate

By Bob Ingram

THE WEATHER in North Alabama election day could be the deciding factor on the number of votes cast in the Democratic Party primary.

INGRAM

And ironically, the prediction in North Alabama is that a heavy rain will increase, rather than decrease, the total vote cast.

The reasoning behind this is simple. Heavy rains have soaked the Tennessee Valley for weeks, to such an extent in fact that county agents report no more than 5 per cent of the crop has been planted.

This has been one reason why most of the candidates for governor have attracted such tremendous crowds. With the fields too wet to plow, farm families have had little to do but go to town to talk politics and listen to the candidates as they paraded through.

Should the rains cease, many farmers, already dangerously far behind in their work, will of necessity have to get to work even if it means spending election day in the fields atop a tractor or behind a mule.

Predictions are that whatever the weather a record number of votes will be cast Tuesday. In many instances the voters will be lured to the polls by hot local races rather than to elect a governor.

A record is expected to be established (the all-time high was 595,000 in '54) because heavy registration of voters has offset sharp drops in some counties caused by voter reidentification.

Glencoe Present

AT THE Faulkner rally Wednesday night in Gadsden which climaxed the first day of the "Victory March," seated on front row center was Rex (Glencoe Paving Co.) Edwards, the hot plant mix king of the Folsom administration.

Edwards was clapping his hand louder than most while keeping time to the Statesmen Quartet's wonderful rendition of "He's Got The Whole World In His Hands."

In addition to his duty above and beyond in behalf of Faulkner, Edwards is also campaign manager for Red Hardin of Gadsden who is seeking to oust Rep. Albert Rains from Congress. The Rains-Hardin scrap is one of the muddiest in years in the Fifth Congressional District.

Cadillacs And A Thunderbird

JUDGING from Montgomery reaction to the Faulkner motorcade in North Alabama it seems in order to set the record straight on the length of that caravan.

Three times during the day as the motorcade snaked its way through North Alabama, this operator literally took his life in his hands to pass the entire motorcade then pull off the road and count the cars as they came by. State speed laws took a terrible beating as this assignment was carried out.

— But three time the motorcade was counted—as it crossed the Tennessee River en route from Decatur to Huntsville; as it recrossed the same river entering Guntersville, and finally, as it stormed through downtown Gadsden.

At the Decatur bridge the total was 306; at Guntersville, 244; and in Gadsden, 196. By coincidence, but unknown at the time, a staff member of the Gadsden Times also counted the vehicles in his city. His total: 194.

As it left Decatur the motorcade included one Thunderbird with two young Baldwin County men as driver and passenger), two Lincoln Continentals, four Chrysler Imperials, 19 Cadillacs, 31 Oldsmobiles and 46 Buicks.

Faulkner was riding in a blue and white 1957 Pontiac convertible with the top back.

This bunk about the motorcade numbering 723 cars, or even 600, is just that—bunk.

It was still an impressive stunt. But by claiming more than twice what they really had, the Faulkner people gave the opposition something to laugh about.

Keep It Modest

NONE OF the candidates for governor riding in motorcades in the north made the mistake of traveling in too much class. A candidate who gets caught in a Cad is dead.

While Faulkner was being transported in a Pontiac, Atty. Gen. John Patterson was in a 1958 Dodge hardtop, A. W. Todd alternated between a 1956 Mercury and a 1958 Buick station wagon, and George Hawkins was in a 1957 Buick sedan.

A Flag For Todd

WHEN THE Decatur Daily endorses a candidate for office it goes all out for the man.

The newspaper give its editorial endorsement to Todd several weeks ago but lest someone not be aware of this fact a large Todd banner has been strung over the street in front of the Daily building.

There seemed to be more election interest in Decatur than any other city in the Tennessee Valley. Morgan County's two House members, Bob Gilchrist and Albert Brewer, are both up to their ears in the governor's race. They can afford to be as both got by this spring without opposition in bids for reelection.

Brewer is beating the bushes for Wallace while his colleague is equally active for Rep. Karl Harrison. The other member of the Morgan legislative delegation, Sen. Joe Calvin, is staying clear of the race. He has a law partner running for local office.

The Faulkner motorcade is Decatur caused considerable confusion, one reason being the local folks were crossed up on the time. Decatur is on Daylight Savings Time. Added to this was the fact that the motorcade received an unexpected escort from Decatur's motorcycle-riding lady cops, looking both attractive and efficient in blue slacks.

The lady cyclists direct traffic in school zones, and during the remainder of the day dispense parking tickets.

A Whistle, But No Stop

PATTERSON left a lot of disappointed people throughout Northeast Alabama Thursday with his motorcade. Somebody got the wires crossed and had announced in most of the cities that Patterson would speak.

In several places (particularly Fort Payne, Centre and Oneonta) large crowds had gathered to hear the attorney general speak. There was plenty of grumbling and disappointment evident when Patterson barrelled through without even stopping.

Credit for the precision-like manner in which the Faulkner caravan moved through North Alabama was given to George Limbaugh, a Childersburg hardware dealer who has a hobby of working out motorcade details.

It was he who set up the Folsom caravan of 1954, a fact which was being mentioned proudly by the Faulkner fans throughout the day.

Limbaugh even handled reservations for the motorcade participants for the three night-time spots—Gadsden, Mobile and Montgomery. The checks, however were picked up by the individuals.

Grandma And The Wall St. Journal

IN WHAT has been the rule throughout the campaign, the only newspaper on the job in North Alabama during the week was The Advertiser.

There was, however, one exception to this. When Patterson moved through the wild, deserted territory from Cherokee (town, not county) to Red Bay over unpaved roads all but washed away by torrential rains, he also was accompanied by another member of the press—Ed Kony of the Wall Street Journal.

After corssing a couple of rain-swollen mountain streams spanned by one-way wooden bridges, Kony appeared anxious to leave on another assignment.

Wallace Pledges Separate School Systems For State

Judge George C. Wallace, only leading candidate for governor to include Tuskegee on his speaking tour, spoke Thursday afternoon to a crowd of several hundred persons in front of the Court House. He was introduced by Minnie Pearl, star of the Grand Ole Op-

Judge Wallace devoted much o' his talk to his record in opposing civil rights for the past 10 years and to his plan for preserving harmonious race relations by maintaining segregation in Alabama.

"I had been working on this problem of civil rights and segregation long before I became a candidate for governor," Wallace said, citing his fight in two Democratic National Conventions against civil rights proposals by Northern radicals.

Declaring that he believes in fair treatment for everyone, Judge Wallace said he will close any school in Alabama which is ordered to integrate its pupils.

"If any troops are sent to Alabama with fixed bayonets to enforce integration they will find themselves pointing their bayonets at empty schools," the candidate said.

The speaker touched briefly on old age pensions, stating that it is cruel for anyone to promise old people more assistance than the state can provide. He pledged to provide the maximum old-age assistance the state can afford.

He also called attention to his support of education and his sponsorship of the bill that resulted in establishment of a system of trade schools over the state.

Judge Wallace called attention to the Wallace Industrial Development Act which he sponsored in the Legislature and told the crowd that when he is governor he will go with city and county officials anywhere in the country to obtain industry.

From Tuskegee the Wallace party moved to Notasulga where he delivered his last speech of the day before going to Birmingham for a television program Thursday night.

Alabama Vote May Set Mark

Segregation A Top Issue In Tuesday Ballot

14 RUN FOR GOVERNOR

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, May 3.—Alabama Democrats perhaps in record numbers will nominate candidates for governor and scores of lesser offices Tuesday, climaxing a campaign heavy with emphasis on segregation.

All 14 contenders seeking the Democratic nomination for governor in the party primary have sworn to uphold the tradition of separate racial facilities, particularly in the schools.

Each Has Own Plan

Even so, the threat of ultimate integration has been one of the major campaign issues. Each candidate has offered his own formula for stopping it.

Besides a governor, voters will choose nominees for lieutenant governor, all 141 seats in the Legislature, nine places in Congress, attorney general, state auditor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state superintendent of education and commissioner of agriculture.

Automatically nominated without opposition will be three justices on the State Supreme Court, three on the Court of Appeals and two members of the Public Service Commission.

Victory in the Democratic primary is tantamount to election in Alabama.

While nominating candidates for public office, the voters also will elect a new 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee, and in so doing may decide Alabama's role in the presidential election two years hence.

Loyalty Oath A Factor

The outcome will hinge on whether a majority on the newly elected committee is for or against the controversial party loyalty oath.

This pledge, retained by the incoming committee, candidates running for presidential elector in 1960 must promise in advance to support the party's presidential ticket.

Ninety-nine of the candidates answering a recent Associated Press poll endorsed the loyalty oath; 43 others opposed it. The remaining 28 in the race declined to reply to the questionnaire.

Estimates of the probable vote Tuesday have run as high as 750,000, far exceeding the previous record of 595,000 in the governor's race four years ago. Other forecasters predict a somewhat smaller turnout.

Recent demands for Negro registration have intensified interest in their votes. With an estimated 53,000 Negroes eligible to vote a year ago and an undetermined number added since, a bloc vote, if one exists, could be an important factor in the elections.

Runn Off Slated June 3

Many state and district races may be left undecided by Tuesday's election, since a majority of the votes cast is necessary for nomination. A runoff is scheduled June 3 with the top two candidates competing in each race where no one gets a majority.

Gubernatorial candidates are former Representative Laurie C. Battle of Birmingham; Adm. John Crommelin (USN, Ret.) of Wetumpka; W. E. Dodd of Bessemer; Shearen Elebash of Montgomery; former State Senator Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette; Winston Gullatte of Selma; State Representative Karl Harrison of Columbiana; State Representative George Hawkins of Gadsden; Jack Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, from Montgomery; Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Phenix City; Ralph 'Shorty' Price of Louisville; Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd of Russellville; the Rev. Billy Walker of Pell City, and Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton.

Wallace will face TV press

What "new facts" does Judge George Wallace plan to bring out in the June 3 runoff primary with Atty. Gen. John Patterson for governor?

Who was behind the "snear" campaign against Wallace in the first primary?

What strategy will Wallace use to overcome the 25,000-vote lead Patterson got in the first primary?

These and other questions will be asked Judge Wallace of Clayton, a Circuit Court jurist and former legislator, when he appears as special guest on "Alabama Press Conference" at 12:25 p.m. Sunday over Station WABT (Channel 13).

WALLACE

These public information programs are sponsored by The Birmingham News and Stations WABT and WAPI.

Questioning Wallace will be Fred Taylor, Birmingham News political writer and regular panelist, and Rex Thomas, chief of The Associated Press Bureau at Montgomery. WABT-WAPI News Editor Charlie Davis will be moderator.

This program will be rebroadcast at 1:30 p.m. Sunday over WAPI.

AN EDITORIAL

Wallace Best Qualified

Nearly all the straw polls, as well as persistent news report from over the state on the current campaign for governor of Alabama confirm what most people have begun to suspect—Judge George C. Wallace is ahead of the pack as the race enters the home stretch. This paper believes there are sound reasons for his selection as the favorite.

Alabamians, we believe, are flocking to the Wallace standard for a most compelling reason. The candidate has asked them to look at his record; they have looked and they have liked it.

They like, for instance, the Wallace Industrial Development Act which has brought new payrolls to many communities over the state through 160 industries established under its provisions. They believe that, with Wallace as administrator, the Act which bears his name will bring many more industries to Alabama.

And they like the Wallace Trade School Act which has enabled some 25,000 young Alabamians to learn the trades and skills necessary in the new industrial age.

Alabamians are wise enough to realize that an increasing prosperity for the state will provide the added revenue needed for education, old-age pensions, health and welfare without burdensome new taxes. Wallace has promised expansion of all essential state functions and his program for encouraging industry offers the best hope of making it all possible.

Despite all the thunder about race relations during the campaign, the voters will hardly make this a leading issue for all the candidates, especially the leading candidates, are singing the same song, if not the same verse. The only novelty is the quaint suggestion of one candidate that the matter might be administered as well from a jail cell as from the governor's office.

The Wallace record, too, is a record of honesty, integrity and constancy to high ideals of public service. The voters have faith that these traits of character will hardly change with Wallace in the governor's office.

His training, experience and record of past performance establish him as undoubtedly the best qualified of the 14 candidates seeking the state's highest office.

For all these reasons and for others that cannot be listed in an article of limited length, this paper believes that Judge George C. Wallace deserves to be and will be chosen by the voters as governor of Alabama.

Wallace wins half of votes of newsmen

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Judge George Wallace, who was the heavy favorite of newspaper men for governor in a poll taken at the Alabama Associated Press Assn. meeting at Huntsville, Saturday had two gubernatorial opponents challenging him to debate law enforcement and segregation issues.

They were the Rev. Billy Walker of Crotwell, who joined George Hawkins in wanting to debate with Wallace, as all the candidates in the warming race for governor pushed vote bids in just about every section of the state.

Patterson, wife set open house

"Open house" receptions for Gubernatorial Candidate John Patterson and Mrs. Patterson will be held in Birmingham Sunday afternoon and night. The first will be at the residence of Mrs. Esther Rennick, 3530 24th-st, n, in North Birmingham, from 2 to 5 p.m. The second will be at the residence of Mrs. Louis H. Lehmann, 4234 Woodvale-rd, s, near Avondale Villa, from 6 to 9:30 p.m.

Newsmen, attending the Huntsville meeting on Friday, were asked to predict who would win the Democratic nomination for governor.

Judge Wallace was ahead with 36 votes, with Jimmy Faulkner getting 19; John Patterson, 8; A. W. Todd, 4, and Laurie Battle and Hawkins one each. None of the other candidates received a vote.

HOWEVER, the voting was not limited to Alabama editors and reporters who comprised most of those attending The Associated Press gathering. A few Tennessee and Georgia editors voted.

WALLACE, whose campaign got another boost from the weekly Jackson County Farmer, which endorsed his candidacy, had declared at Scottsboro earlier in the week that "No candidate has a monopoly on law enforcement." He said he would debate this issue with any of the candidates.

The Clayton judge, who addressed a big crowd at Stevenson Friday night and who continued to campaign Saturday in North Alabama, made no comment on the challenges by Walker and Hawkins.

HAWKINS TOLD a gathering at Tuscaloosa Friday night that Wallace "must have been kidding" when he said he would debate the issues with other candidates. He added that he stood ready to debate Wallace on television, if his opponent desired, and would help share the cost of a TV program.

Meantime, Jack Owen, who pledged to establish a resort commissioner for Alabama if elected governor, addressed a large turnout of voters at a rally at the Florence American Legion Home Friday night.

Owen, who continued to draw big crowds and warm applause for his pledge to retain the right-to-work law and to "make certain" that segregation is maintained, said "Alabama now has a $1 million yearly tourist business and it could be developed to many times that size."

Weekly gives Wallace backing

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., April 12—The weekly Jackson County Farmer endorsed Judge George Wallace for governor, stating editorially that it believes he is the only candidate with the proven ability to preserve the Southern way of life, if attacked by the federal government."

The newspaper stated, "This man has an established record that proves beyond doubt his ability and intention to preserve segregation in Alabama. He has done more for the working man and the farmer than any other man in the race."

"I will add to my cabinet a resort commissioner to work with the fast-growing tourist trade," he declared.

JIMMY FAULKNER, after an intensive two-day stumping tour of Jefferson County, took his campaign to Talladega, Coosa and Clay Counties Saturday. Faulkner had big crowds in Jefferson, addressing a rally Friday night at Tarrant City Hall where he hammered hard on his stand for maintaining segregation, aiding schools and industrial development to "bring more pocket dollars to this area and all of Alabama."

Faulkner, exuding confidence that he will be elected governor, also stressed these and other issues, including reapportionment, in a speech over WBRC-TV Friday night.

"Being in the lead has its advantages, but I am sure that all of you listening realize it also has its drawbacks," said Faulkner. "Your back becomes an inviting target for those running along behind you.

"If you are not in the lead, it seems you are free to make wild statements and rash, impossible promises and praise yourself to the high heavens, with little regard to whether what you are saying is true or not."

"I have presented a sound and workable program to the people all over this state," Faulkner added, "and the acceptance of the people for this program is the reason for Jimmy Faulkner being in the lead."

TODD PREDICTED a "great rolling tide of votes will swell down out of the Tennessee Valley, over Sand Mountain and to the Gulf Coast" to sweep him into the governor's office May 6.

The state agriculture commissioner, who made six speeches in North Alabama Friday, winding up with a night rally at Decatur, declared "I am the candidate of the people—the working man and the farmer—and the only candidate in the race with a clear-cut record on the reapportionment issue."

He said he is the only candidate in the race with a record on public ownership of TVA, having sponsored a bill in the State Senate to assure TVA would never be sold to "money-grabbing private interests."

He said the measure was killed by Alabama Power Co., "which fought it with everything they had." Todd spoke Saturday at Eastaboga, Anniston, Oxford, Alexandria and Wellington and will address a 7:30 night rally at Hoke's Bluff High School.

FAULKNER spoke at Childersburg, at Sylacauga during the morning, and had speeches set for Goodwater at 1:30 p.m.; Ashland at 3 p.m.; Talladega at 4:30 p.m. and Anniston at 7:30 p.m.

Battle, who was escorted from Gadsden by a 100-car motorcade, formally opened campaign headquarters Saturday at Anniston.

The voters of Alabama already are ready for the political revolution and the moral crusade which I have planned," said Battle, "And I have every reason to believe that I will receive an overwhelming vote."

Battle will deliver a TV appeal at 8 p.m. Saturday over WBRC-TV.

KARL HARRISON, who urged that "Alabama move quickly to aid its forgotten citizens—the mentally ill," emphasized his efforts in behalf of public health as he campaigned Saturday in the Tri-Cities.

He said that the present plight of the mentally ill and mentally retarded in this state is "shocking." Harrison, veteran Shelby County legislator, is chairman of the Legislature's interim committee on health.

Harrison's speaking schedule called for an appearance at Huntsville Saturday afternoon. From there he will go to Guntersville for campaigning Saturday night.

Patterson pushed his vote drive in the Wiregrass Saturday, speaking at Troy, Brundidge and Dothan during the day. He will address a 7:30 night rally at the Tanyard community.

Wallace spoke Saturday at Guntersville, Cullman, Hartselle, Athens, Ider and Ardmore.

Owen's Saturday schedule called for seven speeches. He spoke at Waterloo, Cloverdale, Killen, Rodgersville, Anderson, Green Hill and was to address a 7:30 night rally at Lexington.

Loyalty Fight Overshadows Alabama Governor's Race

Both Sides Confident of Victory As They Fire Away at Each Other

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 19—Democratic regulars and would-be bolters are battling furiously for control of party machinery in Alabama as this campaign roars toward May 6 election day.

In many ways this sizzling fight overshadows the 14-man race for governor, with voters preparing to decide for the third time in eight years whether the controversial loyalty oath for candidates in Democratic primary elections will be retained.

Party regulars—those who advocate staying in the national party and settling all disputes there—were victorious by lopsided margins in both the 1950 and 1954 tussles for control of the 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee.

And stick-by-the-party campaigners, who have full slates of candidates in all nine congressional districts (eight committeemen will be elected from each) are confident they will triumph again.

Dissidents Hopeful

But dissidents, who insist they will have no part of the national Democratic Party, have hopes of regaining control of the state party governing body.

ALABAMA

They held control in 1958 when Alabama's 11 electoral votes were diverted from nominees Harry Truman and Alben Barkley and given to the Thurmond-Wright ticket.

State Democratic Chairman Roy Mayhall, circuit court judge of Jasper, is one of the central figures in the tussle as would-be bolter candidates pound him hard.

Two others are U.S. Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman. The new revolt movement has as its long-range objective the unseating of the two senators when they come up for re-election. Sen. Sparkman's seat will be open to campaign in 1960 and that of Sen. Hill in 1962.

The antiloyalty oath campaign leaders are still smarting from the fact that Hill and Sparkman took the stump in 1950 to help wrest control of party machinery from the bolters and did it again in 1954 to retain control.

Chairman Mayhall, slamming back at the revolt leaders this time, declared that the "real issue" in the dispute over committee control is one between Democratic regulars and "lovers of the Republican Party and its economic principles."

"Critics of our Democratic loyalty oath are ignoring, or trying to hide, the most important fact of the American political ssytem: Namely, that there are two and only two parties with any influence in the United States—the Democratic and Republican parties," said Judge Mayhall.

Names Georgians

"The Democratic Party includes all our Alabama senators and congressmen, along with men like Russell and Talmadge of Georgia, Stennis and Eastland of Mississippi, Rayburn and Johnson of Texas and many others who have rendered fine and loyal service to the South and to the nation," the jurist added.

Judge Mayhall, in rapping the would-be bolters, declared "those who are raising so much fuss over the loyalty oath must be exposed for what they are—aiders and stooges of the Republican Party.

"The Republican Party includes tricky Dick Nixon, Sherman Adams, Adam Clayton Powell (New York Negro congressman who abandoned the Democrats and went to the GOP), Herbert Brownell, William Knowland, Everett Dirksen and the man who ordered armed paratroopers into Little Rock—Dwight D. Eisenhower," he said.

The State Democratic chairman added that "I have far more respect for Republicans honest enough to admit it, than I have for these anti-Democratic loyalty oath slate candidates who are trying to sneak into leadership in the Democratic Party."

But revolt leaders whaled away at Chairman Mayhall, as a three-pronged assault was directed against the loyalty oath which barred as candidate in Democratic primary elections those who bolted to the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956.

Assails Mayhall

Coleman Long of Uniontown, one of those who helped lead the 1948 States' Rights revolt, assailed Mayhall for his criticism of efforts to junk the loyalty pledge.

"I have observed Roy Malhall's attack upon the character, motives and integrity of these loyal Democrats who do not believe in the gag rule of the so-called loyalty oath," said Long, candidate for the state committee from the Sixth District.

Long said the issue in the fight is: "Shall the voters of Alabama have the right to vote freely and independently in our national election? They are denied that right now."

Also directing blistering attacks at the loyalty oath were James E. Simpson, young Birmingham attorney and candidate for the committee from the Ninth District, and E. O. Baldwin, Andalusia attorney.

Simpson, son of former state Sen. James A. Simpson, said the upcoming election would decide "whether the Democratic Party of Alabama will be returned to the people of this state or remain under the control of a few professional politicians."

Baldwin declared that the loyalty oath "barring lifelong Democrats from running for office in the Democratic primary is knocking the people of Alabama groggy."

Cost of getting votes is high

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 26—(AP)—The latest political gimmick of entertaining as well as wooing the voters has cost several candidates for governor a sizable hunk of money.

In the filing of expense accounts with the secretary of state during the past week, the following expenditures were noted:

Jimmy Faulkner—Statesmen Quartet, $3000; Blackwood Brothers Quartet, $3000.

Jack Owen—Shorty Sullivan's Confederate Colonels, $6650.

John Patterson—Rebe Gosdin and His Sunny Valley Boys, $6600.

Winston Gullatte—Quartet, $4000.

Shorty Price—Barbour County Band, $250.

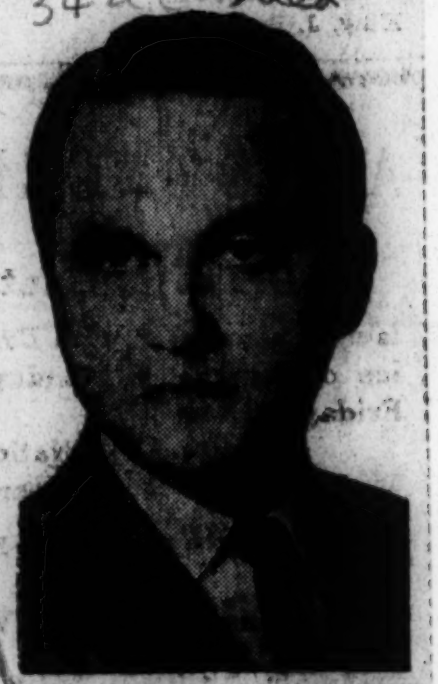
ANOTHER CANDIDATE, Judge George C. Wallace, did not specify in his intemization how much he has paid Grand Ole Opry Star Minnie Pearl or the hillbilly band which has accompanied him. He listed total expenses of $12,298.

Still to report his expenses is A. W. Todd, who has carried an impressive array of talent with him, including Wally Fowler, the Sons of Song and the Chuck Wagon Gang.

The expenses reported by the candidates represents only what they and their official organizations have spent. The entertainers might have been paid more by individual supporters of the various candidates.

Judge Wallace Will Make Two Talks In Macon County

Judge George C. Wallace, acclaimed in all parts of the state as one of th top-running candidates for governor in the May 6 Democratic primary, will bring his bid for the state's highest office to Macon County next Thursday for speaking engagements in Tuskegee and Notasulga.



JUDGE GEORGE C. WALLACE

Judge Wallace will speak from the Court House steps in Tuskegee at 1 p. m. and in downtown Notasulga at 2:30 p. m.

A champion of States' Rights for many years, Judge Wallace has pitched his campaign on the theme of developing Alabama by its own efforts and has been citing the accomplishments of the Wallace Industrial Development Act as an example of what can be done by wise legislation. More than 100 industries have been brought to Alabama through provisions of this act.

Judge Wallace, while serving in the Legislature, sponsored measures to aid education in Alabama and in his campaign for governor has promised to expand the state's schools. He has pledged to maintain "complete and absolute" segregation in the schools.

Some Early Political Rivalries In Alabama

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By C. M. Stanley
Editor-in-Chief The Alabama Journal

IN ALABAMA'S first election for governor in 1819, Dr. William Wyatt Bibb received 8,342 votes, defeating Mr. Marmanduke Williams by 1,202 votes.

STANLEY

The official census for 1820 shows Alabama had a population of 127,901. By 1830 the state's population had jumped to 300,527, or 142 per cent, second greatest percentage increase for any decade in the state's history.

This rapid growth was due to the state organization of a state government, adoption of a constitution, election of officials, and admission to the Union as one of the sovereign states.

THE TERRITORIAL legislature called an election for naming delegates to a constitutional convention to be held in Huntsville on the first Monday in May, 1819.

Sun. 4-20-58

The convention assembled at Huntsville July 5, 1819. It is noteworthy that President James Monroe visited Huntsville that hot summer. Another visitor was Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, military hero and future president who came to Huntsville while the convention was in session bringing with him a string and stable of race horses for the races then in progress. Both guests were entertained and given distinguished attention by the prominent Alabama men who were members of the convention, as well as by the people of Huntsville.

THE FIRST state election was held on the third Monday and Tuesday of September 1819.

The government was set up and Gov. Bibb was inaugurated at Huntsville November 9, 1819.

The joint resolution of Congress admitting Alabama as a state was signed by President Monroe December 14, 1819, and the state was on its own, and off to its great future.

The state's first Legislature had 21 senators and the House of Representatives had 45 members, with James Dellet, of Monroe, as speaker.

IN THOSE days Alabama selected her finest and ablest men as lawmakers and state officials whether they were lawyers, planters, businessmen, bankers or trained statesmen. Recital of the names of only a few of the members of the early legislature will indicate the caliber of men chosen. Among them were Nicholas Davis, Thomas Bibb, John D. Carroll, Daniel Coleman, John W. Walker, Beverly Hughes and Harry Toulman, of Mobile.

The legislature chose as the state's first two United States senators John W. Walker who had come to Alabama from Georgia, then living in Huntsville, and William Rufus King, then living at Cahawba, site of the future state capital. In 1852 Mr. King was elected vice president of the United States, but was taken desperately ill in Cuba, returned to his home in Alabama dying shortly afterward. He took the oath of office in Cuba but was never able to serve actively in the office to which he had been elected.

IN THE ACT admitting Alabama as a state the federal government donated 72 sections of land for a high seminary of learning; the 16th section of land in every township in the state for free schools; and 1,620 acres of land at the confluence of the Cahawba and Alabama rivers for a seat of government.

It should be recorded that much of this land was exploited and wasted in the years to come.

IN THE early years of Alabama's history there was intense political rivalry between what was called the Georgia Crowd and the rest of the state. William Wyatt Bibb lived at Coosada just across the Tallapoosa river from Montgomery County, and was the leader of the Georgia crowd.

The Georgia Crowd was composed largely of the prominent families that had come to Alabama from the Broad River settlement in Northeast Georgia some forty or fifty miles up the Savannah River from Augusta.

Not all of the Georgia Crowd had settled in and around Montgomery, however. Thomas Bibb, a brother of William Wyatt Bibb also from the Broad River community, had settled first at Huntsville and then in Limestone County where he built Belle Mina mansion, still a showplace of North Alabama. John W. Walker, one of Alabama's first senators, was also from Georgia and had settled in Madison County.

IN THE state's first election for the legislature Limestone County elected Thomas Bibb to the state Senate. The state's first constitution did not provide for a lieutenant governor, but the Senate elected its own presiding officer. Thomas Bibb of the Georgia crowd was elected to this office. If anything happened to the governor the presiding officer of the Senate automatically became governor.

Gov. William Wyatt Bibb was fatally injured in 1820 when his horse stumbled and fell during a thunderstorm near the governor's Coosada home. He lingered for nearly six months with his brother Thomas Bibb constantly at his side helping to carry on the state's business.

When Gov. William Wyatt Bibb died on July 9, 1820, at the age of 39, Thomas Bibb became governor and the Georgia Crowd was still at the political helm.

THE POLITICAL rivalry of those days in Alabama was not like the rivalry felt toward the "Black Belt" today, but resembled it. The Georgia Crowd had adherents all the way from the Gulf to the Tennessee line, though most of its leaders were in what is now the state's Black Belt region.

State history seems to show that the Georgia Crowd ruled because it deserved to rule. Its men were of the highest type and of extensive political experience before they came to Alabama. Governor William Wyatt Bibb had been a United States senator from Georgia before he came to Alabama, and his Georgia colleague in the United States Senate was Charles Tait, also of the Broad River settlement, who became Alabama's first United States judge under appointment by President Monroe.

Straight On 8-Year-Old News Talk

34a(2)

THIS now looks more and more like Judge George Wallace's year. The signs are that the people are at this moment decisively swinging in behind Judge Wallace as their choice for 47th Governor of Alabama. *The Montgomery Advertiser* believes that this is a commendable choice.

The Advertiser must say frankly that the choice this year has not been as easy as in some past elections. Not the least reason for this is our esteem for some of the other candidates.

However, this year there is an unusual consolation for a newspaper or voter in responding to the duty of choosing. The candidates are characteristically young men, averaging about 40 years of age. Ambitious and competent, the defeated candidates undoubtedly will offer themselves again in other races on future ballots. For some, their year will come in future elections as it seems to have come in this election year for Judge Wallace.

★

IN AT lease one respect it would be a wholesome thing if Judge Wallace could register his victory May 6 without a runoff, for this would leave the voters free to concentrate on the men and issues involved in the runoffs for other powerful and consequential offices such as lieutenant governor, attorney general, legislator and county offices.

The Advertiser cannot, as yet, predict that Wallace's lead May 6 will be great enough to make the No. 2 man despair of running it off, but it is possible. As a matter of fact, there was no runoff in the races in 1950 and 1954.

If enough voters could see their way clear to forego the complimentary vote they intend to sacrifice out of esteem or home-county sentiment,

It might well be that Wallace will be elected without a runoff.

★

THOUGH not yet 40, Judge Wallace has been seasoned at every level of leadership and responsibility. After working his way through the University of Alabama law school, he was by turns an assistant attorney general, legislator and at present, a circuit judge.

He has played his part upon the national stage, and learned much as he went along. As a delegate to the Democratic Convention of 1948 at Philadelphia, Wallace did not walk out but remained to nominate Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia for President.

In the 1956 convention at Chicago, Wallace was chosen to represent Alabama on the platform committee and acted as the right hand of Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi. Their tactics in watering down the civil rights plank were so effective that the NAACP and Walter Reuther left Chicago in wrath, publicly accusing the Wallace committee of locking them out of their meeting place in the tower of the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

More recently than that, Judge Wallace went to Washington and testified in well remembered fashion against the civil rights bills, and his collision with that New York holy-roller, Congressman Emanuel Celler, attracted wide notice to the earnestness of Alabama's opposition to race mixing.

The spirit and skill which Wallace has demonstrated in resisting federal intrusions were recognized a few weeks ago when he was summoned to address a joint session of the Georgia legislature.

Thus the young jurist has served a full apprenticeship at every level of government — county, state and national—and is thereby qualified to take up the seals of office as Alabama's chief magistrate.

ONE of the reasons Wallace is commanding such favor throughout Alabama is that his position on race mixing leaves little to the imagination.

¶ Wallace opposes race mixing.

¶ But also, Wallace opposes violence—no matter by whom committed.

For example, last Feb. 6 in his testimony before Congress, Wallace dealt roughly with his Northern adversaries, but he also made plain his scorn of race hatreds and race baiting:

"If ever it [race hating and abuse] is necessary, this is one witness who won't even be a candidate for public office."

★

ON THE more conventional issues such as highways, schools and welfare payments, the major candidates are not far apart (except for the candidate who has solemnly promised $75 pensions without disclosing just where he would raise the necessary $32,000,000).

★

FINALLY, there is one issue less obvious and little discussed, but one Alabamians are deeply interested in. The next governor will have a good deal to say about the 1960 Democratic convention, its platform and its nominee. Judge Wallace, by now an old hand in convention struggles, will be bent on satisfying the wishes of Alabamians.

It would be to the advantage of Alabama to have a governor friendly to our two U.S. senators, but entirely independent of the senators and in no degree awed or beguiled by them.

That man is obviously George Wallace.

Citizens Councils Say Six In Race Want Modified Oath

The Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils claimed the support of six candidates for governor Monday for what it called a modified Democratic Party loyalty oath.

Officers of the prosegregation organization made public the replies from candidates for governor and other statewide offices to a segregation questionnaire circulated by the councils.

Among other questions, it asked candidates for governor whether they would use their influence to get a "modified loyalty oath that will not require Alabama candidates to favor candidates on the national ticket who are Negroes or who favor integration."

The council headquarters said Laurie Battle, W. M. Dodd, Shearen Elebash, John Patterson, Ralph (Shorty) Price and the Rev. Billy Walker all replied they would support such an oath.

State Rep. George Hawkins and Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd said they wouldn't go along with it, the announcement said, while John Crommelin, Jimmy Faulkner, Winston Gullatte, State Rep. Karl Harrison, Jack Owen and Circuit Judge George Wallace gave no answers.

The present Democratic loyalty oath requires candidates running in the promaries to bind themselves in advance to support the party's regular presidential ticket no matter who the nominees might be.

On another question, the Citizens Council officers said nine candidates promised to support legislation to cut off appropriations and close any school, public park or other institution "where integration is practiced."

Endorsing that proposal, the council headquarters said, were Battle, Dodd, Elebash, Harrison, Hawkins, Patterson, Price, Walker and Wallace.

Todd said he wouldn't support such legislation, the announcement added, and no answers were received from Crommelin, Faulkner, Gullatte and Owen.

On the proposed "modified" loyalty oath, the council organization said all but one of the five candidates for lieutenant governor gave their support.

It said Sen. E. W. Skidmore failed to return the questionnaire but Sens. Albert Boutwell, Sen. Sam Engelhardt, Robert T. (Bob) Butler and Asa E. (ace) Carter all endorsed the suggestion.

In 1955-'57 sessions—

Harrison's votes backed school, health, segregation legislation

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12—Shelby Rep. Karl Harrison continued to render much better than average service as a legislator during the 1955-'57 regular and special sessions—as he did in the 1939-'42 Senate and the 1951-'54 House.

During the Persons administration Rep. Harrison, from 1951 through 1954, represented Shelby County in the House and served as one of the governor's House floor leaders. That, to some extent, controlled many of his decisions and actions.

He represented Shelby again in 1955-57 during which two regular and five special sessions were held. During that interval he was not an "administration man." As a so-called "independent" Harrison ointly backed many of the nore important measures coming before the House.

He was a strong supporter of school and health legislation and a backer of the many bills passed in an effort to maintain racial segregation in Alabama.

Because Harrison has had much longer legislative experience than the four other gubernatorial candidates, three stories are necessary to cover his legislative activities. The first concerned his record as a senator, the second as a House member during the Persons administration and the present one relating to the 1955-57 period.

Next week the record of Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah in the 1951-54 session will be given.

His votes

DURING THE FIRST special session of 1955 Harrison voted against a bill boosting the gas tax a penny a gallon. He voted for H. 17, repealing the unpopular "20 hook" fishing license law, and for H. 41 for the relief of the Russell County government which was hard hit as a result of the 1954 Phenix City "cleanup" and left bankrupt.

One of the major bills at issue during the second special session was H. 25, repealing the relative responsibility law, which denied pensions to old persons having close kin capable of supporting them. Harrison voted for passage of the bill.

He voted for a bill increasing the tax on tobacco products; for H. 46, increasing the rate of the franchise tax and for H. 71, increasing the premium tax on insurance companies.

The measures were intended to provide additional money for old age pensions.

He voted against another bill of the same series, however, which proposed a 10 per cent tax on the price of liquor.

Good attendance

HARRISON WAS present on each day of the three 1955 special sessions and was present on all but one day of the regular session.

The third special session of legislation 1955 was devoid of important legislation and few, if any bills were passed.

During the regular session of 1955 Harrison voted aye on the following measures:

H. 84, increasing the penalty for vote buying.

The General Appropriation bill.

H. 87, putting a tax on hotels and motels.

H. 28, a constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax as a pre-requisite for voting.

H. 202, providing a stiff penalty for fraudulently altering the vote of an elector.

H. 266, increasing pensions for Confederate widows.

H. 685, the Goodwyn income tax amendment;

The education appropriation bill, containing provision for a $600 a year pay boost for all public school teachers.

H. 296, providing for pupil assignment to the various schools.

H. 17, creating the State Department of Pensions and Security.

Harison did not vote on H. 816, boosting pay for virtually all state officials; H. 377, providing for further grading of milk and strictly regulating the importation of milk from other states and S. 218, proposing a tax on financial institutions.

More voting

DURING THE 1956 Special Session No. 1, Harrison was absent on one day, the third legislative day of the session.

He voted aye on S. 47, a constitutional amendment designating state and county superintendents of education, and other school administrators, as judicial officers. The bill was intended to prevent Negro organizations from suing school administrators personally.

Harrison voted for adoption of House Joint Resolution 18, the socalled interposition resolution, declaring null and void the U. S. Supreme Court's school integration ruling.

Among other bills, Harrison voted for S. 12 authorizing the Macon County Board of Education to dismiss any school teacher where such dismissal appeared to be in the public interest.

HARRISON was present on all legislative days of the second special session of 1956.

He voted to submit a constitutional amendment increasing the income tax rate on corporations from 3 to 5 per cent.

Sponsored bills

HARRISON WAS ABSENT on two days of the 1957 regular session.

He was joint sponsor of a number of maior proposals. Among them were:

H. 19, tightening up on provisions of health and medical insurance policies.

H. 13, the competitive bid bill.

H. 63, boosting pay of certain elected officials.

H. 64, increasing pay of jurors.

H. 65, boosting pay of circuit judges.

H. 79, the Lackey-Edwards school study bill.

H. 379, a constitutional amendment, providing that offices of officials cannot be abolished during their elected terms.

Several bills increasing benefits of workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws.

H. 610, providing for a long range health program.

Bills increasing pay of registers and fees of Circuit Court clerks.

Another bill boosting pay of Alabama Public Service Commission members.

A bill providing for a three-judge court to hear all appeals from Public Service Commission rate rulings.

H. 920, a constitutional amendment, authorizing issuance of $110 million in bonds for school properties.

DURING THE 1957 session Harrison voted for the general and education appropriation bills, the competitive bid bill, H. 34 providing for legislative reapportionment, the Lackey-Edwards school investigation measure and H. 835, knocking out exemptions on corporation income taxes.

He declined to vote on the bill proposing issuance of $20 million in revenue bonds for roads.

No one can accuse Harrison of voting for a measure he hopes will benefit him personally. The record shows he refrained from voting on H. 964, boosting the pay of the next governor from $12,000 to $25,000.

Wallace Gains New Debate Challenger

The gubernatorial race for the big vote in the May 6 Democratic primary election added fuel yesterday.

Circuit Judge George Wallace picked up a new challenger yesterday when a Montgomery minister campaigning for governor offered to debate him on the law enforcement or segregation issues.

The Rev. Billy Walker sent a telegram to Wallace saying he would like to debate the entire segregation issue with him.

During an appearance at Scottsboro Monday, Wallace said he would like to debate the law enforcement issue with any of the candidates for governor.

He apparently referred to Atty. Gen. John Patterson in particular since Patterson has campaigned on a promise of improved law enforcement and a crackdown on gangsterism.

In a telegram to the jurist yesterday, Walker suggested that the debate be carried on a statewide television network and offered to share the expense of the telecast with him.

More steam in the race came from Wallace's failure to show up at the University of Alabama yesterday to debate Candidate George Hawkins on issues in the governor's race.

Hawkins took up Wallace's Monday challenge. Since both are members of the University of Alabama Law School Class of 1942, and the class met in Tuscaloosa yesterday, Hawkins tentatively set that time.

Wallace's workers said he wouldn't make it because of schedule commitments. Hawkins says he will debate with Wallace anytime.

Judge Wallace's Barbour County neighbor and competiter in the governor's race, Ralph (Shorty) Price, has accused Wallace of being easy on Negroes convicted in the judge's court.

Price said Wallace is seeking the Negro vote, the first to make the charge openly. And he said Wallace, in effect, is running for Gov. James E. Folsom.

The Negro vote seeking charge came out at a political rally in Geneva.

Other candidates in the race for governor have been talking about Wallace's backing, but the rally was the first time any charges have come out.

Wallace, in answering Price, said:

"All my life in government I have worked to help the mentally ill. I will continue to do so."

And Wallace drew the loudest applause from the crowd.

Rep. Karl Harrison said in Dothan yesterday that Alabama must move quickly to the aid of its forgotten citizens, the mentally ill.

Speaking to a television audience, Harrison said the present plight of the mentally ill and mentally retarded in Alabama is shocking.

"I will co-ordinate an overall plan which will utilize Federal, state and private funds in an all-out attack on this tragic situation," he said.

"Alabama can correct its unemployment by merely matching Federal road building funds that are available now or will be available in the next four years," Candidate Jimmy Faulkner said in Ensley yesterday.

"Alabama has $96 million available in Washington now and $60 million will be available each year for the next four years. All we have to do is match it," Faulkner said. "When I am governor we are going to match these funds and match them without additional taxes if we have to borrow the money.

"We would be giving jobs to 75,000 people in the state. This should correct the unemployment situation in Alabama, because we now have approximately 48,000 persons drawing unemployment compensation," Faulkner said.

To Country Music Strains—

Patterson Vows To Plug State Spending 'Holes'

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH
Post-Herald Staff Writer

NEW SITE, Feb. [illegible] the strains of country music, Atty. Gen. John Patterson tonight opened his campaign for governor on a platform of "stopping up the holes in the state treasury."

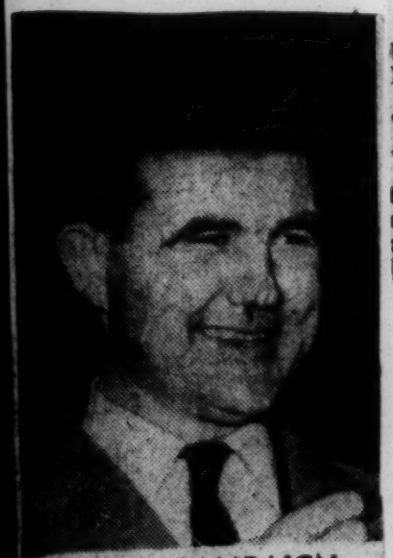
"We are not getting our money's worth for our tax dollar in Montgomery," he said. "A large part of every tax dollar is going down the drain. If we stop up the holes . . . and get a dollar's worth of goods and services for every tax dollar spent, we will have enough money to expand every program . . . and still have money left over."

"If we cut the fat out of spending . . . the money saved from greater efficiency will be put to work building modern, segregated schools for both races, and paying teachers the higher salaries they deserve."

Before a hometown crowd Patterson touched on these subjects:

SEGREGATION — "As your governor I will see to it that there will be no mixing of the races in the public schools . . . I will continue as I have in the attorney general's office, to wage an all-out fight against outside agitators like the NAACP.

"Integration of the races is unthinkable . . . if it is attempted, we will see bitterness and turmoil the likes of which we never have seen before. Any attempt to integrate the schools of this state would cause violence, disorder, and possible bloodshed, and would destroy the school where such an attempt was made.



OPENS CAMPAIGN — Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

Patterson said he would seek the passage of a law requiring the governor to close any public school where Federal troops are used to force race mixing in that school. No public school can function at the point of a bayonet."

LAW AND ORDER—"I have known from personal experience that gangsters and public officials cannot be partners in decent government . . . during my administration there will be no room for gangsters to operate in this state."

FARMERS — "The Alabama farmer . . . is being short-changed by unfair treatment . . . I will work . . . to improve the living and working conditions of the Alabama farmer and see that he has a market for his products and that he gets a fair price . . ."

OLD AGE PENSIONS—"Alabama's old age pensions are too low. The average old pension in Alabama is around $33 a month. The national average . . . is about $55 a month.

"As your governor I will see to it that those who qualify for old age pension . . . will be paid at least $75 a month, and more if possible."

"Now you're going to hear some people say that this can't be done, but I say it can. These same people said that we couldn't put the NAACP out of business, but we did.

"These same people said we couldn't stop them from letting contracts without competitive bids in Mongtomery, but we did. These same people said we'd never win a case against the loan sharks, but we did.

"If we stop up the holes in the public treasury, cut out the graft and corruption in Montgomery, cut out the padding of contracts and payment of commissions to political favorites, require competitive bidding on contracts and get our money's worth . . . we will have enough money without any more taxes to increase the old age pensions . . ."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—". . . I promise that I will do everything in my power to increase the salaries of our teachers and provide adequate school facilities . . ."

LABOR—"I will not allow labor to be kicked around and abused while I am governor . . . labor will get a square deal . . ."

The New Site community, in Tallapoosa County, is near Bethlehem Cemetery where Patterson's father is buried, and near Goldville, where the attorney general was born.

Rebe Gosdin and his Sunny Valley Gang, of Montgomery, furnished the music here tonight. Patterson's next rally — also with the Sunny Valley group—will be at Lanett Elementary School in Chambers County on Feb. 14.

WALLACE WINS LEAD IN THREE STRAW POLLS

Gubernatorial candidate George C. Wallace walked off with top honors in three more straw polls Thursday.

Students at Huntingdon College went to the polls in a mock election, and when the returns were counted Wallace led the ticket. However, he failed by a substantial number in winning a majority.

Of the 245 votes cast on the campus, which is less than one-half the student body, Wallace received 97 votes to Jimmy Faulkner's 66.

Other totals included John Patterson 47, Laurie Battle 6, Shearen Elebash 5, Karl Harrison 4, Jack Owen, A. W. Todd and Billy Walker, 2 each; John Crommelin and Winston Gullatte, one each.

Shorty Price and W. E. Dodd failed to score.

The Lions Clubs of Opp and Andalusia held similar straw polls, with Wallace a runaway winner in both.

The Andalusia Lions gave Wallace 26 of the 53 votes cast, with Faulkner second with 10, Patterson 8, Owen 7 and Battle 2.

In Opp, Wallace did even better, polling 23 of the 32 votes cast. Faulkner got 5 and Patterson 4.

RUNOFF NOW APPEARS CERTAIN IN ALABAMA GOVERNOR'S RACE

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 26—As Alabama's 14-man race for governor moved into the final weeks of battling before May 6 Democratic primary voting, observers gave Judge George Wallace of Clayton and former State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette the best chances of finishing ahead.

Fred Taylor

If they did—and it did not appear likely that either would poll enough votes to win first primary nomination—they would fight it out in a runoff election four weeks later.

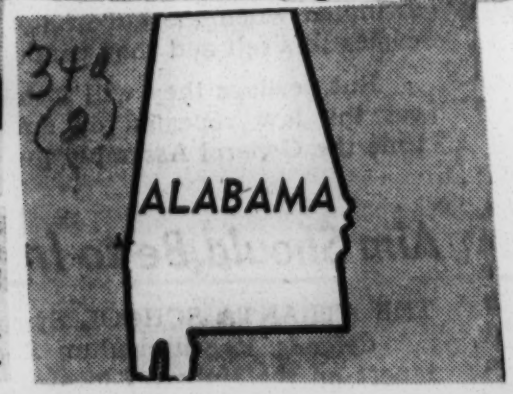
But Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Phenix City had been moving up fast, purposely aided in part by both the Faulkner and Wallace forces, and was in position to challenge them for one of the coveted runoff berths.

Also very much threats to the frontrunners were State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd and Jack Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, both of whom had generated stretch-drive strength.

Owen, like Faulkner, was making his second race for governor, even though he failed to make as good showing as did Faulkner when the latter was runnerup to Gov. James E. Folsom four years ago. While Folsom won in a seven-candidate field without a runoff, Faulkner got some 152,000 votes in 1954. That was more than any other candidate, except Folsom, had ever received for governor in Alabama.

The Week in Alabama

Alabama's economy got a $16,891,487 shot in the arm from federal government and private contracts during the week. The U.S. Corps of Engineers awarded a $14,666,487 contract for construction of the Jackson Lock and Dam on the Tombigbee River. And Southern Electric Generating Co. announced $2,225,000 would be spent on the first two units of a huge steam electric generating plant under construction at Wilsonville, Ala. . . . Further evidence of Birmingham's growing purchasing power came with the announcement of a $3,500,000 shopping center to be built on the Green Springs Highway entrance to the city. This came on the heels of the formation of a "Buy Now" business booster group made up of business, professional and civic leaders and spearheaded by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. . . . The board of trustees of the Jefferson County Medical Society and other local physicians have under study a plan for a new county hospital within the mammoth Birmingham Medical Center. This is part of a long-range plan to help meet indigent patient care demands. . . . Norman P. Mason, commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration at Washington, meeting with Alabama Republican leaders in Birmingham, said that if housing demands can be used as a yardstick, Alabama and other Southeastern states are the fastest growing sections of the nation. Mason made this comment while inspecting housing conditions in the fast-growing rocket city of Huntsville and Redstone Arsenal. . . . Alabama will have approximately 900,000 qualified voters—an all-time high—eligible to participate in the May 6 primary election. An estimated 50,000 to 60,000 of these are Negroes, also a record high number of voters of that race.



Bum Bomb Plot

Reports persist that the automobile of one of Alabama's 14 candidates for governor will be blown up before the May 6 election,

Candidate," which stated in part:

"I am desperately in need of some headline news. Do you think that if I had some-

Some thi

but fail to say whose car will be blasted. one throw a stick of dynamite in my yard

e think the repor's stemmed from publi- or car that I could get some big head-

on of a recent letter signed "Distressed lines?"

Hawkins Offers To Debate Wallace

State Rep. George Hawkins Wednesday offered to debate law enforcement programs with Circuit Judge George Wallace, including their stands on enforcing reapportionment and segregation laws.

In a telegram to Wallace, Hawkins referred to a statement by the Clayton judge at a political rally in Scottsboro Monday. Wallace said he would debate any man in the governor's race on this issue of law enforcement.

"I'll accept this challenge to debate our respective programs on this issue of law enforcement, including of course the enforcement of laws relating to reapportionment and the best method of maintaining segregation," Hawkins' telegram said.

The Etowah County legislator suggested the debate might be held at Tuscaloosa Friday when both candidates will be on the University of Alabama campus for a class meeting. Hawkins and Wallace were members of the same class at the university's Law School.

"In the event you do not wish to debate in Tuscaloosa, I am certain we can agree on another mutually convenient time and place," Hawkins added.

Wallace could not be reached for comment on the telegram.

Speaking at Oneonta, Hawkins promised to make an issue of the increasingly heavy federal tax burden if he is elected governor of Alabama.

Alabama and other states, he said, have been "bled white . . . by the steady encroachment of the federal government in the tax field."

If he is elected, the Gadsden attorney said he will make every effort at national and regional governors' conferences to get other states to join him in a fight to reverse the tax trend.

State Rep. Karl Harrison told listeners at Prattville that the voters face a "three billion dollar question" in electing a governor.

And, he added, the people won't get a second chance if they come up with the wrong answer.

Harrison said that is the amount the state will receive in taxes and from various bond issues and federal allocations in the next four years, and he added:

"The next governor will have the direct responsibility of controlling the expenditures of these billions."

Harrison said the only way to prevent improper spending is to elect "an able and experienced governor who will be a watchdog for the people and not a pointer for political friends."

Other gubernatorial candidates meanwhile took their campaigns back to Jefferson County.

Wallace attended the formal opening of his campaign headquarters at Fairfield.

Ex-Congressman Laurie Battle spoke at a rally at the Hollywood Country Club in Birmingham. It was put on by women supporters of Battle.

Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Tood Wednesday told audiences in five west Jefferson County municipaliaies his plan to solve that metropolitan area's traffic problems.

Tood also said he will "do something about" the 11-mile stretch of Highway 78 leading out of Birmingham westward to Graysville and Jasper, tnence to Memphis, and that in the overall development of superhighways, he will see that there is no favoritism in placement of roads.

Jimmy Faulkner, a weekly newspaper publisher himself, meanwhile got the endorsement of the weekly Limestone Democrat and the Alabama Courier in his campaign for governor.

The 14 candidates turned their attention also to Geneva for one of the biggest political rallies of the campaign Thursday.

All prospective state officeholders were invited to speak at an outing sponsored by the Geneva American Legion Post. Those running for governor were on the schedule for appearances at night; the others during the afternoon.

'New' Faulkner Bares Temper In Blast At Charge Of 'Deals'

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

SELMA — Gubernatorial candidate Jimmy Faulkner unveiled a hot temper here Wednesday night as he branded the editor of the local newspaper "a man without journalistic ethics and a liar."

Faulkner released his pent-up feelings on editor Ed Fields of the Selma Times-Journal who in a recent editorial endorsement of another candidate had expressed opposition to Faulkner because he had made too many ideals and was a foe of the Black Belt.

It was these two editorial digs which aroused Faulkner to a heated pitch.

"I have made no promises to any group that I have not made publicly," Faulkner said, "and anybody who said I made any backstage deals is a liar."

"You have a local editor who must not know anything about journalistic ethics," Faulkner continued. "And anybody who says I said anything about the Black Belt or any other section of Alabama is a liar."

"If that editor has any character at all, he will apologize to me," Faulkner added.

ORATOR OF OLD SCHOOL

Faulkner was a new candidate at the rally Wednesday night, perhaps due in part to his anger. He was a shouting, arm-waving orator of the old school, and this approach was highly effective.

The crowd of about 325 people which attended the rally in the Selma Junior High School auditorium was a receptive one, interrupting Faulkner with applause 29 times during his 25-minute address.

Other than attacking the local newspaper editor, Faulkner gave much the same address he had delivered throughout the campaign.

SEGREGATION STAND

Dwelling particularly on segregation, he re-emphasized his warning that "if you want to have mob rule and race riots and integration, the fastest way to get it is to send a wishy-washy demagogue to Montgomery."

"I will do everything to maintain segregation that you would do if you were governor, and that is everything in my power," Faulkner said.

Faulkner once again told the voters that a candidate needed to run a second time to be elected governor, adding that he is the only man running for governor while the 13 other candidates are all running for second place.

The candidate made a joking reference to his 1954 race, when he observed that "there are a lot more candidates running today, but the competition ain't nearly so rough."

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

And in closing, Faulkner said confidently, "I know that I'm going to be the next governor of Alabama."

The attendance at the rally was sizable, considering the fact that there were two sets of circumstances which upset the original plans. Rain forced the rally to be moved from the local stadium, and the program was held up for 75 minutes due to services being held at most Selma churches.

A number of Faulkner's Montgomery campaign leaders were here for the rally, including Mrs. Dorothy Altheimer, Max Baum, C. T. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Vic Akin, and S. T. (Tyre) Russell.

PERSONS' AIDES

Also present were two former members of the cabinet of former Gov. Gordon Persons—former Public Safety Director L. B. Sullivan, and former Adj. Gen. Walter J. (Crack) Hanna of Birmingham.

Also observed helping the Blackwood Brothers unload their sound equipment was John Drinkard, Cullman automobile dealer and a brother of the conservation director.

Mrs. Ruby Folsom Ellis, Montgomery, a candidate for secretary of state, took advantage of the Faulkner crowd to pass out campaign literature in her behalf.

Faulkner Campaigns On Tradition Basis

Declares Runners-Up Win Next Time; Battle Pitches Plea On Drive-O-Rama Plan

BY IVAN SWIFT

Jimmy Faulkner is appealing to voters to elect him governor on a "tradition" basis.

He told several groups listening to him speak in Walker County over the week-end it's traditional in Alabama "that a man has to run for governor a second time to win."

Faulkner said "the people of Alabama aren't in the mood to change traditions this year."

He pointed out that the runner-up in the governor's race "has always been elected if he ran the next time."

This is Faulkner's "next time." He was runner-up to Gov. James Folsom in the last election.

Faulkner told the crowds, "I received 152,000 votes, more than any candidate for governor ever received in Alabama, save one. He's down there now."

Faulkner said the traditions "make good sense."

He said "it takes five or six years for the people to get to know a candidate. You've got to be cussed and discussed."

Faulkner also has promised to be "the greatest friend education has ever had in a governor."

He said "we are going to give our boys and girls the same quality education as any Southern state when I am governor."

Faulkner will be in Loxley, Robertsdale, Foley, Fairhope and Bay Minette today.

Laurie Battle introduced a multi-million dollar "drive-o-rama" highway system in talks last week-end.

Battle said the Federal highway program will pay for most of the "broad, smooth expressways and hardtop access roads" he plans to build if he's elected governor.

Battle will be in Scottsboro today.

Here is what some of the other candidates told the voters during the week-end:

KARL HARRISON—"I think the people of Alabama will choose the hand of an experienced, dedicated leader and I believe I am the candiate best equipped to serve our state in this role.

"I have not run around the state shouting a bunch of impossible to fill promises, but have offered my record of accomplishments in evidence that I will continue to press forward with a vigorous program which will make Alabama a better place to live. I believe my years speak well of me.

"Twelve years in the Alabama House and Senate gives me an unmatched record in knowing not only what our state needs most, but how best to answer these needs through a workable legislative program."

His plans for this week center in North Alabama and include a major television speech in Birmingham.

GEORGE HAWKINS—Speaking in Guntersville, dismissed advocates of "taking politics out of this or that branch of government . . . as I see it, the only sure way to take politics out of government is to stop holding elections altogether."

His statement was an apparent dig at Battle, who has said he will accept recommendations from impartial groups and citizens for appointive officeholders.

"The answer is not to place power in the hands of so-called non-political committees and boards that aren't answerable, but to elect public officials you can trust, and keep a check on them."

He will be in Scottsboro today.

JOHN PATTERSON—has the

"unanimous" backing of KILROI, an organization of Indians.

Creek Chief Calvin McGee of Atmore, said the Kinsmen of Indians for Liberty, Reform, Opportunity and Instruction in Civic Affairs has unanimously endorsed Patterson "after careful consideration of all candidates."

In announcing the endorsement, McGee called on an estimated 60,000 Indian descendants in Alabama "to stand by John Patterson in this race."

Patterson will be in Scottsboro today and DeKalb County tomorrow. He will attend the state Parent-Teacher Assn. meeting at Tuscaloosa Wednesday.

GEORGE WALLACE—Told a crowd of 2000 at Wetumpka he was fighting civil rights long before many knew what they were.

He said he would travel the nation after his nomination to bring industry to Alabama.

Wallace declared he would not spend his time tearing down his opponents in the race.

A. W. TODD—Cited his record as Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries as "a small example of the big things I will do when I am elected governor."

He said the State Industrial Planning and Development Board which he helped set up and of which he is a member has brought 227 new industries to 40 Alabama counties.

In the past "several months," he said while stumping Northwest Alabama, the board has brought in "more than $2,200,000 . . . and will be able to bring vast additional industry to the state with my aid if I am elected governor."

In the lieutenant governor's race, E. W. Skidmore has received the endorsement of the Tuscaloosa Bar Assn.

Skidmore has served as its president.

Tempers get short, Faulkner blasts Selma news editor

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Jimmy Faulkner, who branded a Selma editor "a man without journalistic ethics," today brought his gubernatorial campaign back to populous Jefferson County where George Wallace and A. W. Todd already were pressing hard for votes.

Faulkner, addressing a Selma rally last night, tore into Ed Field, editor of the Wallace-supporting Selma Times-Journal, who had been critical of the Bay Minette publisher in recent editorials for allegedly making "deals" and being a foe of the Black Belt.

"I have made no promises to any group that I have not made publicly," declared Faulkner. "And anybody who says I have made any backstage deals, or who says I have criticized any section of Alabama, is a liar."

AS TEMPERS grew shorter in the churning gubernatorial race, George Hawkins said he was accepting an offer by Judge Wallace to debate law enforcement with other candidates. Said Hawkins:

"I'll accept this challenge to debate our respective programs on this issue of law enforcement, including, of course, the enforcement of laws relating to reapportionment and the best method of maintaining segregation."

Wallace, who declared at Scottsboro Monday that "no candidate has a monoply on law enforcement" and that he would debate this issue, had no comment on Hawkins' statement.

BUT WALLACE reiterated in a television speech over WABT last night that "my name is on the only bill that ever ran a single gangster or racketeer out of Alabama."

man, told the workers "Todd is on top all over North Alabama and in much of South Alabama."

Bob Gwin, Birmingham attorney who is supporting Todd, and Joe Sergeant, another Birmingham worker, said Todd will get a "good" Birmingham vote.

Jimmy Faulkner also met with his campaign workers here during the week-end, and he told them "organization" is going to win the election.

"In the final analysis organization is going to win this election and we've got a bigger organization than all the other candidates combined," he said.

Faulkner told his workers "there is less likelihood of a runoff than there would be with five."

He said, "If we have to run it off, I had just as soon run it off with any of them."

George Wallace, target of some sniping by other gubernatorial candidates last week, spent some of the week-end in North Alabama, speaking at Cullman and Athens.

Wallace let a chance to debate Candidate George Hawkins go by, when he didn't show up at their law school class reunion in Tuscaloosa Friday.

Wallace put out a debate challenge aimed at Patterson, Hawkins took it up, and Wallace let it drop.

Hawkins' backers say the Gadsden representative will debate the opposition anytime.

Hawkins will begin a three-day campaign drive in Jefferson County today.

He will be on television tonight, make 31 stump talks, and hold an open house at 5 p.m. Tuesday at his campaign headquarters here.

Other candidates Monday schedules:

JIMMY FAULKNER—Uriah, Frisco City, Monroeville, Camden, Hayneville, Greenville.

GEORGE WALLACE—Millerville, Ashland, Lineville, Heflin, Wedowee, Roanoke.

JOHN PATTERSON — Luverne, Brantley, Opp, Florala, Red Level, River Falls and Andalusia.

A. W. TODD—Ida, Pisgah, Dutton, Section, Rainsville, Fbffe, Geraldine, Crossville, Gaylesville, Ranburne.

C. C. (JACK) OWEN—Leeds, Pell City, Ashville, Oneonta.

Patterson Continues Hard Pace

George Wallace Fails To Debate; Faulkner 'Confident'

BY [illegible]

At two "open houses" in Birmingham, Gubernatorial Candidate John Patterson, slightly hoarse from campaigning in the rain, talked with voters yesterday in the homes of Mrs. Esther Rennick in North Birmingham and Mrs. L. H. Lehmann in Avondale.

Patterson's wife, Mary Joe, and some of his campaign workers were around and they talked with the guests also.

Men and women streamed in and out of the houses.

Patterson spent part of the week-end speaking at Troy, Brundidge, Dothan, and at a big barbecue rally at the Tanyard Community.

Pleased at the flow of persons talking with him at the open houses yesterday, he said he plans to hold several more open house meetings in Birmingham and other cities.

Another among the 14 gubernatorial candidates competing for votes in the May 6 primary, A. W. Todd met with a large group of his campaign workers here yesterday.

Ed F. Mauldin, a big Todd

FOLSOM BLAST STIRS CONTROVERSY IN RACE

The familiar political issue of Folsomism crept further into the 1958 governor's race Saturday, shortly after Gov. Folsom issued his first statement on the campaign.

Folsom, breaking an often-repeated pledge to stay clear of the race, released a statement Friday denouncing a candidate who had promised to fire all of Folsom's appointees.

Rep. George Hawkins of Gadsden, a one-time Folsom leader himself, made such a promise early last week, vowing there would be no room in his administration for "political hacks."

Ironically, no group was more pleased by Folsom's counter-attack than Hawkins' boosters. They were hopeful it would swing some of the anti-Folsom voters into their corner.

The Folsom-Hawkins byplay brought comment Saturday from another candidate. Rep. Karl Harrison, speaking at a rally in Guntersville, credited his anti-Folsom stand of six weeks ago with "smoking out" the other candidates on the issue.

"Back in March when I said that there would not be a Folsom tree left in the forest of Folsom appointments if I were elected governor, I heard no such pledges from other candidates," Harrison said. "With this new turn of events I fully expect to see the governor's former campaign manager renouncing him any day now."

This was a well-placed dig at Judge George C. Wallace, who served as a Folsom campaign leader in 1954.

Harrison predicted the voters would not be fooled by "former Folsom leaders who denounce him in election years or by candidates who straddle the issue altogether."

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Faulkner For Governor

The LaFayette Sun

THE LAFAYETTE SUN is for Jimmy Faulkner for governor of Alabama. This can hardly be considered news since we supported Jimmy wholeheartedly four years ago. We said then that we thought he held those qualifications a man who serves in the top office in our state should possess.

We have not changed one bit in four years, and from what we have heard since that election, a lot of people have wished that they had seen it our way then.

Jimmy Faulkner, 38 years of age when he ran four years ago, is now 42. Those four years since the last campaign have mellowed him and he now is in the prime of life. Jimmy polled a big vote in the race in 1954 —more than the five good men trailing him all put together. He stated his record and his stand on the issue when he answered many thousands of questions on his "talkathon." Many people felt then that Jimmy was a little too young. I was his first statewide race, and the Folsom competition and the fact that a man usually has to make the race twice, made it a little too tough on the first try.

His is a positive program—one that offers progress for Alabama. He has made his stand on the vital issues such as segregation, schools and more industrial development, very plain. No one who is interested in political developments and keeps himself informed can but know how he stands. He has not taken one stand one day and a different one the next day. Four years ago he warned that Alabama's educational problems needed our close attention, and he stated firmly that under his administration we would maintain separate but equal facilities for both white and colored schools. He feels the same today.

Having known Jimmy Faulkner closely for 20 years, we feel qualified to strongly recommend his candidacy for governor. We have supported many men for public office after carefully studying their qualifications, but we have never supported anyone as enthusiastically as we do Jimmy. We know the type man he is because we have been fortunate enough to have been associated with him over the years. To know him well is to love and admire him. We are convinced that he has a keen desire to serve his state well. Many groups and individuals who are reported to hold great political savvy have endeavored to tie him up with promises that would not be in the interest of all the people of Alabama, but Jimmy Faulkner would risk defeat before he would sell his convictions and principles. Alabama needs such a man.

BEING a leading candidate Jimmy has borne the brunt of the rumors and the mud slinging that is always directed at a front runner, but as he stated in his speech here recently, he still has the same wife, two children and one brother. The efforts to defeat him will know no bounds. One wild rumor has it he has received $150,000 from the NAACP Another has him a heavy drinker Their very absurd nature makes them undeserving of refutation.

The voter who is looking for a man of proven ability, character and integrity with experience in state government to vote for in this race will be safe with Jimmy Faulkner.

Wallace For Governor

The Jackson County Farmer

WHILE there are many candidates of the highest character in the race for governor, there can be only one man capable of serving all the people of Alabama.

This newspaper believes there is only one candidate with the proven ability to preserve the Southern way of life if attacked by our federal government. This man has an established record that proves beyond doubt, his ability and intention to preserve segregation in Alabama. He not only stands for segregation but has a plan to cope with this explosive situation.

Our candidate has done more for the working man and the farmer than any other man in the race. Through the benefits of a bill bearing his name, many new industries have located in Alabama, providing hundreds of full time jobs for the working man and part time jobs for the farmer. This same bill has made it possible for the construction of many broiler processing plants that provide a ready market for the poultry producers of this area. There is no other candidate with a proven record that has been any more of a friend to the farmer than our man.

This candidate has the governmental know-how, having been a legislator and a circuit judge. He knows the needs of Alabama and knows how to solve the problems at hand.

WHILE other candidates are claiming to fight crime, our man introduced legislation giving law enforcement officers the "teeth" they needed to break up lottery and gambling in our metropolitan cities. Even under the threat of violence by racketeers, he stood on the floor of the House of Representatives and waged a crusade against crime. This is a matter of record, not promise.

This candidate has a plan for the old people of this state and a promise that can be fulfilled. The promise that he will do all within his power to help them. In fact, his candidacy has been endorsed by many groups and publications that represent the older people of Alabama. This is a fact, not heresay.

Our candidate states "I shall fight to raise our educational standing to at least the national average by providing adequate physical facilities and an abundance of well-trained, well-paid teachers and other school employes. I have always fought for education. This is my record."

Our candidate is the only man that has proposed to help the small businessman through establishment of a board that can provide assistance to his many problems.

Our man maintains an expanded road program even greater than the one we have today. He has always been for road legislation and this is a matter of record.

When you hire an employe you want to know what he has already accomplished. You want to know what he has already done. When you base your vote on fact you can vote for and elect only one man. This background, this sincerity, this ability, this record and this gentleman convinces us that he is the only candidate that can serve *all* of the people of Alabama.

It is therefore with a great deal of enthusiasm and honor that the *Jackson County Farmer* endorses Judge George C. Wallace, the next governor of Alabama.

Faulkner, Todd Open Final Push In Race For Governor

Candidates Jimmy Faulkner and A. W. Todd began their last three weeks' "big push" in their campaigns for governor Sunday.

Faulkner, former state senator from Baldwin County, met with campaign workers here and told them that organization will decide the May 6 gubernatorial election.

Spotlight on POLITICS

"In the final analysis, organization is what is going to win this election, and we've got a bigger and better organization than all the other candidates combined," he told the Montgomery group.

He appeared with workers in Birmingham earlier in the day and flew here for the meeting.

"We have had more people at either of our meetings today than we had at our statewide meeting four years ago," said Faulkner, who was runner-up to Gov. James E. Folsom in 1954.

"I do not want us to be overconfident, but we can win this election May 6," he said.

"There is less likelihood of a run-off with 14 men running than there would be with five men running," he remarked, recalling that Gordon Persons won without a run-off with 34 per cent of the vote when 15 men ran for governor eight years ago.

Faulkner will be making appearances in south and central Alabama Monday and Tuesday. He closes Monday with a rally in Greenville at 7:30. Tuesday he will be in Montgomery and Autauga counties. His schedule: Ramer School, 9:30 a.m.; Cloverland, 10:30 a.m.; stock yards, 11:30 a.m.; Normandale, 1:30 p.m.; Eastbrook, 3:15 p.m.; Chisholm, 4:30 p.m.; West End, 5:30 p.m.; and Prattville, 7:30 p.m.

At the Todd Campaign Meeting in Birmingham Ed F. Maudlin of Town Creek said that, "Todd is on top all over north Alabama and in much of south Alabama."

"With 200 more workers such as you here today," said Todd, "I guarantee you there wouldn't even be a runoff after the May 6 primary."

C. C. (Jack) Owen will bring his gubernatorial campaign to south Alabama this week.

Tuesday he is to visit the Capitol and make a Montgomery TV appearance.

Wednesday at 3 p.m. he will address a rally in Alexander City. Subsequent stops are planned in Greenville, Camden and Monroeville and other south Alabama points.

In a speech prepared for delivery Monday, State Sen. Richmond Flowers promises north Alabama voters "their fair share of the legislative melon" if he is elected attorney general.

The Dothan attorney has said he will seek court action to prevent lawmakers from drawing any salaries or expenses until a plan for legislative reapportionment is passed.

"How long . . . are the people of north Alabama and other heavily populated areas going to allow the Legislature to dance and dance while they pay the fiddler?" Flowers' speech asks.

He adds, "We don't want anything special. We don't want ice cream on our pie. We just want what's on the menu. That's what we pay for and that's what we're going to get."

Flowers is one of three candidates in the race for the Democratic nomination for attorney general. He is opposed by Maj. Donald Gallion of Montgomery and State Rep. C. W. McKay Jr. of Talladega County.

FOLSOM'S CABINET DEFENSE

INJECTS NEW CAMPAIGN NOTE

Gov. James E. Folsom edged nearer participation in the current gubernatorial campaign Friday, coming to the defense of his cabinet and administration.

Noting that one of the candidates for governor, George C. Hawkins of Gadsden, had promised to remove all the incumbent cabinet members, Folsom said he considered that "anyone against my people is not against me but against my program."

"As for politics, I will support with all my ability people who are for things and not against things," Folsom added.

The governor said "every voter in Alabama" knows his stand on reapportionment, old age pensions, good roads, good schools and industrial development and "those opposing these things now are naturally opposing all those people who are for these constructive measures."

Earlier in the week Hawkins said in a stump speech that when he was elected governor he would "bring new faces into Montgomery" adding there would be "no room for political hacks."

Folsom apparently interpreted Hawkins' statement as an attack on his cabinet.

MRS. JOHN PATTERSON GREETS SOUTHEAST ALABAMA DELEGATION
Candidate's Wife (Right, Dark Dress) Arrived Early For Capitol Rally

News Briefs

Patterson 'Fed Up' With 'Corrupt' Folsom Set-Up

Atty. Gen. John Patterson said Thursday he was "fed up" with what he called the "corrupt" Folsom administration.

"And," he told an audience at Salem in Lee County, "I know you're fed up too."

"In the attorney general's office," he charged, "We have been battling a corrupt administration. You ought to hear some of the politicians on Capitol Hill moan and groan and squall when we go in and try to do something about it."

The governor could not be reached for comment.

Meanwhile, a weekly newspaper at Livingston, our Southern Home announced it is endorsing Patterson.

The weekly said that "just about every selfish group, large and small" is opposing the attorney general's bid for the governorship. Patterson is also opposed the paper continued, by "so - called professional politicians." The endorsement added "They know only too well they cannot own him."

The paper also said "organized racketeers are spending the money" to defeat Patterson. The same charge has been made in several campaign speeches by the attorney general.

Patterson Swings Campaign To Steps Of State Capitol

Atty. Gen. John Patterson was to speak from the steps of the state capitol here Saturday night as he pressed his campaign into the deadline stretch.

Appearing at Gadsden earlier in the day, Patterson said he would continue to operate the attorney general's office despite his campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the May 6 primary.

The attorney general said he would continue to investigate the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which he said, "has gone underground in Alabama."

Patterson's efforts have outlawed the NAACP in the state.

A motorcade was organized for the candidate even before he arrived in Montgomery after his speech in the northern section of the state.

Patterson was to speak from the capitol steps about 7:30 p.m.

The capital city engagement came in the midst of rumors that Patterson was about to reveal information deemed highly important "to the voter" in the current campaign for governor.

There was no indication from Patterson headquarters, however, that the attorney general would sidestep the usual issues of school improvement, strong segregation laws, a better farm economy, and more money for the aged.

Pledges segregation—

Steelworkers give Faulkner ovation

Gubernatorial Candidate Jimmy Faulkner, who bore down hard for segregation and stressed his friendship for labor, was given a standing ovation by several hundred members of Local No. 1489, United Steelworkers last night at Ensley.

A representative group of Negroes was among those who heard Faulkner pledge that if he is elected governor segregation will be maintained in the schools and other institutions in Alabama.

"I HAVE ALWAYS been your friend," Faulkner told the labor group. "I will be your friend tomorrow and the next day. I voted against the right-to-work law and I voted against the Solomon Act. I thought they were anti-labor and I still think so."

Faulkner reiterated that he is the only candidate in the governor's race who employs union labor. He was introduced by John Tucker, Birmingham attorney. The gospel-singing Blackwoods Brothers, who are campaigning with Faulkner, performed briefly.

Several other candidates for various offices from Jefferson County who have been endorsed by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education also spoke.

Among them were Olin Brooks, Peter J. Darabaris, Jerry Walter Gwin, John I. McWhorter and Miss Nina Miglionico, candidates for Jefferson House seats; Mrs. David Roberts III, candidate for State Democratic Executive Committee; John H. Hagood, running for sheriff, and John A. Jenkins, aspirant for state senator. All thanked the steelworkers for labor's endorsement.

BEN F. GAGE, staff representative of the steelworkers and president of Jefferson County's COPE, presided.

Jenkins told them, "The working man wants what is right and when I am in the State Senate you are going to get that, as is every other citizen."

Mrs. Roberts declared, "The Democratic Party is the best for Alabama and for the South. Don't be fooled by those who are against you."

Miss Miglionico said, "I know the problems of Jefferson County and can serve you well. Alabama is the only state that does not have a woman in the legislature."

McWHORTER SAID, "We are a family fighting for unionism. I will vote for you. There are numerous proposals that will in no way be a burden to management, but will be beneficial to the working man."

Gwin said, "We've never had a legislative delegation favorable to labor. If I am elected, I will not vote for a single tax unless we get reapportionment."

Darabaris said, "I am for labor and the working man. I will either sponsor or support repeal of the right-to-work law."

Brooks said, "This is my second time to run for the Legislature and I intend to come out on top. I am against the right-to-work law and if you want me to, I'll introduce a bill to repeal it."

Hagood said, "I am a member of organized labor. I know labor wants only good government and that's what I'll give you. The time has come for labor to help select the sheriff in Jefferson County."

Wallace Fans To Hear Candidate Talk At Reeltown

Macon County supporters of Judge George C. Wallace are planning another out-of-town trip Saturday to hear their candidate when he speaks at Reeltown. Judge Wallace, campaigning in East Central Alabama, will speak at Reeltown at 1 p. m. Saturday.

Earlier this week Judge Wallace has been in Northwest Alabama, where newspaper stories reported him drawing crowds of 1,000 and upwards even in smaller communities.

Judge Wallace has been handicapped this week by that bugaboo of public speakers—laryngitis. In some of his appearances he has been forced to curtail his remarks.

Minnie Pearl, Grand Ole Opry star who is traveling with Wallace doubled in some appearances as a political speaker for Wallace after her entertainment period.

The Barbour County candidate, rated as one of the top-runners in the race for governor, will return to Macon County later in the campaign for a speaking engagement in Tuskegee. Date for this appearance will be announced later.

In addition to speaking at Reeltown, Judge Wallace will visit Tallassee at 2:30 Saturday and will wind up the day at Wetumpka at 7:30 p. m.

Negroes Seek Florence City Board Posts

FLORENCE (AP) — Negro voters Monday formally asked City Council for representation on the Board of Health, Recreation and Parks Commission and other city agencies.

They asked further for amendment of the city charter to allow election by districts.

The requests were included in a list of grievances presented by the Florence members of the Palmetto State Voters Assn. William Bennett, Negro attorney, represented the group at the council meeting.

The attorney read a three-page resolution that noted Negro residents paid city and county taxes yet had received little consideration for street and sidewalk paving and recreational facilities.

One of the major items the Negroes asked was a recreation center with playgrounds, tennis courts and a swimming pool. Florence as present has only a public pool for whites.

Bennett said after the session that the group will go before the county delegation with another list of requests and grievances.

Candidates Jab News, segregation issue

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

ALEXANDER CITY, Ala., April 17—Gubernatorial candidates jabbed at each other and took more pokes at the newspapers at a barbecue rally here—one of the biggest of the campaign—which attracted nine of other officeseekers.

Laurie Battle joined John Crommelin in assailing the press with Crommelin calling the other gubernatorial aspirants "pink tea segregationists."

All nine bore down hard for maintaining segregation.

THESE TWO, along with Jack Owen, John Patterson, George Wallace, Karl Harrison, the Rev. Billy Walker, Shearen Elebash and Ralph Price, addressed a turnout estimated at 8500 persons yesterday afternoon at the Aexander City Airport. Crowd estimates were made by State Sen. Broughton Lamberth and Probate Judge Jack Coley. The rally was sponsored by the Alexander City Chamber of Commerce.

While the nine gubernatorial hopefuls spoke here, A. W. Todd, Jimmy Faulkner, George Hawkins and the other candidates pushed vote drives elsewhere.

TODD, ADDRESSING a crowd of 3000 at Hamilton last night, moved a little closer to divulging a plan — soon to be announced—for curbing "constantly increasing" utility rates. The crowd estimate was made by Police Officer Vado Kivette of Hamilton.

Todd, who campaigned through Northwest Alabama yesterday, revealed his plan would require a constitutional amendment, which he said "I can guarantee will pass both the Legislature and the people, because it will prevent the big utilities, particularly telephone, gas and power companies, from constantly increasing rates."

FAULKNER, WHOSE campaign got another boost from the endorsement of Local No. 12149, United Mine Workers, District 50, consisting of workers at Newport Industries in his home town of Bay Minette, stressed his plan to aid education at Union Springs last night.

"Our teachers, college professors and educational employes are very much underpaid," said Faulkner, in pointing out that "every year we are losing some of our finest teachers to other states."

"To retain the fine corps of teachers we now have, and to attract more young men and women to the teaching profession, we must afford our teachers a fair return for their effort," he stressed. "This is one of the first things I intend to do when I am governor."

OWEN, PRESIDENT of the Public Service Commission, predicted his election as governor, telling the Alexander City rally crowd that the right-to-work law would be the turning point of the campaign.

Owen, who declared "I am the only candidate for governor openly working for preservation of the right-to-work law," warned:

"If the right-to-work law is repealed, it would stop the flow of new industry and business into Alabama. This would hurt everybody, but the first man it would hurt would be that man who's looking for a job."

JUDGE WALLACE, who placed Georgia Sen. Dick Russell in nomination for president in 1948 at the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia, cited the fact he had opposed "civil rights" measures in that convention.

And Wallace pointed to his fight against "anti-South measures" at the 1956 Democratic National Convention at Chicago when he served on the platform committee. He also pointed to his efforts in behalf of the textile industry.

The Clayton judge declared that the "Wallace anti-gambling bill, which was passed by the 1951 Legislature, is the only one sponsored by any candidate for governor that has driven any racketeers out of Alabama." He recalled how "numbers" and "bug" operators from Birmingham, Phenix City and other cities had converged on Montgomery and threatened him with violence for sponsoring this measure.

BATTLE, WHO DECLARED "I am going to revolutionize Alabama politics," carried his moral crusade" from Alexander City to Phenix City last night, where he repeated his prediction that he would "lead the ticket on May 6."

"There's nothing wrong with Alabama that a moral crusade and a political revolution won't cure," said Battle.

Battle, in rapping the press, said, "Some political writers over the state, who are sitting in their ivory towers, are going to have red faces the day after election. I haven't seen any of them attending political meetings over the state."

A reporter for The Montgomery Advertiser sat beside this reporter a few feet away from Battle as he spoke.

PATTERSON DESCRIBED the campaign as "a serious governor's race." He criticized the present administration and said the state is "under attack by forces outside Alabama."

Patterson, who spoke at Union Hill School near LaFayette last night, jabbed at his opponents, saying he was "rather surprised that we haven't heard more about the NAACP from the other candidates in this race. I would like to hear their opinions on this issue."

Patterson, with members of his staff, testified before the Macon County Grand Jury yesterday in connection with the Tuskegee boycott by Negroes. The attorney general obtained an injunction against Negroes boycotting Tuskegee stores and has charged they are violating the court order.

CROMMELIN, in lashing out at The Birmingham News and other newspapers, again whammed his opponents and referred to their supporters carrying banners in the crowd at Alexander City as "all you hired-helpers and hired yelpers." He also hit again at what he

called "the Communist-Jewish conspiracy to mongrelize the South."

Crommelin called Patterson "Fire-and-fall-back Patterson, who's always going to do something and never does. He was going to 'get' at the Gentle loan people, and now they're about to get him."

HARRISON, who had four campaign vehicles, including one truck loaded with ponies, which were later hitched to a wagon, said:

"I don't have a band and I don't have a plane. Somebody has to pay the price for such entertainment and it usually winds up being the man in the streets."

Patterson and Owen had hillbilly bands and Wallace had Minnie Pearl on hand to help entertain the crowd.

The Rev. Walker said he is running for governor on a "Christian platform," adding "I can get 90 per cent of the votes wherever I've been all over North Alabama. I'm going to South Alabama next."

Price told the crowd that "honest government is worth the price, and the right price is Shorty Price."

HAWKINS, campaigning in Mobile and Baldwin Counties, said that if he is elected governor he would remove some of the present department heads and appoint "qualified men and women who are loyal to a common sense policy for a better Alabama."

IN ANOTHER development, State Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa, who filibustered against the right-to-work law when it was passed in 1953, renewed his attack on it at Mobile. He asserted that "union busting" was the aim of principle embodied in the law.

Skidmore spoke to the annual convention of the Southern Assn. of Pulp and Paper Industry Unions at Mobile.

JUDGE WALLACE pushed his campaign to the coastal area, speaking today in Baldwin County while Hawkins continued to speak in Mobile and Baldwin.

BOTH BATTLE and Patterson were campaigning in Eastern Alabama, with Battle speaking today at Opelika, LaFayette and Lanett and Patterson at Auburn Opelika and other Lee County communities.

FAULKNER, campaigning with the gospel-singing Statesmen Quartet, who busied themselves during an off campaign day yesterday putting bumper stickers on cars, pushed his vote drive today to Rockford, Wadley, Roanoke, Wedowee, Heflin and Oxford.

OWEN, CAMPAIGNING with Shorty Sullivan and his Confederate Colonels, spoke today at Greenville, Camden, Monroeville, Frisco City and Jackson.

TODD, WITH gospel-singing Wally Fowler and the Sons of Song, swung down to the Wiregrass today, speaking at Enterprise, New Brocton, Pinckard, Midland City, Dothan, Headland, Ashford and Abbeville.

Engelhardt's Blast Stir[illegible]

A sudden outburst on the issues of segregation and labor legislation, Monday brought new interest into the quiet campaign for lieutenant governor.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon initiated the verbal exchange when he issued a statement questioning the segregation stands of two of his opponents—Sens. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham and E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa.

Engelhardt then turned to the labor issue, charging that Boutwell's position on the right-to-work law has changed "under political pressure."

The segregation measure Engelhardt referred to was an amendment to the education appropriation bill which specified that in the event a school was integrated then state funds would be cut off.

Both Boutwell and Skidmore voted against the amendment, which was tabled by the Senate.

Boutwell, in reply to Engelhardt's charge, said the Senate "acted very wisely" in tabling the amendment, because it was "unconstitutional and would have been useless."

He also said the amendment, as written, could have resulted in state funds being taken from all state schools, integrated or segregated.

Skidmore said he would not take issue with Englehardt without first referring to the Senate Journal, adding that he "didn't remember" how he voted on that amendment.

On the right-to-work question, Engelhardt said Boutwell "hid behind a pair" when the measure came up for a final vote and announced that if he had voted he would have opposed the measure.

"Under pressure of a political campaign Boutwell has changed his position and now says he is for the law," Engelhardt added.

Boutwell said Monday that at the time of the vote "labor conditions were stable and I was not convinced that the right-to-work bill was necessary.

Since its passage it has worked very successfully not only for the benefit of labor but for management," Boutwell added.

therefore see no reason for repeal. It has proven to be good law and I do not favor repealing it."

Battle Blasts Advertiser's Endorsement Of Wallace

By BOB INGRAM

Gubernatorial candidate Laurie C. Battle lashed out at The Montgomery Advertiser at a rally here Tuesday night, describing the paper's endorsement of George C. Wallace as "one of the most amazing things I've ever seen."

"For 12 years this newspaper has been fighting Folsom, but now it has taken another bold step by endorsing a Folsom campaign leader for governor," Battle declared.

"They say politics make strange bedfellows, but I never thought it would get this strange," he continued. "I can remember when this paper couldn't come out unless it had something in it criticizing Folsom, and now they endorse his first lieutenant for governor."

Battle's attack on The Advertiser brought a vigorous response from the crowd of about 150 persons seated in City Auditorium.

The attendance at the rally was not helped by the opening of the baseball season at Paterson Field.

The candidate took another poke at the same newspaper later in his speech when he recalled that an Advertiser political reporter had written that Battle only had "die-hard segregationists" supporting him.

"I agree with that entirely, and I might add that every person in Alabama is a die-hard segregationist," Battle said.

In addition to his attack on the press, Battle also fired several shots at the other candidates in the field.

Noting the empty seats in the auditorium, Battle declared he preferred the audience he had "to 600 or 700 people who came out to hear a band."

Battle has no entertainers stumping the state with him.

The former congressman promised a "political revolution" if he takes office as governor, and also declared that "the people of Alabama will help me in determining who my cabinet members will be.

VOICES CONFIDENCE

"I will not appoint one single cabinet member for purely political reasons," he said.

Battle also voiced confidence that he would be elected governor, and without a run-off.

"Irrespective of the reports you might read in the press, I know in my heart and mind that we are at the top of the heap," he said.

Earlier, several other speakers had mentioned the "strong silent vote" which will be cast in Battle's behalf.

Battle had a responsive audience which interrupted him with applause 16 times during his 37-minute address.

OTHER SPEAKERS

The candidate was introduced by State Rep. Sam C. Nettles Jr., of Wilcox County, who described Battle as "standing head and shoulders above all others" in the race for governor.

Also speaking were Fred Goad, Birmingham automobile dealer; Mrs. R. C. Gilmore, Birmingham housewife, and Henry Hudson, a Montgomery engineer. Seated on the stage were other Battle boosters including Hugh Ashurst, Montgomery druggist, and Warren Marshall, local lumberman.

Committeeman Demands

Negro Candidate Quiz

MONTGOMERY (AP)— A Negro who has filed to run in the May 6th Democratic primary should be questioned to see if he supports principles of the party in Alabama, says a member of the state Democratic Executive committee.

Atty. Frank J. Mizell Jr. of Montgomery sent a letter yesterday to Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall, chairman of the state committee, in which he criticized the judge for allowing a Negro candidate to qualify.

Explaining that he was aware of rulings by the U. S. Supreme Court which forbid barring a candidate because of his color, Mizell added:

"There is nothing to preclude the Democratic Party of Alabama from requiring a would-be candidate to subscribe to and uphold the philosophy and declared principles of our Democratic Party in Alabama."

Mizell's letter was prompted by the announcement of Perry L. Thompson, a Negro announcer for a Bessemer radio station, who filed his qualifying papers to seek nomination as litutenant governor with Mayhall last Friday.

Mayhall said Thompson, 48, a former prize fighter and owner of a public relations firm, submitted the $100 qualifying fee with the declaration of candidacy.

The Montgomery attorney suggested that the state party leader quiz Thompson as to his position on these principles of the Alabama Democratic Party:

"The Democratic Party of Alabama believes in the continuation and enforcement of all laws relating to racial segregation.

"The Democratic Party of Alabama believes that continued unremitting and total opposition should be made by all office holders elected by the Democratic voters of Alabama to defeat any and every effort to enact legislation contrary to the beliefs herein above states'

Mizell said Thompson should be asked whether he "will uphold and work for the principles of the party."

Thompson's answer would be important he said to determine whether he should be certified as a candidate in the primary.

Mizell paid tribute to Gessner T. McCorvey of Mobile, a former state committee chairman, for action he took several years ago under similar circumstances.

McCorvey returned papers and qualifying fee to a Negro who attempted to file qualification papers, he said.

Ala. Candidate Vows Continued Segregation

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — One among the number of hopefuls for the state's gubernatorial post, Jack Owens told a television audience last week that "when" he is elected governor, "I will take whatever steps are necessary to assure the continued separation of the races."

Owens was making his first bid for support in the Montgomery area. He told his viewing audiences:

"If necessary, I will dismiss the National Guard and then deputize them, along with every other white man in Alabama, as members of the highway patrol."

This last remark bespecks of a strategem which Owens says he will use if any attempt is made by the federal government to back up integration orders as was done in Little Rock.

Would dismiss guard—

Owen takes firm stand on segregation issue

BY FRED TAYLOR, News Staff Writer

A pattern to make certain that segregation is maintained in Alabama was outlined by Gubernatorial Candidate Jack Owen, who declared he would "deputize every white man in Alabama as a highway patrolman" to prevent integration of the races.

Owen said he would dismiss the National Guard to prevent President Eisenhower from federalizing it to take over control in the state.

Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, also projected a plan "to bring a flood of new industry to Alabama," which he said "would be the salvation of our state."

He said that, as governor, he would appoint "a full-time industrial agent, who would work directly under supervision of the governor, in each of Alabama's 67 counties."

Owen, commenting further on his plan to deputize all white men of Alabama as highway patrol to preserve segregation, said, "I feel certain they would be willing to serve without pay to do this."

OWEN, MAKING his second campaign for the govenorship, outlined his proposals on Sunday's WABT - WAPI "Alabama Press Conference," a public information program jointly sponsored by The Birmingham News.

And it became increasingly apparent that Owen, who pointed out that he has "a record on the segregation issue and am not just making promises," was emerging as very much a contender in the governor's race.

Owen also voiced the belief that Alabama's Supreme Court would uphold the Public Service Commission's action in turning down telephone rate hikes, which have totaled more than $22 million in the last two years.

THIS WOULD assure a refund averaging $35 for each telephone subscriber in the state. A Montgomery Circuit Court decision overruled the PSC refusal to grant the phone rate increase, and this was appealed by the commission to the high court.

Owen, in emphasizing tha segregation is the main issue in the governor's race, declared he not only would deputize every white man in Alabama as a highway patrolman" but "I would take every other step necessary to maintain segregation for the welfare of whites and Negroes."

In reiterating his stand for keeping the right-to-work law, Owen pointed out that "the right-to-work law doesn't say you have to belong to a union." He added that he does not believe the Legislature will repeal it.

"I DON'T BELIEVE a man should be forced to belong to a union to get a job any more than I believe he should be required to join a church or a civic club."

Owen said he is opposed to a labor "closed shop," citing the fact that the Taft-Hartley Law prohibits a "closed shop."

He added that "we should keep our good labor-management relations in Alabama to help insure that we will bring in more new industries and develop our state economically."

Owen said "I am a tool of no one," in declaring that "I have stood by labor, particularly the railroad man."

OWEN SAID that, if elected governor and the Legislature passed a bill abolishing Macon County, "I'd sign it in a minute." An amendment to the state constitution authorizing the Legislature to carve up or abolish Macon, where Negroes outnumber white persons nearly seven to one, was adopted overwhelmingly by the voters last Dec. 17.

Concerning financial backing in his campaign for governor, Owen said he would "not spend anything like $150,000 to $300,000" in making the race. He said no truck lines, utilities or other companies or groups are giving him financial support.

"IT'S AGAINST the law for anyone under my supervision (as public service commissioner) to contribute financially to my campaign," he added.

He said that various individuals, including some members of organized labor, were contributing to his campaign.

Owen said he is a "loyal Democrat," signed the loyalty oath willingly and believes in it.

He said he had won his fight to keep signs up designating waiting rooms for white persons and Negroes in bus and railroad stations and "I intend to keep those signs up."

OWEN SAID HE has "a great percentage" of followers of former Gov. Gordon Persons supporting him for governor and that he hoped Persons himself would support him. But he pointed out that Persons is running for probate judge of Montgomery County and apparently was taking no part in the governor's race.

He added that so far as he could determine, Gov. James E. Folsom was keeping hands off the governor's race.

Owen was questioned by Rex Thomas, Associated Press bureau chief at Montgomery, and this reporter. Charlie Davis, WABT-WAPI news editor, was moderator.

Patterson next to face panel

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, candidate for governor, will be a special guest on "Alabama Press Conference" next Sunday. Other candidates for governor will appear on this public information program prior to May 6 Democratic primary election.

11 Governor Candidates To Attend Geneva Rally

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sun 4-6-58

One of the largest political rallies of the 1958 Democratic Party campaign is scheduled for Geneva Thursday afternoon and night with at least 11 of the 14 candidates for governor expected to be on hand.

The event will be staged at Geneva Stadium starting at 2 p.m. at which time candidates for lesser state offices and local offices will have an opportunity to speak.

From 5 until 7 p.m. a recess will be taken in the speech-making for a barbecue, and at 7 p.m. the candidates for governor will speak.

A. R. Sylvester, publicity chairman for the rally being sponsored by the Geneva American Legion Post No. 59, reported Saturday that Rep. Karl Harrison of Columbiana became the 11th gubernatorial candidate to accept an invitation to be present.

Earlier, invitations had been accepted by Laurie Battle, John Crommelin, W. E. Dodd, Shearen Hilebash, Winston Gullatte, Jack Owen, John Patterson, A. W. Todd, Billy Walker and George Wallace.

The only candidates for governor who have not yet accepted invitations to attend are Jimmy Faulkner, George Hawkins and Shorty Price.

Most of the candidates who have entertainers traveling with them have indicated they will bring these groups along to provide music for the occasion.

The Geneva Legion post sponsored a similar rally in 1954 and a crowd of more than 3,000 attended. Legion officials are expecting twice that number at Thursday's rally.

The rally is being co-sponsored this year by the senior class of Geneva High School. Director of the event is Legion Commander Hugh Herring Jr.

2,000 Rebel Yells Greet Wallace Policy Declaration

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sun 4-6-58

WETUMPKA — Judge George C. Wallace, interrupted by rebel yells and frequent applause, told an enthusiastic crowd here Saturday night he would travel the nation after his nomination to bring industry to Alabama.

Speaking before a crowd of 2,000 to 2,500 people inside and outside the courthouse, Wallace said he would spend at least three months visiting other states in the nation in search of new industry.

A crowd estimated by Sheriff Lester Holley at 1,200 persons, packed the second floor courtroom here after they were driven inside by rain at 7:30 p.m. An equal number stood outside.

Declaring that he felt he was leading the field of 14 gubernatorial candidates, Wallace said he would devote no time to tearing down his various opponents. He said he would spend his energy on the promotion of a sound program of advancement for the state.

"I think a man should be elected on his record," he said.

Wallace followed his usual procedure of citing his past performance as a legislator, judge, and representative of the Alabama Democratic Party at various national functions.

"I was fighting against civil-rights 10 years ago before many knew what civil rights were," he said.

"If you kept up with events, you know that I led your fight against civil rights in the 1956 national convention," he said.

Turning to the question of education, the Clayton Circuit Court juge said he would preserve segregated schools and close them under the threat of integration by federal order.

"There is a great hue and cry in other parts of the nation that people of the South have not provided the type of education so necessary in this age of scientific need," he said.

"The worst thing that could happen is for the crowd in Washington to have anything to do with the education of a single student in Elmore County," he said.

He said about 35,000 persons now are being employed in new industries in the state, "brought here under provisions of the Wallace Act."

The Wallace Industrial Act provides for bonded support from a community in which a new industry wishes to locate. The money derived fro mbond sales is repaid over a period of years through rent from the incoming firm.

Sun 4-6-58

The judge received a hand when he declared, "No one in this state has a monoply on the fight against crime and racketeering."

ANTI-GAMBLING ACT

He cited his sponsorship of the Wallace Anti - Gambling Act passed by the legislature in 1951, as proof of what he called his longstanding fight against crime.

Wallace said he either had been, "or will be," endorsed by nearly every weekly newspaper in north Alabama. The endorsement would come as a result of the many poultry processing plants erected under provisions of the Wallace Industrial Act, he said.

"No candidate in this race can say his name is on a single bill or proceeding that brings such industry in Alabama," he declared.

In explaining his threat to "jail any FBI agent who asked for a jury box in my district," Wallace said he felt the "executive branch of the federal government cannot swallow up the judicial branch.

He said he would repeat his statement of several months ago and if the United States Attorney General should send investigating agents into his circuit for that purpose, "We'll have them singing that song so familiar to all you people in Wetumpka—'I'm In The Jailhouse Now'," he said.

On the race question, Wallace said he had always treated everyone fairly in his courts and would continue to do so as governor, regardless of their race or color."

WANTS NO MEDDLING

He said he wanted no meddling in the school integration issue, "because we'll decide ourselves what is best—keep peace, keep a segregated school system, and move forward to get the things Alabama needs."

The Wallace rally originally was planned as an outside event. Musicians with their public address systems and cameramen were set up for operation on the steps of the courthouse here when rain started to fall.

It took about 10 minutes for the crowd to move through the courthouse lobby and station themselves in the second floor courtroom.

Welcoming the throng as it moved up the steps was Grand Ole Opry star Minnie Pearl. She also introduced the judge for his speech.

Wallace will spend Easter with his family in Clayton.

RALLY ON CAPITOL STEPS

Patterson Swings Governor Campaign Into Montgomery

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat 4-19-58

Atty. Gen. John Patterson brings his campaign for governor into Montgomery for the first time Saturday with a rally scheduled for the Capitol steps.

The rally will begin at 7:30 p.m. with entertainment to be provided by Rebe Gosdin and his Sunny Valley Boys.

Spotlight on POLITICS

Earlier in the week a spokesman for the Patterson forces announced that the attorney general would identify by name the candidates in the race who are receiving financial assisatance from organized racketeers" but this announcement was later rescinded as a misunderstanding.

This will be but the second rally held in Montgomery during the current campaign by a gubernatorial candidate. Earlier, Judge George Wallace staged a rally at City Auditorium.

Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd dipped into Baldwin County Friday, the home county of Jimmy Faulkner, where he pledged to work for the development of the Gulf Coast and Mobile Bay areas.

Todd promised a free route in and out of Mobile, hitting on a hot Baldwin County issue. A toll fee is charged for the use of Bankhead Tunnel, although the tunnel has already been paid for. The proceeds of the fee now go for public improvements in Mobile.

Montgomery Ala

While Todd was in Faulkner territory, Faulkner was even bolder—he stumped in the hometowns of three opponents. He spoke in Pel City, Columbiana nd Centreville during a busy 11-stop day.

Pell City is the hometown of the Rev. Billy Walker, Karl and Jack Owen calls Centreville home.

Patterson, before coming to Montgomery, stumped Etowah County Friday; George Wallace and Jack Owen joined Todd in the Mobile-Baldwin area, and Karl Harrison was in Montgomery where he addressed a meting of the Alabama Medical Assn.

Faulkner Brings Campaign Into County Tomorrow

Jimmy Faulkner brings his stumping campaign for governor into Montgomery County Tuesday with seven appearances scheduled during the day.

Accompanied by the Statesmen Quartet, Faulkner will start his whirlwind tour at Phillips Super Market in Ramer at 9:30 a.m. At 11 a.m. he will be at Cloverland Shopping Center and at 11:45 a.m. will speak at the Capital Stockyards.

FAULKNER

During the afternoon Faulkner will be at Normandale Shopping Ctr. at 2 p.m., Eastbrook at 3:15 p.m., Chisholm at 4:30 p.m. and West End at 5:30 p.m.

Faulkner will conclude his busy day in Prattville Tuesday night with a rally at the courthouse at 7:30 p.m.

This will be Faulkner's first stump tour of the county during the 1958 campaign for governor.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson announced Monday he too would move into Montgomery this week.

Patterson will deliver a major campaign speech from the steps of the Capitol Saturday at 7:30 p.m. He said Monday he would "clearly and unequivocably" identify in his Montgomery speech the "corrupt, criminal and organized groups" who are opposing his candidacy and the candidates receiving the money and support of such groups.

Speaking in Luverne Monday, Patterson enlivened the governor's race with a charge that gangsters have been making threatening telephone calls to his campaign workers.

Patterson said such calls included some made to his campaign headquarters.

Recalling that his father, the late Albert L. Patterson, was elected attorney general in 1954 on a promise to clean up the state, Patterson said Monday "I am warning these people again to get out of this state at once."

"Otherwise, they will be inmates in our state prisons for a long time," Patterson warned.

Patterson will be stumping in south Alabama Tuesday, with appearances scheduled in Atmore, Flomaton, Evergreen, McKenzie, Georgiana and Greenville.

Another leading candidate for governor, Judge George C. Wallace, moves into this area Tuesday. Wallace, after weeks of stumping in north Alabama, will tour the Chattahoochee Valley Tuesday with stump speeches set at Lanett, Langdale, Fairfax, LaFayette, Opelika and Auburn.

Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd will be in the Tennessee Valley area Tuesday, stumping throughout Madison County.

Rep. George C. Hawkins of Gadsden will continue his campaign in the Birmingham area Tuesday. He will remain in that vicinity until Thursday when he flies to Mobile for a day of stumping in the Port City.

Laurie Battle will deliver a campaign address at a rally in Speake community in west Alabama. Battle will appear at a rally in Alexander City Wednesday afternoon, and another rally is scheduled in his behalf Wednesday night in Phenix City.

Thursday he will stump in Opelika, Lanett and LaFayette, and Saturday a rally is scheduled in his behalf at DeBardeleben Park in Bessemer.

CANDIDATES STEP UP DRIVE GOING INTO HOME STRETCH

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd has promised to reveal a plan next week aimed at curbing what he called "the constant increases" in public utility rates in Alabama.

The gubernatorial candidate told North Alabama audiences Tuesday many of the rates would be reduced under his program.

The plan will apply particularly to telephone, gas and power rates, he continued.

Laurie Battle predicted victory, saying "political prognosticators over the state who have been sitting in their ivory towers . . . are going to have red faces the day after the election."

State Rep. George Hawkins promised Tuesday that if elected governor he will push for a substitute for Alabama's right-to-work law.

As a proposed substitute for the present legislation, Hawkins outlined a five- point "industrial peace act" which he said would:

"1. Clearly define and set out unfair labor practices.

"2. Create an Alabama labor relations board with powers to hear and determine charges of unfair labor practices filed against labor organizations or employers. This board would have authority to prohibit unfair labor practices and require parties to comply with the law.

"3. This board would have the duty to attempt to voluntary adjustment of labor disputes.

"4. The board would be authorized to conduct elections among employes to let them determine by secret ballot whether or not any labor organization should represent them.

"5. Board rulings could be appealed by parties to Alabama state courts."

Edward J. Azar of Montgomery a spokesman for John Patterson, said Tuesday the attorney general will "be more specific about his opposition" in a speech at Montgomery Saturday night.

However, Azar added, Patterson "doesn't intend to call any candidate by name" in connection with his charges that he is being opposed by what he called corrupt and criminal groups.

Jimmy Faulkner campaigned in the Montgomery area Tuesday.

The Bay Minette publisher criticized what he called "discriminatory freight rates" on shipping cattle out of the state. If elected, he promised to give Alabama cattlemen his full support.

Circuit Judge George Wallace promised efforts to protect the textile industry during speeches at Opelika and Fairfax Tuesday.

Campaigning in East Alabama and the Chattahoochee River Valley, Wallace pledged at Auburn to work to regain full accreditation for the School of Engineering at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Judge Jones' Defeat Sought By NAACP, Attorney Charges

A Montgomery attorney Friday night charged in a television broadcast that the NAACP had rather defeat Judge Walter B. Jones for reelection to circuit judge than any other dozen public officials in the entire South.

The charge was made by John Harris, partner in the law firm of Hill, Hill, Whiting, Harris and Pilcher, speaking in behalf of Judge Jones' candidacy.

Harris said that the NAACP "with unlimited finances" "has a sworn "vengenance against Jones and is making every concerted effort to defeat him in this campaign."

The attorney in a 30-minute address added that "perilous times lie ahead for the people of Montgomery and grave problems will arise. The NAACP and its local counterpart, the Montgomery Improvement Assn., will leave no stone unturned to bring about integration in our public schools, our public parks, our public playgrounds, public swimming pools, in all social activities and all recreational activities, in our hotels, in our cafes and restaurants, and our theaters."

"They do not intend to stop with the accomplishment of these goals. It is their aim and purpose to destroy all laws prohibiting racial intermarriage, and thus bring about mongrelization, total amalgamation of the races. They intend to destroy the white race if they can. I have in my possession documentary proof that those are their objectives," he declared.

The attorney said the campaign of the NAACP against Jones was started because Judge Jones fined the Negro organization $100,000 for contempt of court because of Jones' widely known stand on segregation legal mat-

ters, and because of the famous article by Jones entitled "I Speak For the White Race."

Further, Harris said that the people who are opposing Jones in this campaign are a "small group of disgruntled and disappointed men."

He charged that chief backers and supporters of Jones' opponents are Dave Birmingham and Lea Harris.

Discussing rates of public utilities, Harris said:

"Judge Jones' opponent knows, or as a lawyer should know, that every rate fixing case that has been appealed from the Circuit Court of Montgomery County to the Supreme Court has been affirmed on its merits except one case which is now pending in the Supreme Court.

"The pending case in the Supreme Court is the only rate fixing case that has been decided by Judge Jones since 1949."

On the segregation issue, Harris said:

"The NAACP knows that Judge Jones stands four square against their objectives, their aims, and their purposes. Judge Jones has taken his stand, and all white people who believe in complete separation of the races should answer the clarion call and join with Judge Jones in saying 'They shall not pass!' Judge Jones has been weighed in the balance and found not wanting.

"We cannot, we must not, we dare not entrust the powers of the great office Judge Jones now holds into untried, unknown and incapable hands. Even today, the NAACP speaking through Roy Wilkins, the NAACP secretary in New York, is urging the secretary of war to make the holders of the federal bayonets in Little Rock use their bayonets more effectively to continue the integration of that school.

"When the winds of political sophistry and intrigue threaten to tear from her moorings the ship of state and the beating waves of impatient change would bear it out to the unknown deep it is the voice of the judge speaking here in the Cradle of the Confederacy that must bid the winds and the waves peace be still."

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE JIMMY FAULKNER AT NORMANDALE
Made Seven Stops In County Tuesday, Ended Day With Prattville Talk

Faulkner Swings Tour Here With 7 Gruelling Appearances

By BOB INGRAM

Gubernatorial candidate Jimmy Faulkner made an impressive stump tour of Montgomery County Tuesday, speaking to an estimated 2,000 people during a gruelling day of seven appearances in widely scattered sections.

Overcast skies and intermittent rain failed to discourage Faulkner or his well-oiled and enthusiastic local organization. The tour went off like clockwork from its start in Ramer at 9:30 a.m. until its conclusion in West End at 5:30 p.m.

It was the arm-waving, shouting Faulkner who stumped Montgomery Tuesday and this approach earned him good response at all his stump stops.

Accompanying Faulkner was the Statesman Quartet, who applied bumper stickers as well as singing. They excelled at both.

Following the opening appearance at Ramer, where some 100 people stood in a drizzling rain to hear Faulkner, the candidate moved to Cloverland Shopping Center where he had one of his largest crowds.

The final pre-noon stop was at the Capital Stockyards where a cattle auction was interruped to allow Faulkner to speak briefly.

During the afternoon session Faulkner spoke at Normandale Shopping Center, Eastbrook Shopping Center, Chisholm and West End.

Faulkner had his best turnout at Normandale, where more than 500 persons stood under the arcade to hear the candidate and the quartet.

The Statesman did a remarkable job on the crowd at Normandale with their swing - time gospel singing. The musical climax came when most of the crowd joined in singing "He's Got The Whole World In His Hands," a gospel favorite.

At Eastbrook Faulkner unleashed a fierce dig at one of his opponents, a spur-of-the-moment remark which was not in the script.

At the height of his address, a group of teen-agers drove noisily by in a "Model-A" of doubtful vintage, the vehicle gaily decorated with "Win With Wallace" stickers.

Faulkner paused momentarily, then commented:

"The people of Alabama have been very kind to me in this campaign and it's very seldom that I have any trash around my feet."

WINCED AT REMARK

Even a few Faulkner fans winced at that remark.

Faulkner continued to use the almost identical speech he has delivered throughout the campaign, vowing that "white boys and girls ain't going to school with colored boys and girls."

He also scored well in recalling his 1954 campaign, observing that the competition "ain't nearly so rough this time."

At Cloverland the Faulkner gathering resembled a meeting of Gov. James E. Folsom's cabinet, what with the crowd including Civil Defense Director Pitt Maner, Asst. CD Director Paul Brunson, Conservation Director Bill Drainkard, Docks Director Knox McRae and Selective Service Director Jimmy Jones.

Faulkner's Montgomery organization was at its best throughout the day, with perhaps 75 to 100 hearing the candidate at all seven sites.

Following the Faulkner bandwagon were Earl James, county chairman for Faulkner; Warren Reese, Max Baum, C. T. Fitzpatrick, Bibb Folmar, Ed Taylor, Revenue Board Chairman Tom Jones and Commissioner Chappell Gray (both giving out Faulkner buttons), Chris Sherlock, Bob Fain, John Drinkard, Tyre Russell, Haygood Paterson, I. Berman, Henry Altheimer, L. B. Sullivan, Pleas Looney, Francis Kohn, Sonny Paterson, John Boswell, C. M. Sellers, Earl Shelton;

Paul Shelton, Billie Parker, Churchill Marks, Bob Hodgson, John C. Tyson III, John Pemberton, Knight Berman, Claude Wampold Jr., Jimmie Fenton, Russell Cole, Neal Cole, Parker Gray, Clyde Royal, Bill Milligan, Dr. A. D. Cole, Ollie Mount, Addie Mosely, Jimmy Rushing and Ernest Russell.

In addition a number of Montgomery women working in Faulkner headquarters here also made the seven-stop swing.

A number of local candidates for public office took advantage of the Faulkner crowds to do some campaigning of their own. Included in this group were Reps. Joe Goodwyn and Joe Dawkins; Ed Brown (candidate for Senate), Ernest Gossett (sheriff candidate), Harold McGlynn (probate judge candidate), and three candidates for the House — Bill Cleghorn, Leon Clardy and Ramon Farnell.

Chief Executives Of Alabama

ALABAMIANS should not make an easy-going approach to the May ballot. It is not just a chief executive, or governor, that is to be chosen, but a number of independent officials of enormous powers.

Consider the lieutenant governor. The measure of his importance lies in the provision that he shall become governor in the event of a vacancy caused by death, incapacity or disqualification. He presides over the State Senate and appoints the members of the all-important committees. If, as we have seen, a governor turns out to be a lemon or goes into a spin, a lieutenant governor possessing personal prestige and knowledge of politics can do a great deal to stabilize the situation.

The attorney general is also entirely independent of the governor made so as a safeguard by the authors of the Constitution who were skeptical or even cynical about the trustworthiness of men possessing the powers of a governor. The attorney general can be either a lackey or an adversary of the governor. Or, if the right man is chosen, he can be a man of proper independence, neither ally nor adversary, who deals with the administration at arm's length. A man indifferent to graft or one given to rash acts should not be entrusted with the large powers of this office.

The state auditor, endowed by the Constitution with appointing powers in the case of county boards of registrars, can wield much control over the qualification of new voters.

The state superintendent of education is the central figure in the expenditure of millions for education and the methods of classroom instruction. Some first-rate men have held this office in the past and have contributed mightily to the advancement of Alabama. Such a one is needed now as before.

In choosing legislators, citizens are more sensitive to the need of a fish-eye examination of the candidates when they consider that these men will make not only state laws, but in many cases laws governing their counties and cities through "local legislation."

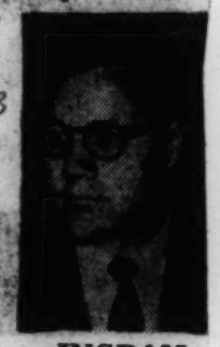
It requires civic energy to become informed about so many candidates, with whom a majority of voters never get to shake hands. But failure to become informed about the candidates is what produces the invariable bumper crop of lemons.

Voting Records Of Five Candidates

34 a (2) 1958 a

By Bob Ingram

IN THE FIELD of 14 candidates for governor are five men who at one time or another served in the Alabama Legislature. And their very action is reflected in the hated House and Senate Journals, bulky volumes which have driven many a man to an early political grave. Advertiser P.S.B



INGRAM

The five candidates who have legislative records are Karl Harrison (12 years), George Hawkins (8 years), George Wallace (6 years), Jimmy Faulkner (4 years) and A. W. Todd (4 years). Jan 3 - 30 - 57

Only in one regular session, however, did the terms of all five overlap. In the first regular session of Gov. Gordon Persons' administration in 1951, Faulkner and Todd were Senate colleagues while Harrison, Hawkins and Wallace all occupied seats in the House.

And the journals of this session make an interesting comparison as to how these men voted on the same issues at approximately the same time. Montgomery, Ala.

The voting records submitted here reflect only the major issues of the 1951 session, and how the five would-be governors voted.

Wallace Opposed $3 Tag

ONE OF GOV. Gordon Persons' main campagin promises in the 1950 primary was to slash the price of automobile tags to $3, and legislation to carry out this promise was introduced early in the '51 regular session.

The record shows that four of the candidates voted for the measure, one against. The lone objector was George C. Wallace, then a representative from Barbour County. Harrison, Hawkins, Faulkner and Todd supported the bill.

A little bill, which touched off a major controversy still raging, was a proposal which would prohibit retailers from selling cigarettes below a fixed price.

Many grocery and drug stores had drastically reduced the price of cigarettes as a "loss leader," in an effort to attract customers, and it was this practice which certain groups sought to outlaw.

The legislative journals show that the Unfair Cigarette Sales Act resulted in a wholesale exodus of lawmakers to the cabbage patch. In fact Hawkins was the only man of the five in question to vote on the bill.

Neither Faulkner nor Todd voted, although the Senate Journal indicated they were both present. The same route was followed by Harrison and Wallace. They too were present, but sat on their hands when the vote was taken.

All five men got together a couple of times on major bills. The quintet went down the line together in support of a bill taking the State Docks out from under the direct control of the governor and turning the reins over to the board.

They also agreed on the $25,000,000 road bond issue which came up during the '51 session.

The Relative Responsibility Law

PROBABLY the most politically significant vote of the entire session was on the extremely unpopular Relative Responsibility Law which was enacted. This law required relatives of needy persons to contribute to their support rather than making them wards of the state.

On paper the proposal must have looked good, as it passed both Houses by a substantial margin. But in practice the law did not work. The needy old folks, perhaps justifiably, resented being compelled to beg for aid from their relatives, and, in turn, the relatives resented being told they had to contribute to the support of their needy kin.

Probably no law enacted in Alabama in recent years was more universally unpopular. Much of Gov. Folsom's support in 1954 came from his promise to repeal the Relative Responsibility Law.

The legislative journals show that only two of the candidates for governor voted against the bill. They were Wallace and Hawkins, and each of them consistently voted against it at every opportunity.

Jimmy Faulkner and Karl Harrison voted for the Relative Responsibility Law. Harrison had the opportunity to confess his sins in a 1955 special session when he voted to repeal the law after admitting on the House floor that it hadn't worked.

The fifth candidate, Todd, did not vote on the bill. He was in the Senate chamber when it came up for a vote but did not answer when the roll was called for the passage of the bill.

Farm Bills

THREE other measures which came up in 1951 of considerable Importance to Alabama farmers brought an unusual vote from stuffs, fungicides, and insecticides from the state's three per cent he five candidates. The bills in question proposed to exempt feed sales tax. These measures won the unqualified support of Faulkner, Harrison and Wallace. But Todd, who today is running as the farmer's friend, did not act that way in 1951.

Todd was present when each bill passed in the Senate, but he did not vote on any of them.

'Advertising,' Not A Contribution

SEVERAL candidates for governor have come up with a new gimmick this spring which is being used effectively in raising campaign funds.

One of the major handicaps in the past has been that such donations were not deductible for income tax purposes. This meant that the man who tossed $5,000 in the pot for his favorite choice was not only out that much, but had to pay income taxes on the full amount.

But this expensive problem has apparently been solved, or so the collectors are claiming privately. It will be up to the revenue boys to prove otherwise.

The collection plan is briefly this: When a contribution is made, the donor is given a receipt from the advertising agency handling the candidate's campaign, the receipt indicating the money went for public relations in behalf of the contributor. Public relations expenses are deductible.

This means a contributor in a high income bracket — and only those in such brackets can afford to make sizable contributions — will be able to save in taxes a substantial portion of the original donation.

It's a clever approach which has appealed to a lot of contributors. It not only saves them some cash, but the investment could be more rewarding if they bet on the right horse.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR RACE

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Vital Post Attr acts Five Candid ates

Aug 4-7-58

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(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of articles concerning the races for state office other than governor. The purpose of this series is to acquaint readers of The Advertiser with the candidates, their background, and their duties in the event they are elected.)

By BOB INGRAM

The frequently overlooked race for lieutenant governor has come into its own in 1958.

In the past the campaign for this high state office has been lost in the shadows, with voter interest centered on the campaigns for governor and attorney general.

BUTLER

One reason for the new-found interest in the scrap for lieutenant governor has been that in '58 it has attracted a field which includes several widely known political figures.

Another reason is the tremendous influence which goes with this office was brought sharply in focus during the 1957 regular session of the Legislature.

But it has been personalities, rather than the power of the position, which has aroused the voter attention.

In the race are three members of the State Senate, a former member of the House, and a segregation leader from Birmingham. Earlier, a Negro candidate had qualified for this race but withdrew.

The Senate colleagues who aspire to become lieutenant governor are Sens. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, Sam Engelhardt of Shorter and E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa.

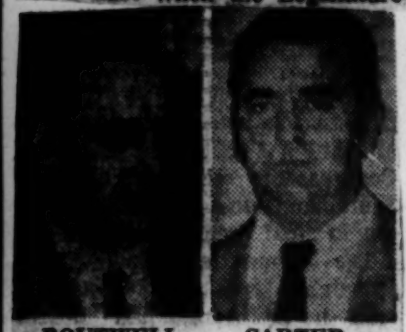
In addition, former Rep. R. T. (Bob) Butler of Clay, now a Montgomery resident, is a candidate as is Asa (Ace) Carter, one-time head of the North Alabama Citizens' Council.

ENGELHARDT SKIDMORE

PRESIDES OVER SENATE

The office they seek is not a full-time job under normal circumstances, nor does it carry a fixed salary. Instead, the lieu-

lieutenant governor merely presides over all sessions of the State Senate, and receives the same compensation of all legislators—$30 a day. When the Legislature



BOUTWELL CARTER

is not in session he has no duties and receives no pay.

However, in the role of presiding officer of the Senate the lieutenant governor has vast authority. The rulings he makes, the men he recognizes, can and frequently does go a long way toward determining which legislation is passed and which is killed.

The lieutenant governor also has the vital responsibility of appointing members of the various Senate committees.

And finally, the man the voters elect to the office could conceivably become governor. In the event the office of governor is vacated, either through death, incapacity or impeachment, the vacancy is filled by the lieutenant governor.

The alphabetical order, here is a biographical sketch of the candidates for lieutenant governor in the May 6 primary:

BOUTWELL — Born in Montgomery, Boutwell moved to Greenville at a young age. He was educated in the public schools there and upon his graduation from Greenville High he enrolled at the University of Alabama where he received his law degree in 1928. Boutwell opened private practice in Birmingham the same year where he has since remained. He was elected to the State Senate in 1946, re-elected in 1950 and again in 1954. He served as Gov. Persons floor leader in the Senate for the 1951-53 sessions. Boutwell was chairman of a special interim committee on segregation legislation, and helped draw up the measures enacted into law to maintain racial separation in the public schools.

BUTLER — Born June 18, 1907, in Jackson County, Butler later moved to Montgomery where he was graduated from Sidney Lanier High School. Butler earned a B.S. degree from Auburn in 1930, and a Master's degree two years later from the same institution. He taught school in Clay County for a number of years, and also served as president of the Bemiston town council. He was elected to the House in 1950 from Clay, and in 1955 became superintendent of the Masonic Home here.

CARTER — Now employed by a dry cleaning firm in Birmingham, the 33-year-old Carter was a one-time head of the Alabama White Citizens' Council, which claimed 10,000 members in the Birmingham-Anniston area. He was born in Calhoun County and served in the Navy during World War II. He first drew attention as an outspoken segregationist when working as a radio announcer in Birmingham. Carter was an unsuccessful candidate for the Birmingham City Commission, and earlier, he initiated a move to impeach Gov. James E. Folsom.

ENGELHARDT — Born March 21, 1914, in Montgomery, Sen. Engelhardt received his early education in public schools here and in nearby Shorter where his family moved while he was still a child. He later attended Washington and Lee University in Washington, D. C. A farmer, merchant and ginner, Engelhardt was elected to the House from Macon in 1950 on a five-word platform: "I believe in white supremacy." He was elected to the Senate in 1954 where he continued to be one of the more outspoken supporters of segregation legislation. Engelhardt sponsored a bill to gerrymander Negro voters out of Tuskegee and also conceived the proposal to abolish Negro-dominated Macon County. From 1955 until early this year Engelhardt was executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens' Council.

SKIDMORE — Born Nov. 16, 1909 in Abbeville, S.C., Skidmore moved to this state at a young age. He was educated in the public schools of Alabama and upon earning his law degree began his practice in Tuscaloosa. He was elected to the Senate in 1950 and reelected in 1954 from Tuscaloosa County. He won wide publicity last year when he conducted a long but futile filibuster in support of legislation proposing to raise the corporate income tax, with the proceeds earmarked for education. Skidmore was recently appointed to the State Board of Education by Gov. Folsom.

Fireworks Explode In 3-Man Battle

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ATTORNEY GENERAL RACE HOTTEST OF YEAR

(Editor's Note: This is another in a series of articles on the campaigns for state office other than governor. The purpose of this series is to acquaint readers of The Advertiser with the candidates, their backgrounds, and the duties of the office they seek.)

By BOB INGRAM

The voters of Alabama today are perhaps more familiar with the duties and responsibilities of the attorney general than with any other state office except governor.

Only in recent years has this been true, and it was a tragic event which first aroused interest in this office.

The assassination of Atty. Gen. Nominee Albert L. Patterson in 1954 projected the office into public limelight, and it has remained there since.

Certainly the three-man battle for the office this spring has done little to lessen interest in the office—this campaign has produced more fireworks than any other 1958 state campaign.

The attorney general of Alabama is the highest legal officer in the state. He is, in fact, the state's attorney. In any court action involving the state, either in the form of an individual state official or a state department, it is the attorney general's duty to serve as legal counsel.

GALLION McKAY FLOWERS

His legal responsibilities are so great that the office holder has in his employ a number of assistant attorneys general, many of them permanently assigned to the various state departments. But all are responsible to the attorney general.

In addition to representing the state and its officials in courts throughout the state and nation, the attorney general is authorized to interpret the law in advisory rulings.

These rulings are by no means final, as the constitutionality and intent of the law still rests with the judiciary. But a ruling of the attorney general does provide protection for office holders.

If the attorney general rules on a law the official involved may proceed to carry out that law, even though it may later be held invalid by the courts. In such an event, the official is protected from prosecution.

In addition to his many and important legal responsibilities the attorney general by law is a member of a number of key boards and commissions. He is also State Securities Commissioner, and in this capacity determines what stocks and securities can be sold in the state and who can sell them.

The responsibilities of this office have increased tremendously

(Continued From Page 1)

in recent years due to the U.S. Supreme Court's school segregation decision. The attorney general, perhaps more than any other state official, will be called on to lead the legal fight aimed at preserving segregation.

The candidates for the office in the May primary are State Sen. Richmond Flowers, former Chief Asst. Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. Here is a biographical sketch on the candidates:

FLOWERS — A native of Dothan, Flowers was born on the day World War I ended—Nov. 11, 1918. He was educated in the public schools of Dothan, attended Auburn three years (1936-39) then enrolled at the University of Alabama Law School. His education was interrupted by four years' service with the U.S. Army Medical Corps, being discharged as a captain in 1946. He received his law degree in 1948. Flowers has devoted most of his time to the insurance business in Dothan. He was elected to the Senate in 1954 where he became one of Gov. Folsom's leaders in the upper house. He helped organize the Alabama General Insurance Co. here, a company which he served as president until it went into receivership last November. This is his first race for a state office.

GALLION—Born 45 years ago in Montgomery, Gallion was educated in the public schools of Birmingham and the University of Alabama. He served in the United States Marine Corps during World War II, seeing extensive combat duty and being awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in combat. He joined the attorney general's department in 1946 and in 1954 was an unsuccessful candidate for that office. He became chief assistant attorney general in 1955, a post he held until his resignation last December to begin his campaign for office.

McKAY—Born in Clay County, McKay will be 37 years old late this month. After graduation from Ashland High School where he was valedictorian, McKay enrolled at the University of Alabama. His college training was interrupted by service with the Army Air Corps, where he flew 27 combat missions in the Pacific as a bomber navigator. He received his law degree in 1946 and opened his practice in Sylacauga. McKay was elected to the House in 1954, and in 1955 sponsored the noted "Nullification Resolution." In the '56 primary he administered a crushing defeat to Gov. Folsom in the race for Democratic National Committeeman.

Down The Way

MOBILE, ALA.

WHEREUPON the candidates for governor, less Jimmy Faulkner, assumed the position on a stump mounted in the ballroom of the Admiral Semmes Hotel before about 450 delegates to the convention of the Alabama League of Municipalities.

Each had 10 minutes to talk about that time "when I'm your governor up there in Montgomery." This vision of January-to-come is extraordinarily firm and substantial in the minds of the candidates after they have said it a hundred or so times.

Running for governor is a strain to tax the wind and limb of a Percheron. Almost to the man, the candidates appeared flushed, way-weary and slack-jawed, except when ingesting the benzedrine of their 10 minutes on stage.

They poured the soup alphabetically:

LAURIE BATTLE—Battle is one campaign behind. Which is to say he is now doing what he did not do in his 1954 campaign against Senator John Sparkman. He specialized in the race issue, including a pilgrimage to Little Rock.

JOHN CROMMELIN — Here they had the Admiral of the Ocean Sea, ashore and yet awash. Crommelin, a man who has blue eyes that are at once icy and fiery, has what is perhaps a finer stage presence than the other candidates. He speaks well from the hatch set below his flat-topped sneer.

He beaned Atty. Gen. John Patterson for acquiring an interest in a small loan firm of the kind he was crusading against.

Thence to what he calls the "communist-Jewish conspiracy," which he said had already ensnared the newspapers.

The Admiral referred first to *The Birmingham News*, saying that it was owned by Samuel Newhouse and Herbert Lehman. He called Lehman an "Eskimo," his standard word for Jew.

But that was a gentle introduction to his references to *The Montgomery Advertiser* and the author of this dispatch.

"The newspaper situation in Montgomery," said Crommelin, "is serious. In 1950 I put Aubrey Williams and Grover Hall in bed together. Now I've caught Grover Hall right in the middle of it."

Crommelin referred to the editor's former connection with the American Civil Liberties Union (which was announced at the time in *The Advertiser* under a two-column head). He said that Earl Browder, the communist leader, had said the Union was a "transmission belt for the Communist Party."

"Hall is after a Jewitzer Prize," Crommelin said. "His father won one once for fighting the Klan."

Of the whole, Crommelin said that "Alabama is a proving ground for these rats."

He disclosed that in the case of Buford Boone, a Tuscaloosa publisher, he had had him under surveillance since 1946.

Crommelin also denounced Minnie Pearl.

SHEAREN ELEBASH—He did a take-off on the other candidates to fine effect. But he couldn't stay the course and his last word was solemnly intoned: "Rise up, O men of God, and have done with lesser things."

KARL HARRISON—This is the country lawyer from Columbiana in Shelby. He is a gentle, genteel, wonderfully agreeable fellow who picked an odd time to run and did so late.

GEORGE HAWKINS — Hawkins, a Gadsden labor lawyer, made one of the more substantial presentations of a program, briskly and with characteristic candor. His idea for maintaining school segregation was the soundest and most realistic expressed — lot of new school buildings, for white and black in "strategic locations."

JACK OWEN—He is the most indefinite and least inspired personality among the candidates.

JOHN PATTERSON—"I'm not a politician," said Patterson. All the candidates beside him at the table and all the mayors and commissioners in his audience are politicians. He did not take advantage of the opportunity provided by Crommelin to explain about his equity in a small loan firm. Nor did he tell how he was going to raise $32,000,000 necessary to provide $75 pensions for old folks. He talked about his rulings in municipal law.

SHORTY PRICE—His presence in the race for governor of Alabama is an obscenity amid what ought to be the grave rites of the temple. Nevertheless, he convulsed his audience, including your correspondent, with his delightful vulgarities. He made much of the fact that he is the same height as Napoleon—five feet even—("All my folks are lowdown.").

"Well," piped Shorty, "I never heard no kick about Napoleon from Josephine or none of them other *mademoiselles*."

The ballroom thundered with laughter until all eyes were purging the water of belly laughter. Amid this tribute to his clowning prowess, Shorty wheeled upon a fellow candidate and wailed: "I didn't come down here to take the place of Shearen Elebash."

Down came the house again.

ARVIL TODD—Todd was brief, factual and restrained. He is by nature and record the opposite of this. Nevertheless he so presented himself on this occasion, a plausible figure.

BILL WALKER—He's a preacher in quest of a congregation of 3,000,000.

GEORGE WALLACE — This convention of one of the powerful factions in Alabama politics was in every sense a George Wallace show. It began on the opening night when Ed E. Reid, the mayor of the mayors, went so far as to lead the Barbour Bantam to a front pew after everybody else was seated, just like the mother of the bride.

And finally, Wallace's position alphabetically on the roster of candidates conferred upon him the advantage of speaking last. This he did with skill. Thereupon he received an ovation which italicized the private remarks of the mayors—Wallace without doubt is the leading candidate, and this by a country mile, with the city officials.

On this one occasion at least, Wallace was a scatback who took it around left end, down the sideline and over the stripe upright.

—*G.H.*

PHENIX CITY HEARS PATTERSON PLEDGE

Candidate Promises Freedom From Gangsterism

PHENIX CITY, Ala., March 13.—(AP)—Atty. Gen. John Patterson promised a hometown crowd Thursday night gangsters will "never again" run Phenix City if he is elected governor.

It was Mr. Patterson's first appearance as a gubernatorial candidate in the once-wild racketeering mecca where his anti-vice crusading father, Albert L. Patterson, was slain four years ago.

The elder Patterson was shot down the night of June 18, 1954, after winning the Democratic nomination for attorney general on a promise to clean up the vice dens which had long made Phenix City notorious. John Patterson became attorney general in his father's place.

The murder touched off an unprecedented vice cleanup that sent several gambling bosses to prison. The former chief deputy sheriff in Phenix City, Albert Fuller, was convicted of Patterson's slaying and got life in prison.

The younger Patterson said in a campaign speech:

"As governor, I will see to it that your elections, your jury boxes and your voting lists remain free and honest, for these are the vital spots where the underworld can do deadly harm.

"During my administration there will be no room for gangsters to operate in this state. I don't want to ever have to live again in a town where you have to carry a pistol when you go downtown to get your mail and where you have to worry about someone putting dynamite up under your house where your wife and children are sleeping."

Alabama Candidates' Use Of Hillbillies Ridiculed

Many Employing Singers, Bands In 14-Man Governor's Campaign

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 15—They're now ridiculing the use of hillbilly bands, gospel-singing quartets and other campaign gimmicks in the Alabama governor's race as 14 candidates churn toward the May 6 Democratic primary election.

A lot of the fun-poking is being done by some of the candidates who don't have any singers, fiddlers or banjo plunkers and say they don't intend to hire any.

But many of the voters apparently like the rustic music makers.

Shearer Elebash, well-to-do Montgomery businessman and Yale graduate and an accomplished pianist and vocalist who performs the musical chores at his own rallies, ribbed his gubernatorial opponents when they all appeared together at a Mobile rally.

Acid Comment

Addressing hundreds of mayors and other city officials, as well as his opponents, at the Alabama League of Municipalities convention, Elebash had this acid comment:

"This campaign has resolved itself into three things: Promise 'em, confuse 'em and straddle 'em. Can't you just imagine the confusion of a lot of voters when they go to the polls on election day and won't be able to find the names of their favorite gospel-singing quartet on the ballot!"

Other barbed gibes have been directed at Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette, 1954 runner-up to Gov. James E. Folsom and generally regarded as one of the front-runners in the present campaign, for employing the famed gospel-singing Blackwood Brothers and the Statesmen Quartet.

Derisive remarks also have been hurled at Judge George Wallace of Clayton, very much a contender in the tussle for the governorship, who at first scoffed at other candidates for using such entertainers. But Judge Wallace decided to use the same tactics and brought in Minnie Pearl and Webb Pierce, both of Grand Ole Opry fame, for his kickoff rally.

Scoffers also have had much to say about State Commissioner of Agriculture A. W. Todd, likewise a potent contender for the gubernatorial nomination, who has several Folsom lieutenants plugging for him, for his entourage of entertainers.

Todd has gospel-singing Wally Fowler and the Sons of Song, plus the Chuck Wagon Gang, Western musicmakers, and his 13-year-old daughter, Nancy, an accomplished accordionist.

ALABAMA

Other Imports

Caustic comment has been tossed at Jack Owen, president of the Public Service Commission and very much an up-and-coming candidate for governor in his second bid for the state's top office, for the rustic music talent he's using at his rallies.

Owen imported Grand Ole Opry's Roy Acuff and his band, together with Porter Waggoner and his band, both from Nashville, for his campaign-launching rally at Athens. Also stumping with him are 17-year-old Marlin Greene of Town Creek, billed as a "budding Elvis Presley," and Shorty Sullivan and his Confederate Colonels from Montgomery.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who has been developing potent support in his campaign for governor, likewise has been chided for using Rebe Gosdin and his Sunny Valley Gang and other country music-makers on his stumping tours of the state.

Patterson also is putting "Crime and Corruption," "Loan Sharks" and "The NAACP" on display as campaign gimmicks in his bid for votes. These three, against which Patterson has been campaigning for months, are caged on a float in a Patterson-for-Governor caravan.

State Rep. Karl Harrison of Columbiana, veteran legislator and the fastest-gaining candidate in the governor's race, has a campaign headquarters-on-wheels.

It all was started in Alabama by Gov. Folsom when he was elected the first time in 1946. He used the hillbilly Strawberry Pickers Band, with "Down Yonder" as his campaign song.

Former Gov. Gordon Persons campaigned in a helicopter to win in 1950. And Folsom bounced back for a second term in 1954 when he employed the hillbilly Corn Grinders Band and wowed 'em with "Y'all Come" as his campaign song.

Bob Ingram Evaluates Candidates

A runoff appears almost certain in Alabama's gubernatorial campaign and Judge George Wallace of Barbour County, and Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette, are the most likely runoff candidates, members of the Montgomery Junior Chamber of Commerce were told Tuesday.

The speaker was Bob Ingram, policital writer for The Montgomery Advertiser, who has traveled in 59 counties in the past few recent weeks talking to prospective voters about the relative strength of the 14 candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Ingram called Wallace the "hottest item" in the race at the present time and said he is the "surest bet for a run-off berth." Faulkner is not far behind, he said, and Patterson is pulling up to third.

TELLS HIGH LIGHTS

Ingram began his talk by relating some high lights of past gubernatorial campaigns in the state. He then presented a brief biographical sketch of each of the 14 candidates in the May 6 primary, along with his opinion of their prospects.

He credited Wallace's growing strength on his ability to arouse the enthusiasm of his supporters—an ability which, he said, Faulkner lacked.

He listed as Faulkner's chief assets his well-known name, his "excellent" record as a state senator and the organization which supports him.

Patterson, he predicted will poll a large number of votes, many of them coming from people "who are not saying much" about the campaign at this point. Patterson's name, he said, has been mentioned as a possible contender in all of the counties he has visited.

TODD CAMPAIGN

A. W. Todd, the present commissioner of agriculture, is a "hard campaigner" and will also receive a considerable number of votes, Ingram said. But he said Todd is not so strong now as he was believed to be when the campaign began.

Ingram was introduced by Nelson C. Cole, Jaycee program chairman.

It was announced at the meeting that the state Jaycee convention will be held in Huntsville April 25-26-27.

C. B. Doyle was inducted as a new member of the club.

Wallace Raps 'Smut' Tactics

Charges Attempts To Mislead Voter

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Candidate George Wallace denounced what he called smear and smut tactics in the governor's race yesterday and promised his part to "stay away from this type of campaign."

Without mentioning anyone by name, the Clayton circuit judge charged that attempts are being made to distort the voters' minds with such [illegible].

"This is sort of like running rabbits," Wallace said. "The hounds way back in the rear yelp their heads off while the rabbit who's running well ahead doesn't say a thing."

The judge also renewed his promise, if elected, to close any public school threatneed with integration enofrced by Federal troops.

"If the Brownell brownshirts come down here with bayonets on the ends of their rifles to enforce integration in our schools," he said, "then they'll be pointing them at empty buildings."

He said he would transfer the students to another school "till things blow over, and we'll beat them (the Federal authorities) at their own own game by outlitigating and outwitting them at every turn."

Wallace spoke yesterday in Huntsville, New Hope and Madison's Crossroads in Madison County.

Candidate George Hawkins meanwhile told an audience at Albertville that no tradition of "first time loser, second time winner" will determine the winner of the govenor's race this time.

Instead, he said, "the voters are going to select the man they feel best qualified to meet the challenge of the next four years, regardless of whether or not he bears the distinction of having lost one governor's race."

"Don't let anybody tell you I'm making 58 speeches a week just to hear the sound of my voice," the Etowah County House member added.

His remarks apparently came in reply to a recent statement by ex-State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner that tradition requires a candidate for governor to run at least twice before he can be elected in Alabama. Faulkner was the runnerup to Gov. James E. Folsom four years ago.

Another gubernatorial candidate, Ralph (Shorty) Price of Louisville, meanwhile injected a humorous note into the campaign with a dig at Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, still another of the 14 in the race.

Price, with tongue in cheek, said he was unable to send a telegram to Gov. James E. Folsome because "Todd has the lines tiel up with his messages to Benson." He referred to the agriculture commissioner's frequent telegrams to Secretary of Agriculture Benson protesting against Administration farm policie.

[illegible] som, he said, was that he wishes him a pleasant trip to the World's Fair in Brussels, Belgium. Short said he sent the message by letter.

In a more serious vein, a young candidate for the State Democratic Executive Committee challenged opponents who say the controversial loyalty oath is the paramount issue in that race.

Morris Dees, Jr., of Mount Meig[illegible] Montgomery, said the No. 1 issue is whether a Democrat or Republican is elected President of the United States two years from now.

Dees said the voters in electing a new state committee also will decide what he called meat and bread issues which he described as "Republican-caused unemployment, high cost of living, high interest rates and a poor farm program."

Advocating retention of the loyalty pledge, the candidate who is running for the committee in the Second Congressional District, said "Alabama will lose what power she now has in national politics if we leave the Democratic Party."

If the loyalty oath is rescinded in 1960 by the state committee elected this year, candidates for presidential elector will be free to vote for someone besides the party's presidential nominee.

Otherwise, before they can run in the primaries they will have to pledge their support to the national nominee no matter who he may be.

Shearen Elebash: Alabama's Adlai

By Bob Ingram

THIS BUSINESS of electing a governor goes back a long time. It all started, for better or worse, in September, 1819, when William Wyatt Bibb was elected the first governor of Alabama.

INGRAM

Bibb had the advantage of having served as territorial governor, but he still had to hustle to win. When the votes were counted Bibb had polled 3,342 while his one opponent, Marmaduke Williams, had received 7,140.

Bibb's victory was a triumph for the settlers from Georgia, who had moved into South Alabama, as opposed to the North Carolina settlers in North Alabama. This was the first of a long series of political scraps between the "Georgia Machine" and the "North Carolina Machine" which later resolved to the present day fight between the Black Belt and the Tennessee Valley.

Since that first election, six score and 19 years ago, there have been many campaigns for governor and countless candidates for that office. But it seems safe to say, broad though the observation might be, that there has never been a candidate quite like Shearen Elebash, one of 14 now running.

Running For Choir Director

GOV. JAMES E. FOLSOM once described one of his opponents as a Johnny-come-lately who "joined the church this morning and wants to be choir director tonight." The description fits Elebash like a glove.

At 36, Elebash is now making his first bid for public office and all he wants in this maiden voyage is to be elected governor. In the card game called "Hearts" this is known as shooting for the moon.

To say that it is unlikely that Elebash will be elected is being exceptionally kind to a real nice guy. Alabama voters have been known to make strange political decisions in the past, in fact in the very recent past, though nothing quite so strange as what Elebash now hopes for.

But if nothing else, Elebash is a different type of candidate and a refreshing one. If his opening rally in Selma is any indication, Elebash is about as politic as a stump.

Among other things he generously commended the "progressive program" of Gov. James E. Folsom, admittedly an unusual approach but not one generally accepted as being conducive to attracting votes. And certainly not in Dallas County, where Folsom has never been looked on with much favor.

Too Honest For His Own Good

ELEBASH WAS disarmingly honest in discussing the other issues. He made no outlandish promises about aid to the old folks, instead indicating it was possible they might receive from $40 to $50 a month. Here he submitted a low bid in a game where high bids are supposed to be in order.

On the question of education and its needs Elebash was no less outspoken.

Pointing out that the state appropriation to education has been increased $36,000,000 during the past four years, Elebash posed the question as to why schools were still in financial trouble.

"It could be because they are spending too much time and money on life adjustment courses, such as whether Johnny should date on Friday night or how Johnny can get along with his fellow man," Elebash observed. "It's time we dropped these adjustment courses and returned to the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic."

All in all Elebash's speech was well prepared and well delivered. It was realistic and at times idealistic. Had it been delivered by a Faulkner, Wallace or a Todd it would have been quoted and reprinted throughout the state. It would have also probably killed the chances of any of the three being elected governor.

But if nothing else, Elebash is a breath of fresh air on the political scene (as he was so described by Selma's Harry Gamble in his pitch for campaign funds).

Improbable Name

THERE ARE A great many reasons why Elebash, despite his honest approach and speaking ability, can't be elected governor. Not the least of these is the very name of Shearen Elebash. It would have been better had he been christened Bill Brown or Joe Smith.

Nor is Elebash well enough known to be considered other than a minor candidate. He has appeared before many audiences in all parts of Alabama, but he is remembered for the role that he played — an entertaining buffoon.

Elebash's very manner and his dress will do him no good, though he be a highly personable gentleman, well bred and well dressed. An Ivy League graduate, he dresses accordingly.

Even the rally — and that hardly seems the proper word to describe it — Thursday night in Selma was of the same cloth as the candidate.

The 250 people in attendance were for the most part representatives of Selma's aristocracy from which the candidate came. They came in their long black cars, the ladies draped in their furs and the men in their tailored suits. There were more silver cigaret holders per capita in this crowd than snuff dippers at a Folsom rally. It was, pardon the pun, a real couth crowd.

When the rally concluded the guests moved to a parlor in the historic Albert Hotel for the most proper of coffees. There was no back slapping, no spitting on the floor to emphasize a point.

Cold, Cold Coffee

WHEN THE PRESS arrived the guests were beginning to depart and the coffee was long since cold, a fact which mortified an attractive young lady at the serving table.

"We just don't do things like this here," she said, in reference to the cold coffee. "Not in Selma we don't."

On this occasion they did, but in fairness they usually don't.

It was left up to little Barbara Elebash, a four-year-old bundle of energy, to break a little crust off the genteel gathering at the junior high auditorium.

In the best of little girl fashion, she ran down the aisle of the auditorium during the opening prayer, and later let forth with a burst of appreciative applause during the speech when a photographer's flash bulb fired in her direction. She climaxed her evening with an enormous sneeze which shook the foundation of the building, the explosion timed just as Elebash reached the climax of his address. Otherwise she was a doll.

The two older children also seated on the stage — Dean and Brian — use the same tailor as their father. They have also been taught manners, an education which apparently has been overlooked by some parents of today.

A Fine Also-Ran

MRS. ELEBASH appeared to be the least at ease of the entire family, a fact which she later admitted to be true. She was a bit unnerved by it all.

Elebash will probably never be governor of Alabama. With luck he may finish in the first 10, ahead of the Prices, Dodds, Walkers and Crommelins. But he will be a good man to bring the voters back down to earth after they have been promised the moon by the group of candidates from whom our next governor will come.

Came To Laugh, Remained To Pray

Editor Jep V. Greer In The Sylacauga News

THAT just about explains the many of us who listened to Gubernatorial Candidate Elebash in his press panel interview Sunday afternoon. An unknown in politics, Mr. Elebash's candidacy for governor has not been taken too seriously by the voters, but he changed a lot of minds Sunday, at least to the seriousness of it.

As a matter of fact, his interview was of the top-level sort and, as for the direct and intellectual approach, he leads the field to date. A pleasing personality, and with total confidence he met issues head-on. He favored the right-to-work law as being fair to both labor and management; he ridiculed those who would make political hay of welfare for the poor; he accepted the party loyalty oath as arbitrarily acceptable at this time, but undemocratic in structure, and he does not favor more taxes. These were just some of the issues he met, and it could be that his answers were along with our own way of thinking, but when the interview was over we were definitely among those who came to laugh and remained to pray.

We are for you Mr. Elebash—whoever you are. Not for governor, but for anything short of the mark. Come back in four years and you might be Alabama's Mr. Willkie.

Wise North Alabama Voters; Book Notes

By J. Fred Thornton
Associate Editor, The Advertiser

FROM THE WAY the race is shaping up, it looks like the voters of North Alabama are getting ready to rise up again and elect another South Alabama man governor. We are constantly reminded that the biggest concentration of votes is north of Montgomery. But North Alabamians instinctively recognize the superior statesmanship of leaders from the Black Belt and points south. With us, politics is not just a sideline; it is a profession, a way of life. North Alabama is wisely inclined to look south for leadership, especially since in modern times the further north we go for a governor the worse we get stung. From what I hear, the two main contenders at this writing are from Clayton and Bay Minette, respectively, which indicates that North Alabama voters are going to cast another vote of confidence in South Alabama brains and leadership.

THORNTON

A look at the record shows that we had more governors from North Alabama 30 to 50 years ago than since then. There was a time when they actually had two governors in a row, both of them pretty good men, incidentally, which was doubtless due to the fact that, although they hailed from north of Montgomery they were not from way up north. These two were Kilby of Anniston, 1919-1923, and Brandon, Tuscumbia, 1923-1927.

Folsom, Comer & Homer

SINCE then the state has elected only two governors from north of Montgomery. One of these the "present encumbrance," Jim Folsom, is not strictly speaking a North Alabama man. He was indeed elected from Cullman, whither he had moved to head an insurance agency. But he was born and raised in Coffee County, lived there until past 30 and started on his political career there. The quality of getting close to the cool hat boys, the native sagacity sometimes masked by a dumb-appearing exterior—these are Folsom assets developed in the Wiregrass and not on Sand Mountain. Similarly, the great Gov. B. B. Comer is proudly numbered by Barbour County among her most eminent sons, though he had moved to Birmingham when elected governor. It may be that the day will come when Coffee and Cullman will argue hotly over which has the best claim to Jim Folsom, as the seven ancient Greek cities did over Homer, though I have discerned no sign of that yet.

Aside from Folsom, we have elected only one governor from North Alabama since Bill Brandon was elected in 1922, thirty-six years ago, that one being Dixon of Birmingham, 1939-1943. In that time we have had four South Alabama governors: Graves (two terms) and Persons, Montgomery, Miller, Camden and Sparks, Eufaula.

They Left The Dome

IN THE last half-century we have had only one governor from the far north end of the state: Emmet O'Neal of Florence, 1911-15. His administration is shrouded in the most unhappy memories of any since Reconstruction; it was downright deplorable, like the administration of President Warren G. Harding. Gov. O'Neal himself was an honest man, but his appointees stole nearly everything execept the capitol dome and would doubtless have taken it but for the transportation problem. There was a shortage of $117,000, a huge sum in those days, in the convict department. Its chief clerk, Theodore Lacy, was sent to the pen, but there was a widespread belief that Lacy was the fall guy, and that guilty higher ups escaped the punishment they richly deserved. Gov. O'Neal himself voiced this belief when he declared in his last message to the legislature that Lacy "was but the weak and pliant tool of others who conceived and carried out the conspiracy." Public confidence in state government was shaken as it has never been since, not even in recent years; people are not so easily shaken nowadays. Since O'Neal, the farthest north Alabama has gone in picking a governor was when it elected Folsom, if we concede him to Cullman; I am not of course suggesting any other points of similarity between the two administrations. While we have had such unhappy experiences with governors from the north end, there is general feeling that with a South Alabama man we will at least be spared the worst—if the treasury is looted it will be done within the law, in a smooth and polished manner, no crude, boorish stuff like toting off the cash in a pine box as was done under O'Neal.

Parsees To Pizarro

NOW FOR a few observations on books. There has never been a time when people have been so interested in history; perhaps they figure the time is drawing nigh when there ain't gonter be any more history, or if so, it will be recorded on the walls of caves instead of books, after the bombs are unleashed. The literature of our time features a veritable flood of books about the past, some in fiction form and others straight history. Some of these are excellent, but there are others not so good, to put it mildly. There are writers who have found that if they take a 'know-it-all" attitude they can get away with murder and they do just that. Publishers seem to take most anything that is offered them as gospel truth, without having it checked for accuracy. I do not refer to controversial issues, but to absurd errors as to facts which are apparent on their face.

An example of the not so good book of this kind is "The Living Past," the story of 7,000 years of civilization, by a German author, Ivar Lissner. This book has been a best seller in several European countries; it has been praised by American reviewers who apparently read only the blurb on the jacket; it has been adopted by at least one American book club. Actually, it abounds with ridiculous "boners" of which I will cite several.

On page 114, in an account of the Parsees or fire-worshippers, the remnant of a once powerful religion, it refers to "the last surviving followers of Zoroaster, ninety million Parsees in India." Although not exactly an expert on Parsees, I had read about them before, and the figure of 90,000,000 looked absurdly high. I checked up and found that the number of Parsees in India, including Pakistan, at the last census was 117,225. It cannot be claimed that the author confused the Parsees in India with those elsewhere, because most of the Parsees in the world today are in India.

On page 128, speculating on the fate of the Lost Tribes of Israel: "The final destination of the ten lost tribes has been 'discovered' almost everywhere in the world: In Mexico, where Pizarro was welcomed as the 'White Saviour' . . .". When I was in high school we were taught that Cortez conquered Mexico and that Pizarro's fame was won in Peru; German inventive genius may have changed that.

On pages 196-197: "Genghis Khan and his horsemen covered nearly a hundred degrees of latitude, trampling into the dust such cities as did not submit voluntarily." Genghis Khan really was rough on cities, but there are only 90 degrees of latitude from the equator to the North Pole, and as Genghis did not get anywhere near either, we are confused again. The Mongol armies did cover a tremendous distance east and west, and the author may have meant to say longitude instead of latitude. When a man of my modest attainments can pick out such "bloopers" there is no telling what an expert might do. These errors would be bad enough in a newspaper story written in haste to meet a deadline; they are inexcusable in a book.

Formal kickoff

Wallace pledges full segregation

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Judge George Wallace declared Saturday that "we shall continue to maintain segregation in Alabama completely and absolutely," as he got his campaign formally underway with a rally at Ozark.

And he said it can be done without "violence or ill will." He disavowed race hatred, saying, "I advocate hatred of NO man. Hate will only compound the problems facing the South."

THE CLAYTON CIRCUIT JUDGE sounded a plea for "patience and tolerance and an earnest request that we be allov to handle state and local affairs without outside interference."

In earlier developments, State Rep. Karl Harrison of Shelby opened his campaign for the governorship with the first of a series of "reports to the people" over WBRC-TV last night, and Atty. Gen. John Patterson address a rally at Lanett.

Patterson had Rebe Gosdin and his Sunny Valley Gang, hillbilly performers who helped the attorney general kick off his gubernatorial campaign Monday night at New Site.

JUDGE GEORGE WALLACE
. . . Launches campaign

RALPH PRICE of Louisville, candidate for lieutenant governor four years ago, announced he would launch his bid for governor at a rally Friday at Troy. He said he would have hillbilly Tony Senn and his Cotton Pickers to help with his kickoff.

State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, who will take his bid for the governorship to Carbon Hill for another "friendship" rally Thursday night, spent Friday conferring with Birmingham business men.

He said he discussed with them his proposal for building a $50 million canal from Guntersville Lake to Locust Fork of Warrior River. He announced plans for constructing this 20-mile canal at a Geraldine rally earlier in the week.

JUDGE WALLACE stressed industrial development, school aid, "fair and equitable treatment for both labor and management" and reapportionment in his speech prepared for delivery at Ozark.

Wallace's Montgomery campaign headquarters announced that the Ozark rally was preliminary to a statewide meeting March 7 at the Montgomery Municipal Auditorium. This will be carried over a statewide radio-TV network.

"I shall press for fair legislative reapportionment in our governing bodies," Judge Wallace declared. "We should represent all the people, not just land acres."

WALLACE, in advocating a plan for more and better roads, said he would remember the needs of the state's smaller counties in a road building program. And he promised full participation in the interstate highway program.

As to municipalities and counties, Judge Wallace said "I've long been a true friend of local government. I believe that towns, cities and counties should have the right to administer their affairs without undue pressure from other sources."

Rep. Harrison outlined a four-point "program of progress to be developed to further Alabama's industrial, educational, health and agricultural standing."

Harrison, Columbiana attorney and veteran legislator, who has sponsored numerous health, education and industrial development measures, will deliver another "report to the people" Monday night on Mobile's WKRG-TV. He will speak on Decatur's WMSL-TV Friday night.

JIMMY FAULKNER, who spent a busy week campaigning, will adress another "home folks" rally at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at Georgiana, in Butler County. He will have the gospel-singing Statesmen Quartet with him again.

Public Service Commission President Jack Owen, after campaigning several days in the Mobile area, centered his activities at Tuscaloosa Friday.

Former Ninth District Congr. Laurie Battle, State Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah, Shearen Elebash, Montgomery businessman, and the other gubernatorial candidates pressed their campaigns over the state.

14 Candidates Campaigning For Alabama Governorship

Several Others May Enter Race Prior to Deadline of March 1

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 22—Alabama's race for governor, with 14 on-the-line entrants and one other aspirant planning to file, appears to have taken fairly definite shape for the May 6 Democratic primary. Even so, a full week remains for qualifying before the March 1 midnight deadline. And one or two more may jump in.

Thus indications are that the big field of gubernatorial candidates this year may equal, if not exceed, the record-breaking number in the 1950 election when 15 entries went to the post.

That was the year former Gov. Gordon Persons was nominated.

Persons had been very much a prospective candidate this time for a second term as governor until he was forced to withdraw because of a light stroke. He has recovered rapidly from that illness, but his physician advised him not to attempt an arduous statewide campaign.

To Seek Judge's Post

Then the former governor surprised most political observers by qualifying as candidate for probate judge of his home county of Montgomery, saying his doctor had agreed to his making this race since it will require comparatively little traveling.

Several candidates for the governorship have been scrambling for potent support that would have gone to Persons, with State Rep. Karl Harrison of Columbiana, Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette and Jack Owen, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission, getting much of it.

Observers generally agree that Faulkner, weekly newspaper publisher and former state senator, who was runnerup to Gov. Folsom four years ago, is pretty well in the lead at this juncture.

They believe that State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, who was chosen for that post with Gov. Folsom's help and who has a lot of Folsom followers backing him, and Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton, also a long-time Folsom lieutenant, are running strongly for second place.

Another late entry, who is sure to get strong backing from

ALABAMA

organized labor, is State Rep. George C. Hawkins of Gadsden, an attorney and legislative veteran. He started out as Gov. Folsom's House floor leader at the beginning of the present administration, but his relations with Folsom have cooled somewhat. Hawkins long has been an attorney for labor unions.

Others Campaigning

Laurie C. Battle, Birmingham insurance man and former congressman from the Ninth District, which is made up of populous Jefferson County, and Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Phenix City are two other gubernatorial candidates who have been busy seeking votes for months. Both have generated considerable strength.

But Faulkner, who has been staging "home folks" rallies since last August with the aid of the gospel-singing Blackwood Brothers and Statesmen Quartet, has done more preliminary campaigning than most of the other aspirants.

A man with remarkable musical talent as well as business acumen — Shearen Elebash of Montgomery — is furnishing his own entertainment at gubernatorial rallies.

Others who have qualified for the gubernatorial tussle are Winston Gullatte, Selma insurance man, who ran in 1954; retired Adm. John G. Crommelin of Wetumpka, who has made three races for U.S. Senate; the Rev. Billy Walker, 27-year-old Baptist preacher of St. Clair County; Ralph Price of Louisville, who ran for lieutenant governor four years ago, and W. E. Dodd, millwright and dairy farmer of Genery's Gap, in Jefferson County.

Sam L. Chesnut Jr., youthful McIntosh chemist, says he's going to qualify as candidate for governor if he can raise the $500 entrance fee — 2 per cent of the $25,000 yearly salary to be paid the next governor.

House record shows–

Wallace attended but failed to vote often

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 22—Circuit Judge George Wallace, now in the midst of a campaign for the 1958 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, is one of several candidates with legislative records.

He served in the 1947, 1949 and 1951 sessions as representative of Barbour County in the House.

THIS ARTICLE is one of a series dealing with the records of those gubernatorial candidates who served in the Alabama House or Senate at one time or other.

The present account, however, concerns Judge Wallace's 1947 and 1949 record—how he voted, or refrained from voting, as the case may be, on important legislation of the sessions.

An additional report will be given later as to Judge Wallace's stand during the 1951 session.

IN 1947 AND 1949 Wallace was a supporter of Gov. Folsom. He was punctural in attendance. He was marked up as present on opening roll calls on all but one day of the two sessions. However, he failed to vote on a number of questions and issues.

Judge Wallace did not introduce a great many bills. But of those he did introduce, several were of the socalled "do good" kind. In other words he offered a number of measures having a sociological or corrective purpose.

In some cases Judge Wallace's "do good" measures didn't get very far in 1947. Several of them were reintroduced in 1949 and again apparently got lost in the shuffle.

The one bill which Judge Wallace did pass, however, is one which he regards very highly today. It proposed to set up several trade schools for under-privileged youths.

AMONG HIS 1947 bills were:

H. 156 providing special educational benefits for children of widows of dead war veterans.

H. 298, creating a new state housing commission.

H. 502, providing for payment of funeral expenses of indigent war veterans.

H. 115, tightening the law regulating pawn shop inspections.

H. 459, creating the office of state freight rate counsel.

H. 582, exempting homesteads of War II veterans.

H. 583, regulating interest charges of pawn shops.

H.593, licensing and further regulating loan sharks.

H. 619, establishing a school of Nursing at the University of Alabama.

H. 817, boosting the tax on night clubs.

Judge Wallace jointly sponsored H. 688 which proposed to knock out many sales tax exemptions.

AMONG JUDGE WALLACE'S 1949 bills were:

H. 4, providing for TB hospitals.

H. 5, imposing an additional tax on liquor.

H. 7, providing for cancer examinations.

H. 122, providing for advertising of Alabama resources.

H. 123, establishing a school of nursing at the University of Alabama.

H. 210, providing for special treatment of persons under 21 who have been found to be delinquent.

H. 211, requiring registration of lobbyists.

H. 201, licensing and further regulating loan sharks.

H. 289, exempting veterans from payment of the poll tax.

H. 290, providing special education benefits for children of widows of deceased veterans.

H. 293, creating office of freight rate counsel.

H. 239, requiring segregation of youthful first offenders.

H. 231, creating a mineral sources board.

H. 230, providing vocational training for prisoners.

H. 396, creating a new state housing commission.

JUDGE WALLACE in 1947 voted to table a more economical substitute for the general appropriation bill. Also he voted to table an amendment reducing the governor's emergency fund from $200,000 to $100,000 a year. And he led an unsuccessful fight to defeat an amendment paring down the appropriation for the attorney general from $100,000 to $80,000.

He led another unsuccessful effort to kill an amendment reducing the annual appropriation for the Industrial Relations Department from $175,000 to $110,000.

JUDGE WALLACE did not vote on an amendment striking out a conditional appropriation of $500,000 for the Conservation Department.

He refrained from voting on H. 610 legalizing Sunday auto races, and on H. 431 tightening up the law relating to cruelty and non-support as grounds for divorce.

ALTHOUGH the House approved an amendment increasing the per week allotment for support of inmates in state hospitals from $8 to $10, Judge Wallace voted to table it.

On the education appropriation bill, Judge Wallace did not vote on an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Negro A. & M. College from $170,000 to $225,000, nor on a proposal making a special appropriation for the State Teachers College.

On one occasion he voted for a bill raising the tax on liquor 8 per cent.

Also, he voted for a bill prohibiting employment of persons under 16.

Judge Wallace, on still another occasion, voted for an amendment cutting a proposed liquor tax increase from 10 to 5 per cent.

He voted against an amendment proposing to the people vote on the proposed liquor tax increase.

Her refrained from voting on H. 631, authorizing counties to use voting machines.

WHEN THE House was considering S. 66 creating an independent State Department of Examiners of Public Accounts, Judge Wallace voted for an amendment to keep the department as an agency of the Finance Department. That was the reverse of the purpose of the bill.

Judge Wallace voted against a substitute for H. 221, the farmers' tractor gas tax rebate bill. He was present but did not vote on a bill creating a legislative committee to investigate state departments.

He was present but did not vote on H. 246 legalizing racing.

He did not vote on H. 707 tightening up on law regulating food handling establishments.

He voted to postpone indefinitely H. 427 prohibiting use of force, intimidation or threats of violence to influence a person's right to work. He did not vote on S. 107 changing the name of the Negro Reform School to the Alabama Industrial School for Negro Children.

JUDGE WALLACE did not vote on H. 310 reorganizing the office of state toxicologist.

And he refrained from voting on a motion to indefinitely postpone the 67-senator proposal. He did, however, vote to indefinitely postpone H. 111 proposing an amendment to the constitution reapportioning the House.

He voted to repeal the legal provision requiring candidates to take anti-dueling oaths.

Judge Wallace did not vote on H. 869 making an annual appropriation for rehabilitation of alcoholics, or on S. 164 exempting disabled war veterans from payment of state and local occupational license taxes.

He refrained from voting on S. 189 making an appropriation for establishment of a machinery building at Auburn.

JUDGE WALLACE did not vote on a bill making an additional appropriation to construct new market facilities.

S. 315, creating a water improvement advisory commission, got no vote from Judge Wallace, nor did S. 208 making it an offense to sell or give a minor under 18 a drink of liquor.

He voted for the socalled legislative "self-starter" amendment and on H. 1 levying a special 2 per cent sales tax on liquor.

DURING THE 1949 session the No. 1 issue was a bill to close a loophole in the law by which Gov. Folsom was able to put hundreds of his supporters on the state temporary clerk hire payroll.

The House voted overwhelmingly for the bill, but Judge Wallace refrained from voting.

Also he avoided voting on a bill relating to penalties for inducing abortions.

Judge Wallace backed bills regulating loan sharks, but refrained from voting on a Senate amendment to H. 228 requiring licensing of small loan companies.

He did not vote on a bill increasing the number of supernumerary circuit judges, but he did vote for a measure increasing pay of APSC members.

JUDGE WALLACE voted for H. 188, relating to a state racing commission, and he voted for a special appropriation for Tuskegee Institute.

On H. 710, the 67-senator amendment, Judge Wallace voted to table an amendment also reapportioning the House.

Later he voted for the 67-senator amendment, but it failed to receive the 64-vote minimum required to pass a constitutional amendment in the House.

Judge Wallace voted to postpone a bill recommended by a special committee which had studied prison conditions. The bill would have put into effect reforms recommended by the probers. Also he failed to vote on a similar measure.

H. 601, reorganizing the Department of Corrections.

Judge Wallace did not vote on a bill creating a dog racing commission, and he refrained from voting on a bill making dog owners responsible for injuries suffered by persons bitten by their dogs.

He didn't vote on a bill reducing the minimum school

Carter Seeks State Office

Montgomery, Ala.

Birmingham segregationist Asa E. (Ace) Carter qualified yesterday as a last-day candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of lieutenant governor.

This increased the field in that race to six, including one Negro.

Carter organized and is executive secretary of the North Alabama Citizens Council and has made numerous appearances in support of his organization and of segregation.

He is now awaiting trial on charges of assault with intent to murder a Ku Klux Klan member in Birmingham. The charges grew out of a shooting during a Klan meeting in the darkened headquarters of the Citizens Council in Birmingham's Central Park area.

Other candidates for the position are State Sens. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, Sam Engelhardt of Shorter and E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa; Robert T. Butler of Montgomery; and Negro radio announcer Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson of Bessemer.

Hard-Running Politicians Flock Democratic Conclave

By GEORGE PRENTICE

The caucus site of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee here last night was a mass of hand-shaking, hard-running politicians.

Currying the favor of committeemen, state officials and followers of various political camps were candidates and potential candidates for almost every state office.

The lobby of the Jefferson Davis Hotel bustled with those aspiring to win seats in the state Senate and House of Representatives, professed gubernatorial candidates, and others seeking election as secretary of state, and state treasurer.

Sitting on the sidelines were incumbents and their opponents for city and county offices from all over the state.

FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE

Everyone smiled. Candidates shook hands with candidates. Men who will turn the state into an uproar of bitter political opposition tapped the till of hospitality and brushed shoulders in friendship on the eve before the committee was to open the gate for official qualifications.

But behind the smoke screen the field was being tested.

The strain was especially apparent among the candidates for governor. They were in the spotlight.

And candidates and hopefuls bidding for other offices were wishing it would remain that way. With the shadows in their corners, the race might be a "shoo-in."

Above the din of voices in the jammed lobby, as hands gripped and the chaff in the political mill the question uppermost in all minds was:

"What does this greeting mean to me? How many votes can I turn from this source?"

At least part of the answers will come in the May primary.

Announced candidates for governor at the gathering were Jimmy Faulkner, Bay Minette; George Wallace, Clayton; A. W. Todd, Russellville; Jack Owen, Montgomery; Rep. Karl Harrison, Columbiana, and Shearen Elebash, Montgomery jeweler.

MacDonald Gallion who plans to qualify for attorney general was there. No other candidates have announced for the office, but still being mentioned seriously as possible entries are Rep. Charles W. McKay, Sylacauga, and Sen Richmond Flowers, Dothan.

Bob Butler, Masonic Home manager here who will qualify for lieutenant governor, was in the crowd.

Others in the crowd included: R. C. (Red) Bamberg, J. C. Gentle, and Crawford Roquemore, for agriculture commissioner.

LEGISLATURE HOPEFULS

For the Legislature, those who will qualify today:

Reps. McDowell Lee and Sim Thomas of Barbour, for re-election to the House; Eufaula Mayor Marvin Edwards, for the Senate from Barbour; Rep. Hugh Merrill, Anniston, re-election; and Reps. Pat Boyd and Gardner Bassett from Pike, for re-election.

Also

Rep. Malcolm Edwards of Escambia, to qualify for the Senate; Rep. Bob Kendall of Evergreen, Senate; Sen. Kyser Leonard of Talladega, re-election; Rep. Homer Cornett, Russell, re-election; Rep. George Mathison and Em Solomon of Henry, both for re-election.

Others were Rep. F. L. (Hello) Ferrell, DeKalb, re-election; Sen Joe Davis, Lowndes, re-election and Francis Speaks of Chilton re-election to the House.

Mrs. Agnes Baggett, state auditor who will run for treasurer, was there, as was Rep. Pete Mathews of Clay, seeking election as Secretary of State.

DIFFERENT MISSION

Sen. Ben Reeves, Troy, too was among the handshakers but his was a different mission.

Reeves, a candidate for some public office in Pike County since he was old enough to vote, "is retiring from politics temporarily."

He served four consecutive terms as Pike County sheriff before being elected to the state Senate.

The flow of political figures is expected to continue through today.

Hotels over the capital city are packed. Rooms are at a premium. It's a fitting prelude to the state of pandamonium due early in the week as candidates bid early leads in their prospective races.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR CANDIDATE AND POSSIBLE
Sen. Albert Boutwell (left) And E. W. Skidmore

Livingston, Hardwick Out Of Alabama Governor's Race

Boutwell to Seek No. 2 Spot; Spirited Campaign Indicated

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25—Alabama's gubernatorial race underwent highly significant changes as the State Democratic Executive Committee met here and opened the way officially for May 6 primary election campaigning.

In rapid succession, Supreme Court Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston and Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick bowed out as candidates for governor, while state Rep. Karl Harrison of Shelby was jumping in.

And state Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, who had received strong encouragement to run for the state's top office, carried out earlier plans for qualifying as a candidate for lieutenant governor. Poised to plunge into the gubernatorial tussle, which already had drawn a large field of aspirants, was state Rep. George C. Hawkins of Etowah. Hawkins, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and House floor leader for Gov. James E. Folsom at the outset of his administration, had been talked for lieutenant governor.

Heated Contest

The race for lieutenant governor, who presides over the state Senate, gave promise of becoming just about as furiously fought as that for governor.

Already running with Boutwell were state Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon, executive secretary of Alabama Citizens Councils and chief sponsor of the recently adopted constitutional amendment to abolish heavily Negro populated Macon County, and former state Sen. Graham Wright of Talladega.

Two other state senators—E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa and Joe Calvin of Morgan—were set to run for the state's No. 2 office.

Rep. Harrison, Columbiana attorney and legislative veteran, emphasized he would maintain segregation, declaring, "I will

ALABAMA

use the full force and power of the governor's office to make certain that there is no integration or violence."

Sen. Boutwell, in seeking to become lieutenant governor, cited his record as sponsor of much of the segregation legislation passed in recent years. He was author and chief sponsor of the "freedom of choice" constitutional amendment adopted overwhelmingly by state voters in 1956 to help maintain separation of the races in the classroom.

Boutwell, a Birmingham attorney, and other lawyers who helped draft that measure, are convinced it will stand up under court attack. The amendment permits all-white, all-Negro or mixed schools. But it also empowers districts and counties to abolish public schools and establish private schools in cases of extreme tension and threatened violence.

Strong Segregationist

Chief Justice Livingston, whose term expires this year, announced he would seek re-election to the high court. One of the state's staunchest segregationists, Judge Livingston had received strong offers of support to run for governor.

Lt. Gov. Hardwick, widely known Dothan attorney, said he planned to devote full time to law practice. Likewise a strong backer of segregation measures, Hardwick had a strong lineup of support if he had entered the gubernatorial race.

Observers believed that much of the support that would have gone to Hardwick and Livingston will veer to the camps of Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette, runnerup to Gov. Folsom in 1954; Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton and Rep. Harrison. Wallace and Faulkner have been running for months.

Harrison, who was one of former Gov. Gordon Persons' legislative leaders, also will get backing from potent forces that were ready to step with the ex-governor before he was sidelined by a stroke.

But some of this support already has lined up with Jack Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, who is making his second race for governor.

State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, Atty. Gen. John Patterson and former U.S. Rep. Laurie Battle of Birmingham are among other avowed gubernatorial aspirants who have been busy with preliminary campaigning.

34a(2) Ala.

Staff P hoto by Joe Holloway Jr.

SIX HOPEFUL GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES THROW DERBY INTO CROWDED RACE
(Left to right): Shearen Ebbash, George Wallace, Karl Harrison, Jack Owen, A. W. Todd, Jimmy Faulkner

Patterson Aide Affirms Race

34a(2)

Speculation mounted last night, but was promptly denied, that Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Phenix City might not qualify as a candidate for governor.

Patterson was noticeably absent from the small army of political figures who converged on the Jefferson Davis last night. While most other gubernatorial candidates were busily lining up support, neither the attorney general nor any of his supporters were on hand.

Advertiser P.1

The attorney general was also missing the previous night at the banquet of the Alabama Cattlemen's Assn., an event which always attracts a bumper crop of office seekers.

1-25-58

Despite his unexplained absence from the political gathering last night, one of Patterson's aides insisted later the attorney general intended to qualify as a candidate for governor "in the near future."

Birmingham News

ENGELHARDT PLANNING NORTH ALABAMA TOUR

Comm Appeal

State Senator Running For Lieutenant Governor

Memphis Sun

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 26.—(UP)—State Senator Sam Engelhardt of Macon, an avowed candidate for lieutenant governor, said Sunday he will tour North Alabama this week to seek support for his campaign.

Senator Engelhardt, who is running on a strong segregation ticket, did not qualify with the state Democratic Executive Committee meeting here but said he would officially enter the race later this week.

Mar 27-58

He said he would visit Huntsville and Decatur Monday and Tuesday and Florence and the Tri-Cities area on Wednesday.

Senator Engelhardt, who is executive secretary of Alabama Citizens Councils, will appear on a television panel show in Jackson, Miss., next Sunday as a representative of the Citizens Councils of America.

He represents Macon and Bullock Counties and is author of the voter-approved constitutional amendment giving the Legislature authority to abolish Macon County in order to break up a large concentration of Negroes.

Governor Vows To Steer Clear Of May Primary

Gov. James E. Folsom declared yesterday he was "absolutely sure" he would not become involved in the governor's race nor would he endorse any of the candidates.

In his first press conference in more than three months, Folsom answered a barrage of questions, most of them related to politics and state revenue.

Folsom had said earlier he intended to go to the Holy Land during the campaign, but he hedged a bit on this promise yesterday.

"I'd sure like to go to the Holy Land," Folsom said, "but any place where a governor can go to get out of state politics is a holy land."

DOOR AJAR

While insisting he intended to divorce himself entirely from the race, Folsom did leave the door slightly ajar.

"Of course I'd probably have something to say if some of the candidates advocate repealing part of my program," Folsom said. "In fact, if they convince me that something I've done is wrong I might even call a special session and repeal it myself."

Folsom was also asked to comment on Atty. Gen. John Patterson's charges of graft and corruption in state government. Patterson has made such charges in the campaign for governor.

"I haven't read anything about it, so I wouldn't be able to comment," Folsom said. "About this graft and corruption I wouldn't comment except to say I never practiced law in Phenix City."

FRIENDIES SUPPORT

The governor also denied he was privately supporting the candidacy of his House floor leader, Rep. George Hawkins of Gadsden in his bid for the governorship.

"He came by one morning and I introduced him to the cabinet, but that was when he was speaking on the amendment election last December," Folsom said. "There wasn't any politics mentioned."

As to who is going to win, Folsom replied:

"How many have qualified? You say 14. Well, one of the 14 is gonna win if all 14 live long enough."

On the matter of state finances Folsom admitted tax collections were down but said he was still confident there would be no proration.

When asked if he felt "deep concern about the revenue, Folsom replied "I sure don't have any deep concern about the revenue, but maybe the press does."

The governor also fanned the special session rumors yesterday, admitting there is "always a possibility" he might call such a session.

"I haven't heard any of the candidates for governor take a positive stand on reapportionment or a constitutional convention," Folsom said. "And I see no likelihood any o fthem will be elected who takes such a stand. So I might have to call a session for that purpose myself."

TO ATTEND DINNER

Hitting lightly on other subjects, Folsom said he planned to go to Washington this weekend to attend a dinner honoring former President Harry Truman, whom Folsom called "one of the greatest Americans living."

He again predicted a Democratic victory in the 1960 presidential election, adding that "I hope it is one of my colleagues, a Democratic governor."

Asked for comment on the new moon in orbit—Redstone's Explorer—Folsom indicated he didn't like to talk about it too much.

"It was built at Redstone just 35 air miles from my home, and that is just too close for comfort," Folsom said. "Redstone is the No. 1 target. That's too close to talk about."

Record shows—

Todd failed to cast vote on many issues

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 8—Just how today's gubernatorial candidate voted a few years ago when a member of the Legislature presumably should give some insight into the type of man he is.

For that reason, this column expects to give a run-down on each candidate for governor who has had legislative experience and a voting record to check.

Today's study deals with Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd. He represented Marion, Franklin and Colbert Counties in the 1951-53 Senate.

This story, however, is centered on Todd's 1951 voting record, both in the regular session and a special session which preceded it.

A composite report covering Todd's 1953 votes will be given later on.

Voting records also will be given of Rep. Karl Harrison of Shelby, Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah, former State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner of Baldwin and former representative, now Judge George Wallace of Barbour.

IT WOULD APPEAR that Todd did quite a bit of vote dodging. The record shows he was present on all but one legislative day. Yet on about 50 proposals, some of them of considerable signifance, Todd's name did not appear among the ayes or nayes.

SPARROW

Commissioner Todd presently is stumping the state as a friend of the farmer and a staunch advocate of agriculture. The record shows, however, that Todd did not vote on a few important bills relating to agriculture.

He was present at the time, but he is not listed as voting on House Bills 92, 93 and 94, respectively, exempting feed stuffs, fungicides and insecticides from the sales tax.

TODD VOTED to boost the sales tax from 2 to 3 cents, but voted against an amendment which would have earmarked one-third of the proceeds from the increase for teacher salaries.

He did not vote on S586, allowing an appropriation for the board of veterinary medical examiners, or on H241 seeking to encourage and advance the poultry industry in Alabama.

Without much ado, the Senate speedily passed two similar bills. One would require the holding of sexual psychopathic offenders indefinitely

COMMISSIONER TODD
Candidate for governor

if necessary, to assure they have had adequate treatment. The other proposed a vigorous crackdown on "Peeping Toms."

Todd was present on opening roll call the day those bills passed but he did not vote for either.

HE DID NOT vote at all on a bill requiring the showing of the Democratic "white supremacy" symbol at the top of ballots. Todd also remained silent when the Senate was passing a bill putting a ban on bargain sale of cigarets. Besides, he failed to vote on S291 outlawing lotteries.

In addition, Todd remained silent at voting-time when the Senate was passing S322 limiting length of motor buses.

He voted against a bill boosting pay of the commissioner of agriculture and industries—the job he now holds, to which he was appointed by Gov. Folsom.

TODD VOTED for the $3 automobile license tax bill, but, he didn't vote either way on measures increasing fees for probate judges for issuing the new tags.

A bill requiring kin of persons on the welfare rolls to assist in their support got a brushoff from Todd.

Todd also sidestepped a vote on a bill proposing a full regulation of state automobiles.

He voted for pay boosts for all members of the Persons cabinet, but in turn failed to vote for increases for the state health officer, state circuit judges, the Supreme Court justices and judges of the Court of Appeals.

IN 1951 the Legislature was much interested in creating a State Commission on Education with Respect to Alcoholism. Todd refrained from voting on it.

Todd also sidestepped at least two bills seeking further regulation of trucks and buses. In addition he failed to vote yea or nay on two bills regulating disposition of profits of the ABC system.

Todd didn't vote on a bill licensing persons selling air conditioning equipment.

Apparently he was absent when they were voting on a bill increasing drivers' licenses, but he did vote a little later for a 67-senator bill.

NOT ONLY did he refrain from voting on S66, further regulating the small loan business in Alabama, but he failed to vote on passage of the motor vehicle safety responsibility law.

Todd voted for a bill clipping the wings of justices of the peace and he also supported another, which he sponsored, abolishing the Russellville Board of Education and creating a makeshift city board to take over.

That was perhaps Todd's toughest piece of legislation.

He was charged with having a direct interest in abolishing the board.

THE RECORD shows he did not vote on S651, making a special appropriation for the physical restoration of crippled children. Likewise he refrained from voting on a bill outlawing use of electric devices in catching fish.

Among other bills he supported was a measure creating a new judicial circuit in Franklin County. That gave him the right to dictate appointment of the new judge.

Besides supporting legislation to abolish the Russellville Board of Education, Todd shoved across a bill abolishing the Franklin County Commission.

SHORTLY after Gov. Persons was installed there was a statewide clamor because of large-scale abuses in connection with the issuance of pardons and paroles.

A bill authorizing a full-fledged investigation of parole and pardon abuses went through both houses in a flash. But Rep. Todd did not vote for it.

Todd Details Racial Stand

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 9 (AP)—Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd today said provision of equal facilities for whites and Negroes will "go more to eliminate some of the racket" than anything else suggested.

Todd, a candidate for governor of Alabama, said:

"We're going to have segregation and we're going to have it peacefully. I stand for segregation as strong as any man in the race."

Todd said his support is coming from farmers and small businessmen. He said he didn't have any big groups behind him but "there are a lot of 'little mules' supporting me."

The state agricultural chief said the farm problem is Alabama's prime trouble. He bladed U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Benson for the plight of the state's shrinking farm population.

Candidate A. W. Todd

'From Farm Boy To Governor,' Is Agriculture Commissioner's Hopeful Slogan; He's Counting On Farm Support But There Are Those Who Doubt It

By George Prentice
Of The Advertiser Staff

"ALABAMA'S farm vote will determine who is to be the next governor of the state."

That's the way Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd is reasoning and it's an even bet he's coddled that thought since he entered politics as a member of the state Senate back in 1950.

There are those who say he has almost a solid front among the farm folk, and there are others (some of them farmers) who say he hasn't. From Todd's point of view there is little room for doubt. "They know we have a job to do for the farmer, and the little man of Alabama; and they know I can help them get it done," he says.

With a political history that includes a term as Franklin County's representative, in addition to the election as senator from the 31st Senatorial District, Todd was no fawn in the political pasture even when he came into the office of Agriculture & Industries in 1954.

His service in the Legislature branded him as "brash," and "downright radical" to many political observers, as well as laymen. His proposals to control the Alabama milk and egg markets since coming into the agriculture office have been no less frightening to some.

These things have led some observers to believe that with Todd in the gubernatorial race it'll be no "turn the other cheek," type of campaign. "With the Commissioner it's 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,'" they say.

THE MILK BARRIER

Criticism rained down on the commissioner's head when he presented a bill to control the flow of milk from other states into Alabama. Some brand-

ed it an effort to gain czarist contr... of the milk industry here. Others saw it as an aid to Alabama dairymen trying to offset income lost in the decline of cotton.

He was accused of creating confusion when he proposed certain standards for eggs sold on the state markets. On the other hand he has been credited with bringing uniformity to the business of egg production.

There have been few peaceful valleys in the political world of A. W. Todd. But even some of Todd's most ardent opponents say he has "grown with the job during the last year or so."

Signs that some of the "radical" may have been replaced by "reason" were apparent in plans for his campaign opener.

He praised the press for the job it has done, "although at times we have been at odds." He declared himself firmly in favor of segregation, but said under his leadership "Alabama would live in peace." He then directed his attention to what he termed a "constructive program for Alabama," and said he would stay on that track throughout.

Explaining his attitude, he said, "I want segregation, and the people of Alabama want segregation. But I'll not waste time on overemphasis of something they know we're all going to fight to preserve, when I can be helping them toward a constructive program of progress."

He said too that he would remain free of any mudslinging tactics throughout the race. How his pledges will stand in the heat of the campaign still remains to be seen.

THE ISSUES

But there was little hesitation as Todd poured out answers to the six questions which *The Advertiser* has asked all gubernatorial candidates to date.

Q. Have you or would you accept campaign contributions from loan sharks?

A. That depends on what you call a loan shark. I wouldn't accept contributions from strictly loan sharks, but I would accept them from reputable finance people. I think they are an honorable part of our economy.

Q. Have you addressed any rallies of the Ku Klu Kxlan? Would you address such rallies if invited?

A. I have never spoken at a Klan rally, and wouldn't speak at one.

Q. Where do you stand on the right to work law?

A. I fought it. I filibustered against it in the Legislature. I am committed against the right to work law.

NO STRINGS

Q. Are you for or against federal aid to education?

A. I am against federal aid to education unless it comes with no strings attached, to be handled and spent by state, county and city authorities.

Q. Do you feel you would have any trouble getting the money to wage a campaign for office.

A. I do not anticipate any trouble. But I am not a wealthy man and will have to raise my campaign funds from farm and working people. It will take a lot of effort to do the job.

Q. What is your stand on segregation?

A. "I stand strong for segregation. We must work especially hard to keep our schools segregated and to maintain our Southern way of life. We have had no trouble to speak of in maintaining segregation in our rural communities. It is my opinion that one way to maintain our Southern tradition is to keep our farm units strong in Alabama.

Q. Where are you getting your campaign funds?

A. From the good farm folk of Alabama.

NATIVE OF BELGREEN

On the streamer which backs the stage at Todd's "Friendship" rallies, large red letters proclaim, "From Farm Boy to Governor."

He was born on a small farm at Belgreen, Ala., in 1915. His parents are A. K. and Mannie Lou Todd of Franklin County, long time residents of the north section of the state.

He was the second of five children.

When he was 13 years old, Todd lost his left arm in a hunting accident and was confined to bed for more than two years. He later overcame the handicap, however, took an active part in school and church work and became president of his senior class.

He was president of his high school FFA and later became first president of the Tennessee Valley FFA Council which worked with hundreds of boys throughout the area.

He graduated from Belgreen High School in 1936, entered Auburn and worked his way to a B.S. degree in agricultural science in 1940.

In 1942 he was employed by the Nebraska Consolidated Mills and worked his way up to Southeastern Division Sales manager. He resigned in 1944 and returned to Russellville where he opened a feed, seed and tractor business. He is presently part owner of the Franklin Lumber Co. of Russellville and president of the Todd-Lincoln-Mercury Co.

FAVORED BY FOLSOM

Todd won a large majority on the first ballot in 1950 to win the race for the state Senate, representing Franklin, Colbert and Marion counties. After his election as state representative in 1954 he got the nod from Gov. James E. Folsom for the job as Agriculture Commissioner to fill a vacancy created by the death of Haygood Paterson.

He took the appointment of the state Democratic Executive Committee and has sat in the commissioner's chair since then.

The significance of the Todd-Folsom association is another of the uncertain factors in the commissioner's bid for office. The voters will rule on this when they take down wash after the spring house cleaning.

Todd married the former Robbie Lou Smith of Belgreen. They have three daughters, Nancy, Jeannie and Beth.

"They put up with a lot in this business of politics," Todd said of his family. "But they've been wonderful through it all."

A. W. TODD

Hate Candidate

The Tuscaloosa Graphic

OVER a dozen candidates are in the race for governor. At least it is encouraging to know that there is only one John Crommelin. The ex-admiral is the hate candidate. But he has run last before. We trust he does this time, too.

Elebash Kicks Off Governor Race Tonight

Montgomery's Shearen Elebash kicks off his campaign for governor tonight with a rally in his native city of Selma.

A local jeweler and entertainer, Elebash emphasized in a Sunday television interview that he intended to wage a serious campaign for the governorship. This is his first try for a public office.

The Selma rally will be held at the junior high school auditorium at 7:30 p.m., and all candidates for office in allas County have been invited to attend.

Meanwhile, Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd and his musical troupe will be in Cargon Hill tonight for a rally at the National Guard Armory.

In two previous rallies Todd has set the pace in crowd appeal, speaking to audiences totaling 15,000. Tonight he will seek to top the crowd which attended Jimmy Faulkner's rally at Carbon Hill earlier this year.

Another of the 14 candidates in the governor's race will kick off his campaign Friday night.

Ralph (Shorty) Price of Guntersville, said yesterday his first rally would be held at the National Guard Armory in Decatur.

Price has lined up a hillbilly band for the occasion and also has two singers, Tony Senn and Jimmy Hicks, to assist him.

Circuit Judge George C. Wallace, in a bid for the farm vote, wired Alabama's congressional delegation yesterday asking for emergency action in behalf of the state's farmers.

He suggested an emergency appropriation be made so that farmers who signed up for the soil bank allotment could receive the compensation they are entitled.

Wallace said he feld his proposal was the first "sound suggestion" offered to correct the critical farm problem in the state.

In another development yesterday, candidate Laurie Battle of Birmingham called for a billion dollar a year tourist industry in Alabama.

Battle said that with Alabama's wealth of natural beauty, scenic spots and moderate climate, "it is potentially one of the nation's top playgrounds."

Hectic Maneuvering Begins In Alabama Governor's Race

Bids for Support Touched Off By Gordon Persons' Withdrawal

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 4—The new year brought some of the most frenzied backstage political maneuvering by gubernatorial aspirants witnessed in Alabama since the sudden death early in 1942 of Bibb Graves, who had been governor twice and was an odds-on favorite to win a third term.

This time, avowed and prospective candidates for the governorship were seeking feverishly to line up backers of former Gov. Gordon Persons, who was forced by illness to abandon plans to run for a second term.

Incidentally, Persons, whose administration from January, 1951, to January, 1955, was considered one of Alabama's soundest, was a protege of Graves. And seasoned observers conceded that Persons would have been a formidable contender for another term.

The hurry of behind-the-scenes manipulations was touched off when the former chief executive suffered what his wife described as "a light stroke" just as aspirants prepared to toe the starting line for the May 6 Democratic primary election. The State Democratic Executive Committee will meet here Jan. 25 to fix qualification requirements and set entrance fees for candidates for governor and scores of other offices that will be at stake in the May and June primaries.

Definitely Out

Persons suffered the attack on Christmas Eve while he was at his Montgomery home. It was not disclosed until four days later. Mrs. Persons said their family physician made it emphatically plain that her husband would not be able to make a campaign.

Developments the first few days after the sidelining of Persons indicated that Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette, runner-up to Gov. James E. Folsom in 1954, and Public Service Commission President Jack Owen, who made his first bid for the governorship in that race, could be expected to benefit most from Persons' withdrawal. Both are avowed candidates.

Persons had served several years on the Public Service Commission with Owen and had been closely allied with him. Owen pointed to this as among the reasons he expected to receive "a lot of support" from Persons' backers.

There were others who felt that Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick of Dothan, now expected to plunge into the governorship race with full force, would receive strong support from potent groups in the Persons camp. A formal announcement was expected soon from Hardwick.

There also was specualtion that one or more new faces might emerge in the gubernatorial picture, now that the former governor definitely was out of the race.

Other Prospects

Both State Rep. Karl Harrison of Shelby, a veteran of House and Senate, and State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, serving his third consecutive term in the state Senate, suddenly loomed as prospective gubernatorial candidates. Since both were administration leaders in the Legislature during Persons' administration, neither could have been expected to run against the former governor.

Another close friend of Persons—Alabama Supreme Court Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston—was considering jumping into the governor's race instead of running for renomination in the May primary. The chief justice, long boomed for governor, never would have run against Persons, who had elevated him from associate justice to presiding officer of the high court.

Former U.S. Rep. Laurie Battle of Birmingham, who is presently in the insurance business, said he believed Persons' withdrawal would give his bid for the governorship a big boost. And other aspirants felt they would be able to grab off some of Persons' followers.

Among the other avowed or prospective candidates for governor are Judge George Wallace of Clayton; State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd; Atty. Gen. John Patterson; Sam L. Chestnutt, McIntosh chemist; Starr Smith, Montgomery public relations man; Billy Walker, Baptist preacher of St. Clair County; Circuit Solicitor Emmett Perry of Birmingham; Shearen Elebash of Montgomery, and Winston Gullatte of Selma, who was a 1954 candidate.

Gov. Folsom says he's going to keep strictly hands off, planning a visit to the Holy Land during the heated weeks of the campaign.

POLITICAL TALK GETS HOT AND HEAVY & DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE MEETS
Chairman Roy Mayhall, Candidate A. W. Todd, Judge F. B. Embry of Pell City

McDowell Lee Plans Race For Reelection

State Rep. McDowell Lee of Clio said last night he would qualify as a candidate for reelection "the first thing" after the adjournment of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Lee will be seeking another term in the House from Barbour County, place No. 2. Barbour County observers expect Lee to be renominated without opposition.

The young lawmaker will play an active role in the gubernatorial race, serving as George Wallace's south Alabama campaign manager.

Robison To Qualify For Reelection Bid

State Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery said last night he intended to qualify as a candidate for reelection today immediately after the adjournment of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Robison will be seeking his third consecutive term from this county, and indications are that he will be renominated without opposition.

The local attorney was unopposed in 1954 in his successful bid for a second term.

Alabama Democrats Head For Showdown On Segregation Oath

Parley Here To Kick Off '58 Campaign

A majority of the State Democratic Executive Committee reportedly agreed tonight to reject a segregation oath that would bar Negro candidates unless they abandoned their integration fight.

The decision came at a caucus of approximately 40 of the 72 members of the committee who will take formal action at a meeting here tomorrow if the segregation pledge is proposed, said a party leader who declined to be quoted by name.

National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. of Sylacauga has proposed an oath which would bind candidates to support the state's segregation laws before they could run in the democratic primaries this spring.

Negroes as well as any others who refused to sign the pledge would be disqualified.

MIGHT NULLIFY PRIMARY

The party official who told the action at the caucus said there was no opposition to the segregation pledge as such but that most of the committee members felt it might bring a court test that could nullify the primary elections.

Rather than skirt the segregation issue entirely, however, committee members reportedly agreed to adopt a separate resolution endorsing Alabama's segregation laws as a matter of party policy.

That would enable Negroes to run as candidates without signing a segregation pledge and is designed to endorse racial separation without risking a court suit. A similar resolution was adopted four years ago.

He also said a committee majority agreed to readopt a controversial party loyalty pledge which disqualifies any prospective candidate who voted for President Eisenhower in 1956.

The oath, if re-enacted, will require candidates running in the primaries to sign a statement that they didn't oppose or vote against the Democratic ticket in the presidential election.

The committee session was called to fix rules and regulations for the May 6 party primary and the June 3 runoff. Matters like the segregation oath and loyalty pledge will be considered in writing the qualifications candidates must meet.

The disclosure that McKay would try to get the segregation oath embodied in the rules brought a warning from party chairman Roy Mayhall of Jasper, who said it might jepordize the party primary system.

McKay isn't a member of the state committee but he said he could get some member to offer the pledge.

NULLIFY PRIMARY

Recalling that the Supreme Court knocked out Texas' primary years ago, Mayhall, a circuit judge, said he feared a segregation oath for candidates might invite the courts to "nullify our entire primary."

The committee chairman didn't say it in so many words, but what he obviously had in mind was the possibility that a Negro might try to qualify without signing the oath, and then test it in court.

McKay insisted, however, that the party has a right to fix its own rules and that "any Negro who wants to can run if he signs the oath like anyone else."

The national committeeman, a member of the Alabama House of Representatives from Talladega County, pointed to the party loyalty oath which he is supporting. The Supreme Court has upheld that, and McKay said the state committee has as much right to require allegiance to segregation laws as party loyalty.

The loyalty oath also had its genesis in racial controversy. It was first written in 1952 to bind candidates for presidential elector to support the national party ticket. Two years later it was broadened to disqualify Democrats who voted for Eisenhower for his first term.

PREVENT REPETITION

Its purpose was to prevent a repetition of the famed 1948 party revolt when Alabama's 11 presidential electors, all Democrats, refused to support Harry Truman because of his civil rights program. They cast their votes instead for the Thurmond-Wright States Rights ticket.

Voters participating in the primaries this year will choose Democratic nominees for governor, lieutenant governor, the Legislature, all nine Alabama seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and lesser state and district offices.

At the same time they will elect a new Democratic Executive Committee whose members in turn will tell candidates what kind of pledge they must take in the 1960 presidential election.

State Demo Executive Committee's Members

Members of the State Democratic Executive Committee Are: Blount, Millry; Alston F. (Dick) DeVan, Mobile; Albert H. Evans, Wallace H. Lindsey Jr., and Richard E. McPherson, Butler; Roy E. Haag, Fruitdale; Grady W. Hurst Jr., Chatom; H. H. Mathews, Camden.

SECOND DISTRICT: James T. Heeland, Greenville; B. Theron Bradley, Charles M. Pinkston and Frank J. Mizell Jr., Montgomery; L. W. Brannan Jr., Foley; J. C. Brantley, Banks; W. M. Hodgson, Bay Minette; Vernon B. Millsap, Evergreen.

THIRD DISTRICT: E. C. (Bud) Boswell and Grover C. Hughes, Geneva; Jack M. Bridges, Headland; Grady G. Cleveland, Eufaula; Homer D. Cobb Jr., Phenix City; Dupree Davis, Dothan; Neil O. Davis, Auburn; M. A. (Gus) Deese, Pinckard.

FOURTH DISTRICT: L. Allen Draper Jr., Hugh D. Merrill Jr., and Wilbur M. Salter, Anniston; Frank B. Embry, Pell City; Curtis C. Gauntt, Talladega; Leonard A. Goldberg, Sylacauga; John W. Lapsley, Selma; Hubert E. Lester, Jacksonville.

FIFTH DISTRICT: Y. G. Allen, Joe L. Moore and Hobdy G. Rains, Gadsden; Cecil G. Brown, Roanoka; George Greene, Fairfax; T. B. Jacoway, Fort Payne; J. W. (Jim) Lovelace, Dadeville; Ralph Smith Jr., Guntersville.

COMMITTEEMAN, NATIONAL COM. WOMAN CONFER
William I. Collier Of Florence (L), Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas

SIXTH DISTRICT: Jeff B. de-Graffenreid, Henry J. Mayfield and W. D. Partlow Jr., Tuscaloosa; Nelson O. Fuller, Centreville; J. C. Griffin, Marion; Allen Hargrove, Montgomery; Dave Tingle, Clanton; T. H. Napier, Montevallo.

SEVENTH DISTRICT: R. F. Blake (Dr.), Haleyville; Hoyt Elliott, Roy Mayhall, John D. Petree Jr., and Benjamin Grady Wilson, Jasper; William B. Fite, Hamilton; Fuller Kimbrell, Fayette; John M. Miller, Cordova.

EIGHTH DISTRICT: Clyde w. Anderson and William I. Collier, Florence; Robert K. "Buster" Bell, Roy E. Blair, William A. Brown and Billy Laxson, Huntsville; John R. Broadway, Sheffield; W. W. Malone, Athens.

NINTH DISTRICT: Floyd G. Ansley, Chester Austin, William C. Barber, Bob Bell, Robert W. (Bob) Gwin, Ben F. Ray and Raymond Weeks, Birmingham.

Governor Vows To Steer Clear Of May Primary

Gov. James E. Folsom declared yesterday he was "absolutely sure" he would not become involved in the governor's race nor would he endorse any of the candidates.

In his first press conference in more than three months, Folsom answered a barrage of questions, most of them related to politics and state revenue.

Folsom had said earlier he intended to go to the Holy Land during the campaign, but he hedged a bit on this promise yesterday.

"I'd sure like to go to the Holy Land," Folsom said, "but any place where a governor can go to get out of state politics is a holy place."

DOOR AJAR

While insisting he intended to divorce himself entirely from the race, Folsom did leave the door slightly ajar.

"Of course I'd probably have something to say if some of the candidates advocate repealing part of my program," Folsom said. "In fact, if they convince me that something I've done is wrong I might even call a special session and repeal it myself."

Folsom was also asked to comment on Atty. Gen. John Patterson's charges of graft and corruption in state government. Patterson has made such charges in his campaign for governor.

"I haven't read anything about that, so I wouldn't be able to comment," Folsom said. "About this graft and corruption I wouldn't comment except to say I never practiced law in Phenix City."

DENIES SUPPORT

The governor also denied he was privately supporting the candidacy of his House floor leader, Rep. George Hawkins of Gadsden, in his bid for the governorship.

"He came by one morning and I introduced him to the cabinet, but that was when he was speaking on the amendment election last December," Folsom said. "There wasn't any politics mentioned."

As to who is going to win, Folsom replied:

"How many have qualified? You say 14. Well, one of the 14 is gonna win if all 14 live long enough."

On the matter of state finances Folsom admitted tax collections were down but said he was still confident there would be no proration.

When asked if he felt "deep concern about the revenue, Folsom replied "I sure don't have any deep concern about the revenue, but maybe the press does."

The governor also fanned the special session rumors yesterday, admitting there is "always a possibility" he might call such a session.

"I haven't heard any of the candidates for governor take a positive stand on reapportionment or a constitutional convention," Folsom said. "And I see no likelihood any o fthem will be elected who takes such a stand. So I might have to call a session for that purpose myself."

TO ATTEND DINNER

Hitting lightly on other subjects, Folsom said he planned to go to Washington this weekend to attend a dinner honoring former President Harry Truman, whom Folsom called "one of the greatest Americans living."

He again predicted a Democratic victory in the 1960 presidential election, adding that "I hope it is one of my colleagues, a Democratic governor."

Asked for comment on the new moon in orbit—Redstone's Explorer—Folsom indicated he didn't like to talk about it too much.

"It was built at Redstone just 35 air miles from my home, and that is just too close for comfort," Folsom said. "Redstone is the No. 1 target. That's too close to talk about."

Todd To Hold Rally Tonight At Clanton

Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd moves his campaign for governor into central Alabama tonight with a "Friendship Rally" at Clanton.

It will be the fourth such rally Todd has conducted since opening his campaign from his hometown in Russellville, Jan. 17.

Other meeting have been held at Geraldine and Carbon Hill.

Appearing with the commissioner will be Walley Fowler, the Sons of Song and the Chuck Wagon Gang.

It will be the first time Todd has ventured out of his home territory of North Alabama and his last major rally before taking to the stump for a heavy speaking schedule.

Jimmy Faulkner, taking a breather after a series of 12 "Homefolks Parties," announced yesterday he would resume his active campaigning March 15 with a rally at Clanton.

Plans are already in the making for a big turnout for this event, Faulkner said, with 500-car motorcades expected from both Birmingham and Montgomery. The rally will be held outdoors at the Clanton airport.

Two other major rallies are scheduled Friday night and another Saturday afternoon.

C. C. (Jack) Owen opens his campaign in Athens tomorrow night, while Atty. Gen. John Patterson has a rally set for Sheffield.

Saturday in Troy Judge George C. Wallace has a rally scheduled. His campaign headquarters announced yesterday that Wallace's statewide kickoff rally would be held at Montgomery City Auditorium March 7.

Meanwhile, Selma's Winston Gullatte, making his second bid for governor, released his 21 - point platform yesterday in which he promised a "positive, Christian approach to promoting racial harmony and good will."

Vowing that there would be no integration while he is governor, Gullatte suggested the creation of a bi-racial council to work out the problems that arise.

On other issues, Gullatte promised to work for the repeal of the right-to-work law, promised old folks $80 a month, declared his approval of jury service for women, a lowering of the voting age to 18, and reapportionment of the Legislature.

Third party man in race for governor

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Alabama's 14 Democratic primary candidates for the gubernatorial nomination today were challenged by a third party aspirant—John F. Duggar III, Montgomery architect and staunch segregationist.

He filed with the secretary of state's office as representing the Segregation Party of Alabama "to oppose whoever becomes the Democratic nominee for governor in the November general election. A Democrat will be chosen in the May 6 and June 3 primary elections.

DUGGAR DECLARED if "a strong segregationist" wins the Democratic gubernatorial nomination he would withdraw as a third party aspirant. However, he said that if anyone of the so-called moderates wins the Democratic sweepstakes, then he would fight it out with him in November. He did not name any of the "so-called moderates."

Third party or independent candidates must qualify before the May 6 Democratic primary, under Alabama law.

Duggar, 36, native of Hope Hull, near Montgomery, was one of the presidential elector candidates on an independent slate opposing the Democratic and Republican candidates for the 11 presidential-elector places in 1956. The Democrats won.

THE SECRETARY of state's office waited on a ruling it requested from the attorney general regarding qualification papers filed by the Segregationist Party candidate for governor. Legal question raised by the secretary of state was:

Did the fact that the Segregation Party withdrew its slate of presidential elector candidates two years ago affect the official status of the party? Three of the 11 Segregation Party candidates pulled out of the race in 1956. The remaining eight and three new ones then ran as independents.

THIS DEVELOPMENT came as five of the 14 candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor addressed a political rally staged last night at Redmont Hotel by Birmingham's Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Addressing the Jaycees and their wives were John Crommelin, Karl Harrison, W. E. Dodd, Laurie Battle and Shearen Elebash, speaking in that order. They briefly outlined their views.

And all four candidates for lieutenant governor—State Sens. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa, Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon and Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, and former State Rep. Robert T Butler of Clay and Montgomery, in that order—spoke briefly.

IN ANOTHER development, Raymond M. Arnott of Bessemer, retired motel operator, jumped into the race for secretary of state to boost the number of qualifiers to five. Already running for this post are State Rep. Pete Mathews of Clay, Mrs. Bettye Frink of Birmingham, Mrs. Eloise Stewart and Roy T. King, both of Montgomery.

Meanwhile, Jimmy Faulkner was climaxing a series of 12 "home folks" rallies before a turnout estimated at 3000 in the Holt National Guard Armory. Sgt. W. B. Butler, in charge of the armory, made the crowd estimate. The gospel-singing Blackwood Brothers helped warm up the throng.

Faulkner, who said it was the largest crowd for any of his "home folks" meetings since his first rally at Robertsdale, in his home county of Baldwin, last August.

HE REEMPHASIZED his pledge to maintain segregation, build up the schools, boost industrial development to help provide "more pocket dollars" for Alabamians and to see that the aged needy get $50 a month pensions.

Faulkner returned to Birmingham for an "open house" for the ladies, which began at noon in his newly-opened Jefferson County campaign headquarters at 108 20th-st, n. Raiford Ellis is his county campaign chairman, with Rush Lester co-chairman and Mrs. Amos Culp chairman of the women's division.

Faulkner and Judge George Wallace of Clayton drew the fire of Crommelin, who asserted they "are members of Foots Clement's (Marc Ray Clement of Tuscaloosa) political gang in Alabama."

Crommelin rapped Alabama newspapers, assailing two or three editors in particular. And he charged that there is "a Communist-Jewish conspiracy to control the world, with headquarters in Israel and the UN."

HARRISON DECLARED, if elected governor, he would see that at least one new industry is located in each of the 67 counties.

Harrison, who said he would "make it easier for industries to come to Alabama," bore down hard for reapportionment, health and school measures and plans to help the aged needy.

Dodd, in discussing his stand for segregation, said Negroes don't want to mix with white people, and they're not going to." A Bessemer dairy farmer and millwright, Dodd said, "There's a lot of cussing and discussing of industry, but the way things are going, the farmer is going to be left out in the cold."

Battle promised if elected governor, he would name a woman to his cabinet, saying "It's my aim to give women a more direct voice and influence in state affairs." He said he would ask outstanding women's organizations to select a woman for such appointment.

HE SAID HE would not try to outbid other candidates in providing aid for the aged needy, but "I will do my level best for our elder citizens."

Elebash got a laugh when he told the Jaycees "I love you and I want you to love me." He added that he would offer the Lord's Prayer, and the 10 Commandments as part of his platform, saying "attack that, if you will."

He stressed his stand for segregation and said "nowhere in the world has the Negro made more progress than here—under the system worked out by our fathers and forefathers. We shall continue the progress we have made with the white and Negro race working side by side."

Sen. Skidmore said if elected lieutenant governor, he would stand for the same things he had as senator for eight years.

"I am a Democrat—a loyal Democrat," said Skidmore. "I was a loyal Democrat in 1952 and in 1956. I am a Democrat in season and out of season."

The Tuscaloosa senator said Alabama would face "some weighty problems" in next four years, as he stressed his stand for maintaining segregation and declared "we must resist coercive forces from outside the state unhesistatingly and uncompromisingly."

SEN. ENGELHARDT, who said "I have always been a good Democrat," referred to "racial problems" in his home county of Macon, adding "I don't want you people in Jefferson County to have to face the problems we face."

He said he had treated "all segments of our population fairly" and "I have always fought waste, extravagance and skullduggery." He said he had sponsored and co-sponsored numerous segregation measures, emphasizing his stand for retention of the right-to-work law.

SEN. BOUTWELL, a former president of the Junior Chamber, commended each of the other three candidates for lieutenant governor, saying "I don't think the people need to worry about who is elected.

"I've always been a good Democrat," Boutwell said, in pointing out that he had twice served as member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. "I've always fought for and stood up for segregation. And I've insisted on rigid economy in government and tought for reapportionment, good roads and good health and education programs."

Butler, who formerly represented Clay County in the House and who is now superintendent of the Masonic Home at Montgomery, emphasized his stand for segregation, reapportionment and more aid for schools. He said he had worked to improve the teacher retirement and tenure laws.

"I did not vote for the right-to-work law and I'll do everything I can to repeal it," said Butler.

Elebash Opens With Promise To Follow Up Folsom Gains

BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 20—Sheldon Elebash of Montgomery opened his campaign for governor here tonight with a promise to carry on the programs initiated by Gov. James E. Folsom.

In an unexpected move, Elebash shattered precedent by commending Folsom for the progressive programs he has initiated in the state during his current administration.

"During the past 12 years Alabama has made much progress, but during the past four years, the state has made tremendous progress in industrial development, road construction and river development," Elebash said. "If elected governor I shall carry on these programs as developed by Gov. James E. Folsom."

Elebash, a Montgomery jeweler and entertainer, poked fun at his 13 opponents, describing them as "nice fellows who have platforms that are 'separate but equal'."

"Some of them will promise you a little more than the other, a little bit bigger piece of that old moon pie, but you all know it's the same old moon pie," Elebash said.

In his kickoff rally at the junior high auditorium, Elebash provided his own entertainment, quipping that he was a poor candidate, and could not afford "those high proced Tennessee-Texas entertainers."

5 Mobile Citizens Qualify For Executive Committee Race

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP)—Five Negro citizens have qualified as candidates seeking election to the 84-member Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee, it was disclosed Monday by Chairman Charles M. Bancroft.

The latest to qualify was Calvin E. Powell, retired school principal, who entered the committee race Wednesday.

Prof. Powell, militant NAACP worker before the organization was put under an injunction forbidding its operation in Alabama, is his initial bid for public office. He hopes to be elected to one of the three posts in the predominantly Negro 10th ward.

Other Negroes who qualified as entrants for the Democratic Committee election are Jessie Thomas, labor leader, 20th ward; Conrad Deane, also a labor leader, Ward 22; and Alex L. Herman and Clarence H. Montgomery, local businessman, Ward 10.

Herman and Montgomery were elected as committeemen in the old 7th ward, now the 10th, four years ago. They were the first two Negroes to win public office in Alabama by the ballot box since the Reconstruction period, and are now seeking reelection.

The 10th ward, with more than 2100 voters, is entitled to three members on the County Democratic Executive Committee. Rules set by the committee allow a ward one committeeman for every 700 voters.

A statewide Democratic primary election will be held May 6.

1958 Campaign

The deadline for qualifying for the May 6, 1958 primary is a thing of the past in Alabama. Now, the campaigning will begin at a faster, nosier, and more earnest pace.

Usually Alabama statewide, and some local elections are marred and narrowed by single-issue politics. Alabama is part of a changing world, one of new needs, higher longings, and nobler challenges. No single-issue candidate would seem to meausure up to what Alabama needs in these dynamic days.

Yet during the campaigning, it is to be hoped that these will be candidates who are broader than one-issue politics. Alabama is not so primitive, nor backward, nor simple that this state's affairs can be summed up in a solitary issue. What is needed are candidates with a program that will help to put Alabama in the front ranks of enlightened, attractive, and progressive states.

Voters should, we think, begin to check the records of the candidates, examine their programs (not merely platforms), analyse their abilities and experiences, and weigh their words. Windy, hysterical, bitter emotionalism offers nothing constructive. One day some of our civic leaders will perhaps initiate a campaign for better candidates to run for public office. Until better candidates appear the voters will have to decide, it seems, between the lesser of the evils.

We hope that Alabama voters will see some constructive, positive, mature campaigning based upon the economic, industrial and general welfare issues which face this state. Let there be high-class debate and discussion of basic, even irritating, issues. Light, not loudness, is needed.

STUDENT OUSTED AT ALABAMA SEEKS DEMO COMMITTEE POSI

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., March 3 (AP)—A white student and later Citizens Council leader who was expelled from the University of Alabama after the Autherine Lucy controversy is a candidate for the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Edward R. Wilson, now a student at Baylor, confirmed today that he filed for a 7th District seat on the committee as a voter

...in Tuscaloosa between terms ... University because of critical ... ities.

... for alleging that University ... broke out after her ... February, 1956. She is the only ... of the West Alabama Citizens ... in Walker County. He was visiting in ... Wilson was expelled from the ... remarks about University authorities.

Autherine Lucy was expelled for ... authorities ... admission ... Negro who ever attended the University ...

Elmore County Votes For Winner 10 to 1

34a(2) Ala

By C. M. Stanley
Editor-in-Chief, The Alabama Journal

THE ODDS ARE 10 to 1 that the candidate for Governor who carries Elmore County in the May primary will carry the state.

Through 40 years and 11 state elections for Governor Elmore County has failed but one time to vote as the state votes. It voted for Brandon in 1918 when Kilby won, but Kilby beat Brandon in the state by only 3,404 votes.

STANLEY

Elmore County can therefore be regarded as Alabama's political barometer in naming a Governor.

As goes Elmore, so goes Alabama. It was true in 1914 when the state's total vote was 144,000 and Elmore's total vote was only 2,256. And it was true in 1954 when 518,000 votes were counted in the state and Elmore counted 7,635. We have compiled and present today the official figures covering the last forty years.

Advertiser p. 2-B Sun. 3-30-58

Year 1914

Elmore County Vote		Total Alabama Vote	
Comer	690	Comer	48,189
Henderson	1,294	Henderson	36,599
Kolb	94	Kolb	29,648
Seed	178	Seed	30,028
—Henderson leader		—No majority	
Run-off Primary			
Henderson	1,439	Henderson	69,184
Comer	887	Comer	58,857
—Henderson winner		—Henderson winner	

Montgomery, Ala

1918

Elmore County Vote	1st Choice	2nd Choice	Total	Total Ala. vote 1st and 2nd Choice
Brandon	585	551	1,136	47,293
Kilby	582	25	607	50,697
Purifoy	12	5	17	1,957
Teasley	675	418	1,093	26,659
Wallace	22	90	112	10,991
—Brandon leader				—Kilby winner

1922

Elmore County Vote		Total Ala. Vote	
Brandon	2,038	Brandon	163,217
Graves	1,253	Graves	44,151
—Brandon winner		—Brandon winner	

1926

Elmore County Vote	1st Choice	2nd Choice	Total	Total Ala. Vote 1st and 2nd Choice
Brown	4	4	8	4,030
Carnley	55	46	101	10,653
Davis	1,244	73	1,317	81,639
Finnell	27	38	65	29,187
McCall	54	59	113	25,471
Miller	1,290	80	1,370	87,060
—Miller winner				—Miller winner
General Election				
Miller	2,052			155,034
Locke	1,820			95,742
—Miller winner				—Miller winner

1930

Elmore County Vote		Total Ala. vote
Dixon	850	97,508
Graves	2,924	132,462
McCord	1,460	75,208
Graves winner		—Graves winner.

1934

Elmore County Vote		Total Ala. Vote
Dixon	2,074	152,860
Sparks	1,686	74,554
Goode	1,675	70,287
—Dixon winner		—Dixon winner

1938

Elmore County Vote		Total Ala. Vote
Folsom	1,518	73,306
Sherlock	506	53,448
Sparks	2,719	145,798
—Sparks winner		—Sparks winner

1942

Elmore County Vote		Total Ala. Vote
Folsom	2,202	104,152
Persons	1,873	43,843
Ellis	1,573	88,459
—Folsom leader		—Folsom leader
Run-off Primary		
Folsom	3,753	205,168
Ellis	1,824	144,126
—Folsom winner		—Folsom winner

1946

Elmore County Vote		Total Ala. Vote
Persons	3,793	137,055
Hamm	642	56,395

1950

Elmore County Vote	1st Choice	2nd Choice	Total	Total Ala. Vote 1st and 2nd Choice
Carmichael	457	347	804	74,133
Graves	1,959	167	2,124	83,471
McDowell	823	212	1,035	67,612
Patterson	260	262	522	68,304
—Graves winner				—Graves winner.

1954

Elmore County Vote	1st Choice	2nd Choice	Total	Total Ala. Vote 1st and 2nd Choice
Persons	5,058			305,384
Folsom	2,089			151,925
Faulkner	488			61,530
Allen				—Folsom winner.
—Persons winner				—Persons winner

Voting Etiquette, Felons & Great Men

By J. Fred Thornton
Associate Editor, The Advertiser

IS IT A SIN to lie about how you vote? Is voting against a man something to be ashamed of? When a candidate solicits your vote should you tell him what you really think of him or be polite? These and other matters of election etiquette arise at this time.

THORNTON

As a general proposition, I believe in being open and above board; some of my friends have accused me of being too much that way for my own good. But there are limits. We do not go around saying what we actually think about everything; if we did, this world would be a wild and wooly place indeed.

The bulwark of a free people is the voter's right to privacy.

That right is embodied in our secret ballot. It is the difference between democracy and a dictatorship where people are herded to the polls and voted like cattle in mock elections. There are times when a man may expose himself to embarrassment and injury, to wholly unwarranted reprisals, by making his vote known. It is perfectly all right to solicit, appeal to and try to persuade a voter. But to pin him down, to demand how he will vote, is an unwarranted intrusion upon his privacy; he is justified in defeating such a presumptuous demand by any means.

Don't Overdo It

I DO NOT think a voter should lie without provocation, like going to a candidate voluntarily and making a false promise of support. Also, the privilege should be restricted to honest citizens with no axe to grind. The man who takes an active part in politics, who expects to get a job or some other direct, personal reward, should stand or fall with his man and not try to ride two or more horses. Unfortunately, the latter kind are often the biggest liars, while the simple, gullible citizen goes around popping off and perhaps incriminating himself in the eyes of the mighty. Of course, if some really great issue arises, a man should stand up and be counted, but that does not happen often; usually it is nothing more inspiring than a clash between individuals or rival bands of treasury raiders.

In covering up, there is more involved than protecting the voter's interests; there is the matter of good taste and simple kindness to your fellow man. Suppose you are approached by a candidate running, say for a seat in the Legislature. He may impress you as a man whose idea of statesmanship does not extend beyond trading his vote for patronage, or promoting another round of salary boosts for the boys at the courthouse or the city hall. He may even have a record that indicates as much. But there he stands with proferred card extended, respectfully asking your support. In such a case a flat rebuff would sound rude and churlish; you are justified in being as gentle as possible.

Records And Obsessions

THE PRACTICE of voting against a candidate is widely condemned, but there are times when it is entirely correct. If a candidate already has a public record, and a good one, that is a powerful argument for giving him your vote. If his record is bad, a refusal is clearly indicated. In the latter case, and especially if his opponent is a newcomer who makes a good impression but with no record of his own as yet, a voter may be fully justified in casting what is in the main a negative vote. It is true that some voters carry this too far; there are some men who take the negative side of any issue, even to the extent of voting against any incumbent no matter how good, which is of course absurd.

It is, I trust, needless to say that it is well to turn thumbs down on the candidate who is not his own man, who will be dictated to by some group, clique, or individual. In this connection I want to point out that a man can be oversold even on a good cause. When we speak of "special interests" we think of something objectionable. But some special interests are good things in themselves. The danger is that a man, especially one in legislative or high executive position, may get so wrapped up in and committed to one worthy cause that he neglects all others. I always fight shy of the candidate with a pet project, like providing a home for abandoned housecats, which shows signs of becoming an obsession with him. The need is for one capable of grasping the whole picture and taking a well-rounded view of the general welfare; such a one is hard to find.

Criminals And Victims

AN ENGLISH newspaper, the London Star, has come up with a suggestion that is different. It wants the government to pay compensation to people who are set upon and injured by criminals. The paper mentioned the case of a man who, a year ago, was in good health, had a fine job, was happily married and his success apparently assured. He was wantonly attacked by three thugs, kicked and beaten into insensibility; his health and career were hopelessly ruined. Two of the gangsters are in prison, but that does not help the broken man or his destitute family, who got nothing.

The above suggestion appears hopelessly old fogey and reactionary, in an era in which the emphasis is all on reforming and coddling criminals. But why not? Since we harp so much on the responsibility of 'society" to the criminal, why not a little solicitude for the honest men and women who are his victims? We might start by providing government compensation for victims of paroled convicts. A certain number of persons are bound to be robbed, murdered or raped every year by paroled felons; that is part of the price we pay for being progressive and enlightened and we should take such things in stride, though I imagine it would be hard to shrug it off if it happened to a member of one's own family. Still, since the paroled prisoner is released ahead of time and is a ward of the state, "society" bears a greater than usual responsibility here and might well pay off.

Reward Of Greatness

I HAVE never had any hallucinations about being a great man, and have never even wanted to be one. My wants are few and easily met: A wife who realizes how lucky she is, a few tried and trusted friends; my books, a garden, a shotgun, a dog, an occasional hunting trip. But looking back I have decided that I have made a big mistake. It is too late now to do anything about it, but if I had my life to live over again I would strive to achieve greatness. I would aim high, not to win wealth, or the applause of the multitude, but for a reason I have never been given before.

I would like to be a great man so I could be lazy and stupid without being called to account or blamed in any way, in fact without anyone even daring to call attention to my boners. That is the true, dazzling reward of greatness as I see it.

Voter Interest Is In Local Races

Advertiser 1-3-B Montgomery Ala.

By Bob Ingram

NINE WEEKS from Tuesday the voters of Alabama will elect a new governor.

At this late date it might be presumed that the race is taking shape, that one candidate or another is beginning to pull away from the field. News 1-3 2-38

INGRAM

Nothing seems further from the truth. If anything, the race appears to grow more unsettled by the day.

In traveling through Alabama and talking politics with people in all walks of life one fact is strikingly apparent—a great number of voters, perhaps a majority of them, have not as yet given the governor's race much more than a passing thought.

It is difficult to find a voter who has decided who he will support and who is determined to stick with his choice, win or lose.

Politics is being discussed everywhere, but the interest is local rather than state. The average citizen is far more interested in the legislative race in his own county, or perhaps the contest for probate judge or sheriff. At the moment, it seems, most voters don't give a tinker's damn about the governor's race.

Wrong Year

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AN EXTREME example of this lack of interest came from a Heflin merchant who was asked about the governor's race. He replied:

"Ole Big Jim'll be hard to beat."

Maybe so in '62 but not in '58.

For want of a better scapegoat the blame for this indifference must be laid at the feet of the candidates. They've done little to excite themselves, much less the voters.

The emphasis to date has been to entertain rather than to arouse the voter. It's a safe bet nowadays that if you hear a hillbilly band or gospel quartet a candidate for governor is bound to pop up with a promise of a $100 a month for the old folks.

And the money these git-fiddlers and rock 'n' roll gospel singers get is enough to make Auburn's engineering professors break into tears.

The Gold Is in the North

BUT THE significant fact still remains that there is still in existence a tremendous bloc of voters in Alabama who have no idea who they will support. And the direction they take will to a large extent determine who the next governor of Alabama will be.

For the most part these uncommitted voters are to the north. The lines of battle have been vaguely drawn in a number of South Alabama counties, but nowhere in the Tennessee Valley is this the case.

It is generally conceded, though perhaps even this is a dangerous concession, that Judge George C. Wallace and Atty. Gen. John Patterson will run strong in the Black Belt and Wiregrass counties.

There are at least two good arguments in support of this contention—both live in these sections of the state and both have segregation records which appeal to a majority of the Black Belt and Wiregrass voters.

For much the same reasons Jimmy Faulkner and Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd are out front in northwest Alabama. Todd is a product of Franklin County, while Faulker was born and reared in neighboring Lamar.

These four candidates—Faulkner, Patterson, Todd and Wallace—have been mentioned here for a particular reason.

If nothing else is agreed upon in this race, there is a near unanimous belief that a run-off will be necessary.

And in no case has a candidate other than the four mentioned above been suggested as making the run-off. This is not to imply that Harrison, Hawkins, Battle or Owen won't make the grade, but as yet they have not been considered as serious contenders.

Slowing the Front-Runners

IN FAIRNESS to this group, however, it should be pointed out that none of them began any serious campaigning until this weekend, while Faulkner, Wallace, Todd and Patterson have been moving at full force for weeks.

Some 60 days ago it was fairly well agreed that Faulkner, the best known candidate in the race and runner-up in 1954, and Wallace, the most energetic of the lot, were leading the field by a detectable if not substantial margin. Further, there appeared to be a slight gap between these two, with Faulkner out in front.

There seems to be no such gap today. Patterson's advances were at the expense of Wallace, while Todd, George Hawkins and Karl Harrison cut into Faulkner's strength.

Of the late-comers, Todd has probably made the most headway. He has come from far back in the field into a challenging position.

The 12,000 crowd at Russellville, more than any one thing, gave him the boost he needed. There are many who feel Todd's strength is vastly overrated, and perhaps it is, but there's no question that he is much more of a factor today than a few weeks back.

Patterson is and will remain the mystery candidate in the race. Nobody knows how well he will do. He has never run a political race before so there are no past election records which might give a clue to his strong and week points.

But his name continues to be mentioned in surprising frequency throughout Alabama. A majority still looks for a Faulkner-Wallace run-off, but Patterson has been listed as a possible second primary contender more often than Todd.

Ginning for Todd

ALABAMA'S COTTON ginners are being called on to aid financially in the election of Todd.

Ed Mauldin of Town Creek, a towering, remarkably handsome guy who looks like anything but the dirt farmer he is, has made the pitch for funds for Todd.

In letters to ginners in all parts of Alabama, Mauldin has suggested that each of them should contribute to the campaign on a graduated basis, depending on the amount of cotton they gin.

"I was talking to a group of ginners the other day and they felt we should all put in from $100 to $300 each, depending on the volume of cotton ginned, stored, etc," Mauldin suggested in his letter.

Mauldin is one of the leaders of the Cotton Hardship Committee, a group which has been active for several years seeking to improve the farm problems of the state. He long ago placed his trust in Todd.

Family Affairs

IT IS NOT unusual for several members of the same family to be running for office at the same time, and it's true this year as before.

Take the Wallace clan for example. Judge George Wallace is running for governor, his brother Jack is running for judgeship George is vacating. S. Kirke Adams of Ozark, an uncle of Jack and George, is running for probate judge in Dale, and Charles Adams, a brother of S. Kirke, is running for the Legislature from Houston.

Probably the most diversified political family is the Nolen clan. Probate Judge W. B. Nolen is running for reelection in Clay, son Wilbur is running for Congress from the Second District, while another son Jack is running for the Legislature from Fayette County.

Legislative Field Cut As Carter Falls To Qualify

Advertiser Ala Montgomery April 3-5-38

The field of candidates running for the Legislature from Montgomery County was reduced by one yesterday when it was learned one of the aspirants had failed to qualify with Democratic Committee Chairman Roy Mayhall.

A. L. (Ace) Carter filed papers here Saturday with the Secretary of State to run for Place No. 1 in the House, but later decided not to drive to Jasper to qualify.

"I left the Capitol at noon Saturday to go to Jasper but it was so late and all that I just decided not to go," Carter explained yesterday. "I had already gassed up the car and was ready to go, but it was such a long drive I just decided against it."

As the deadline for qualifying was Saturday midnight, Carter will not be a candidate in the May primary.

Still in the race for Place No. 1 are four other candidates—incumbent Rep. Joe M. Dawkins and William E. (Senator) Cleghorn, J. S. (Johnnie) Collier and Alfred Goldthwaite.

The Governor Save One

THE CANDIDATES for lieutenant governor make it a more fascinating race in some respects than that for governor.

Advertiser

The lieutenant governor has two chief duties: presiding over the sessions of the Alabama Senate and appointing its committees and (2) discreetly but keenly keeping an eye on the health of the governor and the amount of his air travel.

P 4 A 34a(2)

Candidates for lieutenant governor are:

"Tiger" Thompson, Bessemer Negro, graduate of Xavier University, former pugilist and now radio announcer. Whence and why came Thompson into the race is not yet known. The chances are that his candidacy is displeasing to Dr. King and other Negro leaders. The box returns in the case of Thompson will be interesting for the light they throw on whether he gets the vote of his people, a large part or little of the vote. The King leadership might campaign against Thompson to avert an example of Negro bloc voting.

Ace Carter, an extremist white supremacist, is another candidate.

A third one is State Senator Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, who begins his White Citizen Council speeches, "Hello, white folks."

Yet another is State Senator E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa, who is more identified with the education fund filibuster and marriage to organized labor than with any viewpoint on race relations.

Finally, there is State Senator Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, one of the hardest working, most seasoned and versatile of our legislators. He is genial and never says anything crude or showy about race relations, but is nevertheless the chief sponsor of the most effective legislation Alabama has enacted to sidestep the Supreme Court school ruling.

There is no reason for hasty prophecies about the course of this race. One only is ventured. If there is a runoff and "Tiger" Thompson is eliminated, the two candidates running it off will not engage in the usual cajolery and maneuver to win the endorsement of the eliminated.

Colonel Sibyl Commanding

- Go to jail to preserve segregation;
- Arrest the FBI to preserve segregation;
- Die to preserve segregation.

These positions have already been taken and patented by candidates for governor.

Candidate Jack Owen had to get himself a suitably Desperate Ambrose position and he didn't do bad, not bad at all.

To preserve segregation, Owen has proposed to deputize every white man in the state as a highway patrolman and in turn discharge the National Guard to prevent it from being federalized to force race mixing in schools.

Owen's idea certainly beats going to jail" or "dying," and obviously is safer than putting the cuffs on the FBI. And possibly the proposal will attract many men, for any male citizen would be proud to wear one of those nifty blue and gray highway patrol uniforms. Think what they would be with the addition of a cavalry sword or a swagger stick.

The weakness of the Owen statesmanship is that it totally excludes the ladies. This is a time when women demand and get citizenship parity with men. They are being elected to state office in droves, the League of Women Voters makes more racket than the American Legion and Young Democrats.

They, too, will wish to be highway patrolmen, with skirts of blue and gray. Owen had better add a WAC division pledge and promise to make some snappy number like Sybil Pool the colonel in command.

If An Alabama Governor Became Disabled

HAD THE U.S. Constitution been as explicit in one respect as the Constitution of Alabama, there would be no occasion for the irresolute debate now centered on Presidential disability.

Such questions as when is the President disabled, the process by which his duties devolve on the Vice President, when and whether he might regain office once surrendered and how this disability is certified—these would be largely answered if the Alabama model were followed.

The Alabama Constitution is quite explicit on gubernatorial disability:

In case of impeachment of the governor, his absence from the state for more than twenty days, unsoundness of mind, or other disability, the power and authority of the office shall, until the governor is acquitted, returns to the state, or is restored to his mind, or relieved from other disability, devolve in the order herein named upon the lieutenant governor, president pro tem of the Senate, speaker of the House of Representatives, attorney-general, state auditor, secretary of state and state treasurer.

★

WHEN IT appears that the governor is of "unsound mind," any two officers named in the succession order above, but "not next in succession to the office of governor," may request the Supreme Court "to ascertain the mental condition of the governor. . . and if he is adjudged to be of unsound mind, to so decree. . ."

In this event the lieutenant governor, or the officer next in line, shall perform the duties of governor until he "is restored to his mind."

If there is a question whether the governor's disability has been removed, that, too, is for the Supreme Court to decide.

The Constitution thus is clear on the matter of mental unsoundness; physical disability is something else. The course of action is not prescribed in that event, the Constitution framers apparently holding that a man's physical impairment, however severe, is not so important as mental condition. It could be assumed, however, that disability of any sort would be for the Supreme Court to determine.

★

JUDGE WALTER B. JONES, who was an "honorary page" at the 1901 constitutional convention, and whose father was chairman of the committee which wrote the section on the executive branch, says to his knowledge the section has never been challenged in court and only invoked once.

The one exception was in the administration of Gov. William D. Jelks, who was out of the state for several months in 1904 and 1905 recuperating from an illness. During that time, Lt. Gov. Russell M. Cunningham acted as governor.

Peter Brannon, director of the State Department of Archives and History, also remembers only Jelks.

Alabama's first governor, Dr. William Wyatt Bibb, who fell from a horse and was injured soon after his inauguration in 1820, considered resigning, but his brother Thomas, president of the senate, talked him out of it. Dr. Bibb wrote to his old friend, Charles Tate, first federal judge in Alabama:

> The business of office. . . with his [Thomas'] aid and that of the secretary of state being discharged as much to the public advantage as if I were well, without giving me any trouble, except signing my name, I have yielded to his wishes and if possible will continue in office.

Dr. Wyatt died shortly thereafter and his brother became governor.

Patterson cages crime, NAACP, 'Sharks' for tour

Campaigners for Gubernatorial Candidate John Patterson are getting ready to put "Crime and Corruption," along with "Loan Sharks" and "The NAACP" on display in Northwest Alabama.

These three, against which Patterson is campaigning, will be caged on a float in a Patterson-for-Governor caravan that will tour that section of the state preliminary to a rally at 6 p.m. Saturday, at the Bankhead School at Cardova.

THE CARAVAN, which will be led by a motorcycle escort, will leave Birmingham that morning and travel through Sumiton, Jasper, Double Springs, Haleyville, Gold Mine, Boston, Brilliant, Winfield, Eldridge, Carbon Hill, Townley, Oakman and Parrish.

Atty. Gen. Patterson, who will address the Cardova rally, also will make schort talks at Jasper, Haleyville, Carbon Hill and Winfield to reemphasize his program for governor.

House record shows—

Wallace has stiffened views on segregation

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 1—Circuit Judge George Wallace, now running for governor in a substantial measure on a segregation platform, apparently has stiffened his views on the subject since he was in the Legislature.

During his service as Barbour County House member in 1951, the official House journal reveals, Judge Wallace voted to kill a pro-segregation amendment to the education appropriation bill.

The amendment was offered by Sen. Sam Engelhardt, and was backed by the Black Belt's House members almost to the man. Judge Wallace voted to table the amendment.

HERE, IN the official words of the House journal, is what happened:

"Mr. Engelhardt offered the following amendment to the bill, H 263, as amended:

Amend Sec. 15 of H. B. 263 by adding the following:

"Provided, that if the Supreme Court of the United States renders any judgment or decision which effectually nullifies the requirements of Art. XIV of the constitution respecting separate schools for white and colored children, this act shall be of no further force or effect, and it shall be unlawful for any person or officer to allot or pay any appropriation made herein after such judgment or decision has been rendered.

"On motion by Mr. Harrison of Shelby, the amendment offered by Mr. Engelhardt was laid upon the table; yeas 66, nays 25."

THE JOURNAL went on to identify those voting for and against the motion to table. Judge Wallace's name was listed among the 66 favoring tabling.

A check of the 1951 House journal reveals other aspects of Judge Wallace's record.

Late in January, 1951, the Legislature was called into special session. It was to consider legislation setting up a joint legislative committee to make a top-to-bottom investigation of the release of hundreds of hardened criminals from Alabama prisons on pardons and paroles in 1949 and 1950.

When the investigating committee bill finally reached the House floor, according to the journal, Judge Wallace became active. He waged a stubborn, but losing, fight first to block passage of the bill and later on to weaken it.

The bill, however, was passed. An investigation which brought to light full details of the sordid story of the so-called pardon and parole scandals of 1949-50 was conducted.

Later on, during the regular session, the House passed a bill recommended by the "investigating committee. It sought to strengthen the pardon and parole law so that a repetition of what happened in 1949 and 1950 could not happen again.

Judge Wallace, the record showed, voted against the bill.

DURING THE PAST 30 or more years many new and increased taxes have been imposed. But during the same period there has been but one bill passed giving the general public the benefit of a tax reduction. That was in 1951 when the Legislature passed the bill reducing the automobile license tag cost to $3.

Judge Wallace voted against the bill when it came up for House passage.

THE RECORD discloses also that when the House was considering the bill increasing the sales tax from 2 to 3 cents, Judge Wallace sought to put over several amendments. Some of them proposed to earmark certain amounts of the proposed new revenue for salary increases for classroom teachers.

When the bill itself came up for a final vote, Judge Wallace voted against it.

THIS IS THE SECOND and concluding article on Judge Wallace's legislative record, as shown by his votes recorded in the House journals.

A previous story listed his voting on important or key measures in the 1949 and 1950 sessions.

This article deals exclusively with how Judge Wallace voted in 1951, which was his last session as a lawmaker.

Voting records of other candidates who have served in the Legislature will be given in later articles. They include former Sen. Jimmy Faulkner of Baldwin, Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah, and Rep. Karl Harrison of Shelby.

The voting record of Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, when he represented Franklin, Marion and Colbert Counties in the 1951 and 1953 Senate, already has been given.

THE JOURNAL shows that Judge Wallace answered present on each opening roll call during the 1951 organizational and special session, and also during the regular session.

Bills he offered were, in some instances, similar to those he sponsored in 1947 and 1949.

He sponsored again legislation providing educational benefits to certain disabled veterans and dependents and survivors of veterans.

He offered bills prohibiting numbering of ballots, authorizing confiscation and destruction of pistols after a person has been convicted of carrying concealed weapons and prohibiting possession and transportation of lottery paraphernalia.

JUDGE WALLACE voted to raise pay of most of the Persons administration cabinet officers from $5700 to $10,000.

During the regular session Judge Wallace was present but did not vote on a resolution which would have raised pay of legislators from $20 to $25 a day.

He did not vote on a motion to elect members of the Building Commisison and members of the Committee on Public Accounts.

Judge Wallace voted to increase the gas tax in Montgomery 1 cent a gallon. He refrained from voting on H. 33 providing for the arrest and eradication of contagious and infectious diseases of animals.

He did not vote on a bill making a pecial appropriation of $10,000 for the Milk Control Board, or on H. 189 providing for payment of license taxes on a monthly declining basis.

He voted to reduce the powers and duties of justices of the peace. Although present, Wallace did not vote on H. 36, amending the Constitution to provide a state bonus for World War veterans.

The judge did not vote on S. 18 regulating operations of livestock markets, and he refrained from voting on H. 241 promoting the poultry industry.

SENATE BILL 49, proposing a penalty on "Peeping Toms," received his favorable vote.

On a House Joint Resolution calling for relief from federal income taxation he refrained from voting.

When the House was considering a bill raising pay of all county commissioners, Judge Wallace voted for an amendment increasing the amount of the boost. When the bill came up for passage he did not vote.

He voted for all amendments to H. 325 regulating insurance brokers and salesmen. On the bill itself he voted "no."

Judge Wallace voted for H. 274 doubling cost of automobile drivers' licenses and he tried to get the House ways and means committee to make an immediate report to the House on H. 511, adding a 3 per cent tax on the retail price of alcoholic liquors.

Along with 72 others, Judge Wallace voted acceptance of a major amendment to H. 277, increasing and extending the powers of the barber commission. But on passage, he refrained from voting.

Also he did not vote on H. 427 proposing a heavier penalty for those found guilty of driving motor vehicles while under drivers' license suspension.

THE JUDGE did not vote on H. 61 providing legal counsel for the chief examiner of public accounts, or on H. 159 requiring all foreign corporations doing business in Alabama to maintain an office in this state.

On a bill requiring the listing in each county of all persons receiving public assistance Judge Wallace refrained from voting on it. Also he did not vote on H. 178 requiring parental consent for sons under 21 to wed.

A bill exempting from the sales tax merchandise sold by vending machines received a favorable vote from Judge Wallace.

On H. 773 proposing to reimburse ABC Board members of a former administration on a financial claim he did not vote.

Along with Reps. Hawkins of Etowah and Fite of Marion, Judge Wallace sponsored an amendment to the educational appropriation bill earmarking $600 each for across-the-board annual pay increase for school teachers.

Later he voted aye on an amendment sponsored by Reps. Miller and Hawkins of Etowah—along with virtually the entire House—giving teachers an annual pay increase of $300 a year.

ON ANOTHER OCCASION Judge Wallace voted against tabling HJR 95 calling for a "thorough investigation" of the financial polices of the Auburn and University of Alabama athletic departments. The resolution lost, 57 to 15.

On H. 908, exempting certain property from ad valorem taxation, Judge Wallace did not vote on an amendment exempting property of fraternal organizations.

During consideration of S. 413, Judge Wallace offered an amendment providing for a House of 173 members with no county having fewer than two members nor more than 14.

On H. 918, another bill relating to legislative reapportionment, Judge Wallace refrained from voting. Also he did not vote on H. 245, tightening the law on drivers licenses.

Judge Wallace voted against HJR 122 calling on Alabama's congressional delegation to oppose efforts of the Price Stabilization Office in Washington to reduce price of beef cattle.

He voted against pay raises for deputy circuit solicitors and the state superintendent of education. He did not vote on the bill raising pay of circuit solocitors.

Judge Wallace voted against an appropriation for the Alabama Real Estate Commission.

He was present but did not vote on H. 444, requiring the immunization of dogs against rabies.

Also he failed to vote on S. 284, increasing pay of court reporters.

Bills increasing pay of circuit judges and abolishing bills of exception received a negative vote from Judge Wallace.

Judge Wallace refrained from voting on H. 754 exempting from taxation crushed limestone when used for fertilizer. He did not vote on a bill making it a special offense to sell infected hogs.

Judge Wallace voted against indefinite postponement of S. 385 outlawing bargain sales of cigarets. He later refrained from voting when the bill was passed.

Suppose Tiger Wins

The Tallassee Tribune

BY EDICT of the Alabama State Democratic Executive Committee almost one half of the white citizens who voted in the 1954 general election were forbidden to qualify as candidates for office in the May 6 primary.

This comes about because these citizens either: (1) voted for Republican candidates, Messrs. Eisenhower and Nixon, or (2) did not vote at all, in effect, did not support the Democratic nominees, Messrs. Stevenson and Kefauver.

Many of the barred citizens have done more for Alabama and for the Alabama Democratic party over the years than a dozen party hacks the like of which are responsible for their disbarment.

So now comes one colored disc-jockey, name of Tiger Thompson, who has qualified for lieutenant-governor of the state of Alabama. He will run "subject to the action of the Democratic Primaries of May 6 and June 3, 1958."

Let us suppose that Thompson is nominated. And let us suppose a man of the stature of Donald Comer or Thomas W. Martin or Gessner McCorvey were to decide to oppose him in the general election. Where would you as a voter be? When you take the so-called "loyalty oath" you will be conscience bound to support Thompson against whoever would be the independent candidate in the general election.

We can hear the hue and cry now from the "loyalists." No, we would never do that. And why not?

If the new state committee to be elected is of the same stripe as the present one, there will be another path like the 1954 one. It will make it mandatory for you to pledge support long before the next Democratic National Convention to its standard bearer, be they Joe Louis, Martin Luther King

Scapsuds Williams, or the ghost of Joseph Stalin.

The best deal the average Alabama voter can make for himself is to support candidates for the committee who openly declare their unconditional opposition to such hog-tying. We hope to have their names and will publish them time and again so you will know the sheep from the goats.

Dignified Segregation Vowed By Wallace In Telecast Here

By BOB INGRAM

Circuit Judge George C. Wallace told an enthusiastic crowd at City Auditorium here last night that when he is elected governor "segregation shall be preserved with dignity and respect."

Bringing his campaign for governor into Montgomery for the first time, Wallace (without Minnie Pearl) attracted a crowd of approximately 1,500 into the muggy auditorium. Practically all 1,366 seats on the ground floor were occupied, while another 200 stood at the rear or sat in the balcony.

What the crowd might have lacked in numbers it more than made up in enthusiasm. For some 15 minutes before the statewide telecast began at 8 p.m. the crowd had rehearsed its cheers, whistles and applause. By the time Wallace walked down the aisle the audience was in a near frenzy of excitement.

Nobdy worked any harder at the rally than Wallace. He had 20 minutes of television time in which to deliver a 40-minute address. As a result he was forced to cast aside much of his prepared speech, while speeding through the rest at a breathless clip.

The crowd did little to help Wallace in the matter of television time. He was frequently interrupted by thundering ovations—to be exact, he was applauded 21 times in his 20-minute address.

Wallace was introduced by former Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Eufaula, who described the judge as the only candidate in the race "with the vision, courage direction and ability" to be governor.

Also speaking briefly were Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield, John E. Toomey of Mobile and Robert K. (Buster) Bell of Huntsville. The latter was an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1950 and is now Wallace's campaign manager in Madison County.

The invocation was delivered by Lee Roy Ussery, prominent Montgomery insurance executive and a lay leader in the Methodist Church.

Scattered throughout the crowd were placards designating Wallace supporters from various counties throughout Alabama. Counties represented included Coffee, Pike, Henry, Coosa, Conecuh, Etowah, Barbour, Montgomery, Perry, Cullman, Macon, Lee, Jefferson, Mobile, Dale, Clay, Clarke, Monroe, Tallapoosa, Talladega, Butler, Lowndes, Bibb, Baldwin and Madison.

A Wallace campaign worker explained that Minnie Pearl was unable to be present due to inclement weather which grounded her private plane in Nashville. As a substitute, the crowd was entertained by Dale Stone, identified as the official organist for the state of Georgia, and Leaborn Eads and the Blue and Grey gospel singers, a local group.

Candidates by the dozens were outside the auditorium on North Perry, dealing out their cards.

Those seeking office were three candidates for secretary of state —Mrs. Bettye Frink, Mrs. Ruby Folsom Ellis and Rep. Pete Mathews—and Mrs. Agnes Baggett, a candidate for state treasurer.

Representatives of other state office seekers were also present, as well as a quorum of candidates running for Montgomery County offices.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE SPEAKS

City Officials Poll Favors Wallace

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

MOBILE—Alabama's municipal officials in convention here are pretty well agreed on two points concerning the 1958 governor's race.

First, they are convinced a run-off will be necessary, and second, they are reasonably certain one of the candidates in the run-off will be Circuit Judge George C. Wallace.

From that point on there was considerable disagreement, as evidenced in a poll taken among mayors and councilmen representing cities in 27 Alabama counties.

In each instance the municipal officials were asked if they felt a run-off was necessary, and if so, who did they consider as the strongest contenders in their respective cities and counties.

WALLACE POPULAR

Wallace won in a breeze. He was mentioned as a run-off candidate by officials from 25 of the 27 counties included in the poll. No other candidate was even close.

A distant runner-up was Jimmy Faulkner of Baldwin County. Officials from 11 counties picked him as a run-off candidate.

Next came Atty. Gen. John Patterson with seven mentions; Rep. George Hawkins of Gadsden with five, and Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd with four.

None of the other candidates were mentioned by any of the city fathers as having much chance of cracking the run-off.

In all fairness, Wallace's impressive showing was certainly due in part to his own personal popularity among city officials.

But the point should also be made that Wallace's support was not limited to the Wiregrass counties where he admittedly holds the upper hand. Included in the counties polled were 12 lying north of Jefferson and Wallace fared almost as well in the north as he did on the friendly soil of south Alabama.

Some of the officials were rather outspoken in their support of Wallace.

WALLACE FAULKNER PATTERSON HAWKINS

FRONT RUNNERS IN LEAGUE POLL

Mayor Buddy Crawford of Abbeville, a neighbor of the candidate, predicted without hesitation his city would "go for George by 80 per cent."

Mayor R. B. (Speck) Searcy of Huntsville in the Tennessee Valley predicted Wallace would lead the ticket in vote-heavy Madison and a similar observation from Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield, one of Wallace's most active supporters.

Mayor Ned Moore of Opp, a Folsomite in 1954, declared his intention to work for Faulkner in '58. But he conceded Wallace would probably lead the ticket in his county.

For the most part the strength of Todd and Hawkins appeared to be localized.

Todd got most of his support from the counties surrounding his home county of Russell, while the same was true with Hawkins in the oppostie corner of north Alabama.

The one exception in Wallace's case was in Tuscaloosa County, where several members of his family reside. Tuscaloosa Mayor George Van Tassel said Hawkins would run well there.

Todd's biggest booster was Red Bay Mayor David Morrow.

"I'm responsible for Todd getting into politics," he declared.

PATTERSON GAINS

"In 1950 I was approached about running for the State Senate, but I referred the delegation to Todd. He ran and was elected. I got him in politics and I'm proud of it."

Patterson, like Wallace and Faulkner, received favorable mention in widely scattered sections of Alabama. And most of the mayors agreed that Patterson has made some headway in the past few weeks.

There was also several observations that Faulkner had perhaps lost some ground.

Huntsville Mayor Search was one who made such an observation.

"I am convinced that Faulkner is not as strong in Huntsville today as he was 30 days ago," Search said.

Counties represented in the survey were Madison, Geneva, Escambia, Pike, Russell, Calhoun, Jackson, Macon, Tallapoosa, Cherokee, (33), Cleburne, Covington, Etowah, Fayette, Talladega, Crenshaw, Barbour, Baldwin, Henry, DeKalb, St. Clair, Marion, Tuscaloosa, Colbert, Jefferson and Mobile.

Powers Butler ouster—

McKay backs Demo oath on segregation

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Alabama's public and party office aspirants seeking to qualify as candidates in Democratic primaries should be required to take a firm stand for segregation of the races.

This was emphasized by State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. of Talladega, Alabama's Democratic national committeemen, who not only favors keeping the party's loyalty oath, but who wants to broaden it to require an affidavit pledge to help maintain segregation.

McKay, who will go to Washington Feb. 21 for a meeting of the Democratic National Committee, wants to see Paul Butler replaced as chairman of the party's national governing body. But he doubts that this will happen.

"I'M VERY MUCH in favor of Mr. Butler being retired and put out to pasture in his home state of Indiana," said McKay, 'because he has deserted those people of the South who got him elected as national chairman at New Orleans."

He asserted that "I have felt that Mr. Butler was using the office of Democratic national chairman to help him get elected U. S. senator from Indiana (to the place being vacated by Sen. Jenner).

"I hope he is successful," addd McKay. "He will then give up his post as Democratic national chairman."

REP. McKAY MADE these statements on Sunday's "Alabama Press Conference" sponsored by The Birmingham News and Stations WABT and WAPI.

Rep. McKay pointed out that he is not a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, which will meet at Montgomery Jan. 25 to fix qualification requirements for candidates entering the May 6 primary.

But he said "I have many warm friends on the committee" and would seek to get his proposed "segregation pledge" adopted as part of the Democratic loyalty oath. It would require candidates to pledge:

"I BELIEVE in and will support the principle of segregation upon which the Democratic Party in Alabama was founded and will support in the general election all candidates of the Democratic Party who take this oath."

The loyalty oath for those seeking to qualify as Democratic primary candidates requires that they sign an affidavit they supported Democratic nominees in the last general election, and will back party nominees this year in the general election next November.

McKAY EMPHASIZED that "I do not favor going behind the 1956 presidential election." He added it was his understanding that state committee members don't contemplate going any further back in provisions of the new oath.

Rep. McKay declreda that he is opposed to Alabama cutting loose from the national Democratic Party, as proposed by those seeking to junk the loyalty oath.

He emphasize that the loyalty oath "does not and will not block any voter from voting as he or she pleases in the Democratic primary election."

REP. McKAY pointed out that Republicans, Socialists and others participate, with "Republicans voting in droves" in the Democratic primary elections.

Asked if he would favor a National Democratic Party fealty oath, McKay replied that he would, but said "the national party does NOT make any rules or rules binding on Alabama, Arkansas or on any of the other states."

As to Alabama being the only state in which Democrats require a loyalty oath, Rep. McKay pointed out that in 1948 Alabama was the only state which did NOT permit the National Democratic Party's presidential ticket o appear on the ballot.

"I don't think that was fair," he added.

McKAY CITED the fact that a number of states require voters to register themselves as to party affiliation (whether they are Democrats, Republicans or belonging to some other party. But he said he is opposed to doing this in Alabama.

"I am proud that Alabama is a Democratic state," he said.

He pointed out that cross-filing by candidates was unique only to California.

Questioned about his opposition in the Legislature to variations of the 42 per cent small loan proposals, Rep. McKay emphasized that "I have been on record consistently for good small loan legislation."

"LET ME SAY here and now that I'm on the little end of this small loan question," declared McKay. "I'm on the borrowing end and NOT on the lending end.

"And I'm against any legislation to legalize a 42 per cent interest rate to permit multimillion dollar finance concerns to put a fence around Alabama. These big outfits (he named Beneficial and Household companies) not only want to legalize a 42 per cent interest rate, but want authority to go into court and collect such an interest rate."

In commenting on the fact that his father (Sam McKay of Clay County) is a Republican leader, Rep. McKay said "my father has never tried to influence me in being a Democrat. But my father has been a good Republican and I have great respect for him."

HE ADDED THAT "so far as I know, my father has never gone into the Democratic primaries and voted."

Asked if he planned to run for governor, lieutenant governor or attorney general, as reported, McKay said "I'm seriously considering running for one of them."

When asked if the office he would campaign for is that of attorney general, he added "perhaps."

McKAY, WHO DEFEATED Gov. James E. Folsom in 1956 for Democratic national committeeman, was questioned as to whether he thought Folsom "may be pushed" into calling a special session of the Legislature.

His reply was: "It has been my experience that you don't push the governor into anything."

McKAY ADDED he does not believe Folsom again will put out a slate of candidates for governor and other offices.

Questioning Rep. McKay were George Whittington, political writer for The Selma Times-Journal, and this reporter. Charlie Davis, WABT-WAPI news editor, was moderator.

Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, will be a special guest on "Alabama Press Conference" next Sunday.

Mayhall Voices Illegality Fear Of Proposed Segregation Oath

Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper warned yesterday that a suggested segregation oath for candidates in the Democratic primaries might invite the federal courts to nullify the primaries.

Judge Mayhall, party chairman, said he isn't opposed to the pledge but that he questioned its advisability. The controversial party loyalty oath will be up for readoption or rejection when the state Democratic Executive Committee meets here Jan. 25.

In the fixing of rules and regulations for this year's party elections, the oath would disqualify would-be candidates who voted for President Eisenhower in 1956.

Readoption of the loyalty oath was advocated by National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr., of Sylacauga. The segregation pledge, a further provision of the oath, reads like this:

"I believe in and will support the principle of segregation upon which the Democratic Party in Alabama was founded and will support in the general election all candidates of the Democratic Party who take this oath."

As head of the state committee, Mayhall questioned the "wisdom and need for such a pledge."

"It might get us in trouble if someone should appeal," he said. "That would result in the courts declaring our entire primary null and void."

The judge recalled that a Texas law limiting the party election to white voters was outlawed several years ago by the Supreme Court.

There was no need for a segregation pledge anyway, Mayhall, said, "because anyone who qualifies as a candidate will support segregation anyway. If he doesn't he might as well not run."

He said, however, that he would readily sign the oath if it is adopted.

Group Drops Oath On Ala. Primary

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —Fear of the U. S. Supreme Court caused members of the pro-segregation state Democratic Executive Committee to defeat an oath which could bar Negroes as candidates in Alabama's Democratic primaries.

The oath would have required candidates seeking office in the May 6 primary and June 3 runoff to pledge to defend Alabama segregation laws.

It was advocated by National Committeeman Charles W. McKay, Jr., of Sylacauga, but was never introduced as opposition from party leaders who feared a court test.

Party Chairman Roy Mayhall said he feared the segregation oath would invite a court suit which could "nullify our entire primary." He recalled that the U. S. Supreme Court eliminated the Democratic white primary in Texas and said similar reasoning might be applied if an oath in Alabama kept Negroes from seeking office.

nail down racial stand

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25—Alabama's Democratic Executive Committee Saturday readopted a loyalty pledge for candidates by the lopsided vote of 56 to 1, went on record strongly for segregation and officially opened campaigning for the May 6 primary election.

Except for fear of federal court action to knock out results of the Democratic primary, the 72-member state committee ap-

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parently would have written a segregation pledge into the loyalty oath.

But instead, the party governing body adopted a resolution offered by State Rep. Hugh Merril Jr. of Anniston, Fourth District member, declaring that "we believe in and support the principle of segregation of the races and we abhor and are unalterably opposed to racial integration in any and all forms."

Hits at bolters

THE LOYALTY OATH, as adopted, places no restrictions on rank and file voters.

But it bars as candidates in the primary election those who bolted to the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956.

Action of the committee in adopting the segregation resolution came after Alabama Democratic National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. of Sylacauga abandoned his plan to include this provision in the loyalty oath, which he favored.

McKay, attorney and member of the House of Representatives, but not a member of the state committee, congratulated the party governing body for adopting the segregation resolution.

"I'm for it 100 per cent," said McKay, adding that he regretted not being able to congratulate committee members for including the provision in the loyalty oath, as he had advocated.

If the segregation declaration had been embodied in the oath, it could have barred Negroes as candidates in Alabama's Democratic primaries.

The new oath

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS have had a loyalty pledge since 1930, when the late U. S. Sen. Tom Hemlin was barred as a candidate in the party primary because he bolted the Democratic presidential ticket headed by Al Smith in 1928.

The oath was spelled out, after the 1948 Dixiecrat revolt, to disqualify any prospective candidate in a Democratic primary election who had bolted the party to support Republicans or others who put out a presidential ticket.

The new oath, which will be effective this year, will prevent any persons who voted Republican in 1956 or who "openly and publicly" opposed the Democratic presidential ticket.

Frank Mizell Jr., Montgomery attorney and one of two committee members opposing adoption of the new loyalty oath, said he thought the party governing body should relent and permit Ike voters to become candidates if they desired.

Grady W. Hurst Jr. of Chatom was the only other committee member voting against the oath.

Merrill's segregation resolution assailed what it termed "illegal and high-handed action" by President Eisenhower in sending federal troops to force school integration at Little Rock.

This resolution also called for the U. S. Supreme Court to back down from its 1954 desegration decision "in order that white and colored people may continue to live together in peace and harmony."

Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, state committee chairman, lashed out bitterly at President Eisenhower and his supporters in Alabama and attacked "Republican-flavored and Ike-liking newspapers" for backing the GOP ticket in 1956.

100 candidates qualify for Demo Primary

BY HUGH SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25—About 100 candidates for various state and county offices, including 10 for governor, formally qualified with the State Democratic Executive Committee and the secretary of state Saturday afternoon.

The action came within two hours after the state committee formally set the Democratic Primary for May 6 and the runoff for June 3.

10 vie for governor

THE 10 GUBERNATORIAL candidates were:

Laurie Battle, Birmingham; George Wallace, Barbour County; A. W. Todd, Franklin; James Winston Gullatte, Dallas; Ralph Price, Barbour; Jack Owen, Montgomery; Karl Harrison, Columbiana; W. E. Dodd, Rt. 3, Bessemer, dairyman; the Rev. Billy Walker, Crotwell, and Shearen Elebash, Montgomery jeweler.

For lieutenant governor:
Albert Boutwell, Jefferson.

For Supreme Court associate justice, John L. Goodwyn.

For Court of Appeal judges, Annie Lola Price and Aubrey Cates, both of Montgomery.

Thomas N. Owen, Elmore.
Virgis M. Ashworth, Bibb.
Sim A. Thomas, Seat No. 1, Barbour.
Leland H. Jones, Seat No. 1 Russell.
Joseph Hughes, Geneva.
Olin B. Brooks, Jefferson.
J. H. Crook, Bullock.
R. J. Stembridge, Houston.
W. M. Cole Sr., Talladega.
Henry B. Steagall II, Dale.
Joe M. Dawkins, Seat No. 1, Montgomery.
O. J. Goodwyn, Seat No. 3, Montgomery.
Walter O. Summerville, Autauga.
Mrs. Carol Tuggle, Jefferson.
David M. Nettles, Monroe.
Mrs. Winston A. Edwards, Elmore.
H. James Hall, Seat No. 3, Montgomery.
Drexel Cook, Seat No. 1, Coffee.
Hugh D. Merrell, Seat No. 2, Calhoun.
J. N. Dorsey, Seat No. 1, Montgomery.
J. B. Putnam, Seat No. 2 Russell.
Charles Franklin, Coosa.
Alfred W. Goldthwaite, Seat No. 1, Montgomery.
Neil Metcalf, Geneva.
W. E. Oden, Franklin.
Cephus R. Holliman, Seat No. 2, Marengo.
L. Gardner Bassett, Seat No. 1, Pike.
Joseph P. Hughes, Greene.
Thomas W. Owen, Elmore.
G. B. Mathison Sr., Henry.

Senate candidates

CANDIDATES FOR the Senate:

Alton L. Turner, Luverne, 25th District.
Vaughn Hill Robison, Montgomery.
Carl S. Farmer, Henry, 35th District.
R. G. Kendall, Conecuh.
A. C. Shelton, Calhoun, Seventh District.
George S. Clark, Eufaula, 24th District.
Malcolm Edwards, Escambia, 21st District.
Ealon M. Lamberth, Lee, 27th District.
Herman T. Vann, Madison.
Upshaw G. Jones, 10th District.
John E. Gaither, Cleveland, 34th District.

Circuit judge

CANDIDATES FOR circuit judgeships:

Edward M. Scruggs Jr., Marshall, 27th Circuit.
William C. Sullivan, Calhoun, 29th Circuit.
K. J. Griffith, Cullman, 32nd Circuit.
Robert Tait Erwin Jr., Mobile, 13th Circuit.
H. O. Hurst, Talladega, 29th Circuit.
F. Marlin Smith, Andalusia, 22nd Circuit.
Noel Baker, Lee, Seat No. 3, Fifth Circuit.
J. W. Brassell, Russell, 27th Circuit.
Kneener Baxley, Houston, 20th Circuit.
Loma B. Beaty, DeKalb, Seat No. 1, Ninth Circuit.
Wesley Smith, Tallapoosa, 29th Circuit.

Circuit solicitor

CANDIDATES for circuit solicitor:

Jack C. Riley, 32nd Circuit.
Forrest D. Adams, Abbeville.
Seymour Trammell, Midway, Third Circuit.
Kenneth Cooper, Baldwin, 28th Circuit.

For membership on the State Democratic Committee:

S. B. Russell, Montgomery; Homer D. Cobb Jr., Phenix City; Morris Dees Jr., University of Alabama.

Elebash To Wage 'Serious' Race

A young Montgomery businessman best known as an entertainer reemphasized last night he intended to be a candidate for governor in the May Democratic primary.

Shearen Elebash, a local jeweler, said he intended to pay his $500 qualifying fee today and wage a "serious campaign" for the state's highest office.

A native of Dallas County, Elebash has resided in Montgomery for a number of years.

Politics—

Wallace To Back Reapportionment

Patterson Takes Stand On Vice

Circuit Judge George Wallace came out for "fair reapportionment" in a Montgomery speech last night, while Atty. Gen. John Patterson charged that "certain people who want organized vice and gambling back in Alabama" have set out to defeat him for governor.

And A. W. Todd, Alabama's commissioner of agriculture, promised yesterday that all of Alabama's milk market will go to Alabama farmers if he is elected governor.

Judge Wallace, who once served in the Alabama House as a representative from the Black Belt, said he proposes to recommend a program that will protect the smaller counties but at the same time give added representation to the larger counties.

"I shall do all within my power to see that a fair reapportionment program becomes a reality in Alabama," he said.

Patterson, in Grove Hill last night, said he had "learned just this week that certain people who want organized vice and gambling back in Alabama have launched an all-out campaign against me in this governor's race."

"There are a few people in this state that do not want to see the law enforced," he said, "and they bought automobiles and hired men to ride the state to work against me."

He mentioned no names.

The attorney general vowed he will never allow "another Phenix City to spring up in Alabama. . . There is no room for gangsters to operate and if any try, we will drive them out."

Patterson was elected attorney general four years ago after his father, Albert L. Patterson, was killed in Phenix City. The elder Patterson had won the Democratic nomination for attorney general on a pledge to drive racketeers out of Phenix City.

Wallace, in Montgomery, advocated jury service for women on a voluntary basis, and said he will work to improve the lot of Alabama's hard-pressed farm families.

Wallace said he lived on a farm in South Alabama during the depression-hit 1930s.

"As one who has felt the sting and discomfort brought about through the loss of farm income," he said, "You can be assured that no group will have my interest any more than the farm people of Alabama.

He said he will fight for continued racial segregation in Alabama in "the same sensible and non-hypocritical manner by which the races have lived in peace and harmony for many years."

"We have only to look to such states as New York," he said, "Where there is more hypocrisy practiced on the matter of race relations per square inch than there is practiced per square 100,000 miles in our state."

Todd, speaking in Lamar and Pickens counties yesterday, said that 1100 dairy farms have been started in Alabama since he became agriculture commissioner and that he expects to see 400 more producers go into business when he is governor.

He said these can supply Alabama's milk needs, without outside milk being brought in.

Todd said the U. S. Department of Agriculture yesterday assured him that $65,000 in additional federal funds will be put into the state's anti-brucellosis vaccination program during the remainder of this fiscal year, which ends June 30.

He said the money was assured him after talks with department officials in Washington Tuesday.

He appeared before the U. S. Senate Agriculture Committee, testifying about the plight of Alabama farmers.

Governor's Race Is Still Formless

By Bob Ingram

THE ALABAMA governor's race appears today to be right back where it was three months ago. Wide open.

In mid-January it seemed that the lay of the land was becoming vaguely discernible. With Guy Hardwick and Ed Livingston out of the way, candidates Jimmy Faulkner, George Wallace and A. W. Todd shaped up as the big three.

Then Rep. Karl Harrison, with considerable support from the Gordon Persons group, jumped in and muddied the water.

INGRAM

Next came Atty. Gen. John Patterson, and the visibility lessened even more. And on Friday Rep. George Hawkins made the leap. As of now the field is as confused as it could be, and it's apt to remain the same until the votes are counted May 6.

The point has been made frequently and it can be made again—the governor's race is completely lacking a "take charge" candidate. There is not a man in the field who can be expected to muster the strength and the enthusiasm necessary to break the race wide open.

There is certainly no one like the Folsom of '54, or even the Persons of '50. In both their cases it was apparent long before election day that they would lead the field. The only surprise was the size of their leads, particularly Folsom's.

Field Of 15

THE '58 RACE shapes up now as a dog-eat-dog affair in which any one of perhaps five or six candidates could make the run-off.

Just how many votes it will take to qualify for the second go-round in June is anybody's guess, but it is not difficult to determine that any man who can poll in the neighborhood of 150,000 votes will be near the top of the heap, if not the leader.

It now looks like a field of 15 will be in the running, and this group can expect to have approximately 600,000 votes to scrap for.

There are at least seven candidates in the race who, realistically speaking, are running more for exercise than anything else. Their chances of winning are all but nonexistent. Yet they are bound to get some votes.

This group includes Winston Gullatte of Selma, Baptist Preacher Billy Walker of St. Clair, Shearen Elebash of Montgomery, W. E. Dodd of Bessemer, Sam L. Chesnut of McIntosh, Ralph (Shorty) Price of Louisville, and Adm. John Crommelin of Wetumpka.

It is not inconceivable that this group might poll a combined vote of perhaps 30,000 votes.

That leaves some 570,000 votes to be split among the remaining eight candidates — Laurie Battle, Faulkner, Harrison, Hawkins, Jack Owen, Patterson, Todd and Wallace.

It is all but unthinkable that any of these candidates could be elected without a run-off. Faulkner polled 151,900 votes in 1954, which means he would have to double that to get a majority May 6. There is no indication that his strength has increased that much. In fact, that '54 vote included an undetermined but sizable number of ballots which were more anti-Folsom than they were pro-Faulkner. Some of these Faulkner will lose in May.

Hawkins Added More Confusion

IF ANY one development had to be cited as the biggest single cause of the present unsettled race, it would have to be Hawkins qualifying. Hawkins might be appropriately called the great equalizer of the 1958 governor's race. Certainly he is more deserving of that title than any of the other late entrants.

Patterson's entry into the crowded field was interpreted as a blow to Wallace's chances. But Faulkner seemingly was wounded even more painfully by Hawkins' entry.

The Gadsden attorney will come into the race with a solid home county (Etowah) vote, a county which cast 24,000 votes in 1954. He can also expect considerable backing from the surrounding and big-voting counties of DeKalb, Marshall, Jackson and Calhoun.

And then there is organized labor, unquestionably an overrated yet nonetheless important factor. Organized labor has never shown any ability or inclination to vote as a bloc; if it ever did, it would be a tremendous factor in state politics. Its leaders frequently give their blessings to a particular candidate, but the card-carrying members usually ricochet off in a half-dozen directions.

However, if any man can get anything like a bloc vote from labor, Hawkins will be the man. He is their pride and joy as he should be.

Had Hawkins not qualified, many of these voters would have gone with Faulkner. They have now been subtracted from his total. The effect has been a delicate redistributing of the votes.

If a gap ever existed between Faulkner and the field, or if there was a distinguishable gap between the Faulkner-Wallace-Todd trio from the field, that gap has been all but dissolved.

The pros still are betting on a Faulkner-Wallace run-off, but they are somewhat less assured than they were a month ago.

Negro To Seek Jefferson Seat In State House

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 1 (AP) — A Negro motion picture machine operator, Arthur B. Tiddle, said today he expected to run for the Legislature from Jefferson County in the May 6 Democratic Primary.

Tiddle said he had been a voter for three years and is a property owner in Birmingham. Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney, was a candidate for the Legislature in the Democratic Primary four years ago. Shores, who often represents members of his race in suits arising from integration efforts, polled about 4,000 votes.

Tiddle said he does not represent any particular group, is not a member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and does not "think anything can be accomplished by force or violence."

NEGRO TO SEEK OFFICE

Second In Alabama History To Enter House Race

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 2.—(UP) —Arthur B. Tiddle, Negro motion picture machine operator, said Sunday he would seek election to the state Legislature from Jefferson County.

Tiddle, who is 49, said he is not a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People nor is being sponsored by any particular group.

He is the second Negro to ever seek election to the House from the state's largest county. Attorney Arthur D. Shores ran for a seat four years ago, polling only 4,000 votes.

Faulkner Set, 14th To Enter Governor Race

The already crowded Governor's race officially gained its 14th entry yesterday and another candidate who once ran for governor qualified for a new term in the Legislature.

Former State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette, an acknowledged contender for months, formally filed his declaration of candidacy with the Secretary of State to run in the May 6 Democratic primary.

Faulkner, a weekly newspaper publisher and radio executive, ran second to Gov. James E. Folsom in 1954. He has been actively engaged in his second campaign for some time, but waited until yesterday to make it official.

Meanwhile, State Sen. Reuben L. Newton of Jasper, who ran eighth in a field of 15 for Governor eight years ago, qualified as a candidate for the House of Representatives from Walker County.

Newton is ineligible for another term in the Senate under the rotation system which gives another county in his district the right to choose a Senator this year.

Before he ran for Governor, Newton was runnerup in the race for Lieutenant Governor in 1946.

Another candidate who filed yesterday was State Democratic Party Chairman Roy Mayhall of Jasper, seeking a new four-year term on the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Mayhall, a Circuit Court judge who also seeks renomination to that office, has taken a leading part in the successful fight to keep the controversial party loyalty oath in force.

The pledge, readopted by the committee last month, disqualified prospective candidates who voted Republican in the 1956 presidential election.

Mayhall seeks reelection to the committee from the Seventh Congressional District.

OTHER CANDIDATES

Four candidates for the Legislature and two Circuit Court judges seeking renomination qualified. They are:

Woodrow Wilson Roberts of Fayette, running for the Senate in the 12th District (Fayette, Lamar and Walker Counties).

J. Marvin Davis of Hodges, for the Senate in the 31st District (Colbert, Franklin, and Marion counties).

Freeman R. Samples of Rainsville, for the House from DeKalb County.

V. Burean Davis of Nanafalia, for Marengo County House Seat No. 1.

Circuit Judges Bowen Simmons of Opp for renomination in the 22nd circuit (Covington and Geneva Counties) and Cecil H. Strawbridge of Vernon, in the 24th Circuit (Fayette, Lamar and Pickens counties).

Rep. W. L. DeSear of Uniontown, qualified for another term in Perry County.

Others filing with the Secretary of State are:

Jerry Hillard of Opelika, for House Place No. 2 from Lee County.

Joe H. Pattillo of Tuskegee, for the House from Macon County.

Emmett D. Norton of Centre, for the House from Cherokee County.

Rep. N. S. (Nick) Hare of Monroeville, for Judge of the 21st Judicial Circuit (Conecuh, Escambia and Monroe Counties).

Todd Pledges Action To Hike Farm Income

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

GERALDINE, Ala., Feb. 12—Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd brought his gubernatorial campaign to frozen Sand Mountain tonight where a crowd of 2,800 people turned out in 20-degree weather for his second "Friendship Rally."

Some 2,200 people jammed into the high school gymnasium to hear Todd while another 600 crowded into an adjoining auditorium to hear the speech by remote control.

Continuing his campaign for the farm vote, Todd received a rousing ovation when he told the crowd that his first executive order as governor "will be something to improve the farm income of Alabama." He did not elaborate on what he proposed to do.

The commissioner also continued his verbal assault on Agriculture Secretary Benson, terming him the "biggest disaster of any agriculture leader in the history of our nation."

At the very outset of his 28-minute address, Todd touched very lightly on the segregation question. He vowed that he would maintain segregation and the Southern way of life "but we will do it peacefully."

Among other things, Todd promised $60 a month for the old folks, which is $10 a month higher than any other candidate has offered to date, more farm-to-market roads, increased industrial development and reapportionment of the Legislature.

CROWD NUMBER

One of the hottest issues here on this cold night was the number of people in attendance.

Todd supporters insisted the crowd was in excess of 5,000. They supported this contention with a statement from the Geraldine Police Chief Frank McKinney, who estimated there were 4,500 automobiles surrounding the school property.

However, an actual count of the two auditoriums showed the absolute maximum seating capacity to be roughly 2,100. In addition, a large number of people were standing in the rear of the two auditoriums. The estimate of 2,800 at the rally was if anything, favorable to Todd.

GOSPEL SINGERS

For more than an hour before Todd spoke, two gospel-singing groups entertained. First was the Sons of Song trio, followed by the Chuck Wagon Gang, a quartet.

Also participating in the songfest was Wally Fowler of all-night singing fame.

Fowler introduced Todd, calling him "a very sincere, Christian gentleman and a great statesman." At the beginning the rally took on the atmosphere of a revival, with the entire crowd standing and singing an old hymn "Love Lifted Me."

Engelhardt Officially Enters Lieutenant Governor's Race

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon qualified yesterday with the secretary of state as a candidate for lieutenant governor, vowing he would continue his efforts to preserve segregation in Alabama.

The widely known segregationist also called for the retention of the Right-to-Work Law, declaring "it enables the laboring people of Alabama to remain free, independent and segregated in their jobs."

Another member of the Senate qualified yesterday as a candidate for office in the May primary. Sen. George Yarbrough of Randolph qualified to run for the House seat from his county.

In addition, two incumbent members of the House filed for reelection. They were Reps. Charles Franklin of Coosa and Ralph Windle of Pickens.

Other qualifiers yesterday were:

Benard Cabiness, Scottsboro, House, Place No. 2, Jackson County; M. J. Williams, Anniston, House, Place No. 2, Calhoun County; W. Wallace (Pop) Gross, Scottsboro, House, Place No. 1, Jackson County; Circuit Judge James A. Hare, Selma, renomination, 4th Circuit; Circuit Judge Oakley W. Melton Sr., Wetumpka, renomination, 19th Circuit; Alston F. DeVan, Mobile, reelection to the State Democratic Executive Committee, First District.

Elebash Offers State-Backed Loan Program For Students

By BOB INGRAM

Gubernatorial candidate Shearer Elebash yesterday proposed a plan to allow the state to underwrite the expense of a college education for deserving students.

Elebash unveiled his new plan in a political speech delivered at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Montgomery Junior Chamber of Commerce.

He proposed that students who desired a college education but could not afford it could borrow the necessary money from a bank, with the note co-signed by the state of Alabama.

The student would not be required to begin repaying the loan until three years after he had completed his education. If for some reason a student should default on the loan, then the state would pay off the indebtedness.

"I am convinced that the type of boy or girl who would take advantage of such a program would be the type who would repay the loan in full," Elebash declared.

He said similar plans had been used elsewhere with "great success" and that the idea had won "wholehearted endorsement" from Alabama educators who he had discussed it.

Devoting most of his time to the issue of education, Elebash said the firing of Sputnik into outer space "had aroused America to the fact it is undercapitalided in trained minds."

"Education is no longer a matter of our pleasure," he declared, "but is is now a matter of mass survival."

Elebash was introduced by Nelson Cole, Jaycee program chairman.

Earlier in the program John Doramus was installed as a new member of the organization.

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Report From Dixie

By
TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—While the super-ambitious Alabama Attorney General John Patterson of Phenix City has been busy building himself to run for Governor of Alabama, there has been another extra-vicious white supremacist also building himself. This one started many months ago in the State Senate.

Anderson

He is State Senator Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, who represents Jefferson County of which Birmingham is the county seat.

Boutwell, colorless, and by no means in the same "publicity" league with Patterson, has been building himself by means of an almost endless stream of anti-Negro bills which he introduced in the State Senate. He went into action, minus the propaganda flare of the fraternal State Senator Sam Englehardt of Macon County, vicious foe of Tuskegee.

Boutwell omitted the histrionics, but quietly pushed through bill after bill. With the exception of Englehardt's bills aimed at Tuskegee Negroes, Boutwell authored most of the other anti-Negro legislation. Some was vetoed by Governor Folsom. Some are now state law.

UPON THESE laws Boutwell will base his campaign for Governor of Alabama. He will flaunt his legislative record in support of segregation as the reason why he should be elected. He figures to give ex-State Senator Jimmy Faulkner, now the favorite candidate, a stiff race because of his anti-Negro legislation. This is an indication of the mental stature of the average white Alabama voter, sad to say.

As for Patterson, this reporter hasn't thought much of that worthy since last August when the Attorney General failed to show up for an appointment which had been made for me. Alabama Negroes haven't thought much of him from the start.

SENATOR BOUTWELL

It could also be mentioned here that there have been hints from the Governor's office that all hasn't been told in the Phenix City story. But that's the white folks' business. They'll have to handle that one.

■

NOW, LET'S put the "bad egg" of the Alabama race question to rest. State Senator Sam Englehardt of Shorters, Ala., Macon County near Tuskegee, is not considered in any manner whatever for further advancement in Alabama politics, not even by white citizens. They say "he is not prepared" for any post above that which he has been holding as State Senator. They don't even think his frustrated father-in-law, former State Senator J. Henderson Bonner of Wilcox County, Ala., can help him advance.

In other words, the whites feel that the executive secretary of the Alabama White Citizens Councils is okay to get in ill repute making the silly statements they don't wish to be publicly allied with and pushing the inflammatory legislation involving Macon County, and they will even let him spend his own money pushing these things, but they just can't see him as timber for any higher position.

Which reminds this reporter that a few weeks ago I was reliably informed exactly "who" is really behind Englehardt and who pulls the strings that make him jump and jiggle. Maybe I'll write it here soon. Some high-placed whites are involved, which convinces me Englehardt is "a tool" who thinks he is a little god. One of his alleged "bosses" is a millionaire!

Batting Average .000

Alabama State Senator Sam Englehardt, as executive secretary of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils, has proclaimed himself as sort of an authority on racial affairs. Last week, without anyone asking for it, he gave forth with one of his numerous predictions of late.

If racial integration of public schools is ordered in Alabama, he opined, "it will make Little Rock look like a garden party."

But few thoughtful Alabamans bothered to raise an eyebrow.

They remember too well his past calamity howls that "mass riots would occur" if the white primary were abolished;

That white Southern draftees would desert if compelled to serve in mixed Army units; and

That "blood would surely run in the streets" if Montgomery bus segregation were ended.

All of these changes came to pass and the world still revolves in its orbit.

As a prognosticator, Sam Englehardt's batting average is a miserable .000.

Macon County Abolition Group

MONTGOMERY — State Senator Sam Englehardt Jr. held an executive organization meeting of the Macon County Abolition Committee here Monday.

For lieutenant governor—

Engelhardt to run; resigns CC post

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 1—While a dozen gubernatorial candidates maneuvered for campaign advantage, State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., of Macon Saturday resigned as executive secretary of Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils to push his bid for lieutenant governor.

The governorship race was expected to draw State Rep. George C. Hawkins as the 13th entrant early in the week. His formal announcement as candidate has been indicated for Monday, but may be delayed a few days.

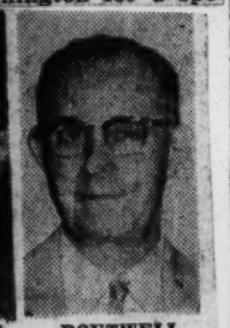
R

State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, one of the porters of an strongest supporters of an expanded health program in the Legislature and an indigent patient plan panelist on the Alabama Hospital Assn. program at Tuscaloosa, was the only candidate who had qualified for lieutenant governor.

Boutwell will take time out from a busy schedule this week to go to Washington for a special conference called by the International Council for Christian Leadership for Thursday.

President Eisenhower and members of his cabinet will attend this meeting.

ENGELHARDT



BOUTWELL

Wants to be fair

SEN. ENGELHARDT said his resignation as executive secretary of the association would become effective Feb. 14 "in order to be fair to both the councils and myself."

Engelhardt, Shorter farmer-business man and one of Alabama's outstanding segregationists, said he plans to continue working closely with Citizens Councils even though he will no longer hold office in the group.

"I intend to carry my campaign for lieutenant governor into every section of Alabama," said Sen. Engelhardt, who was chief sponsor of the constitutional amendment approved by Alabama voters Dec. 17 empowering the Legislature to abolish outright or carve up his home county of Macon. This would be done to prevent Negroes, who outnumber white persons nearly seven to one, from gaining political control of tre county.

"I feel we have accomplished a great deal in the Citizens Council movement," Engelhardt added. "The Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils has never been connected with violence of any kind, yet we have brought about a decided slackening of pressure from the North.

This is indicated by the increased publicity Northern newspapers are giving their own race problems and their own violence.

"There's no doubt that this has come about because of our continued presentation to the world of the moral and legal right to our own way of life. We shall continue to do this in the future, and I shall work very closely with Citizens Councils leaders throughout the South to see that our segregated way of life is maintained."

Cotton study session

SEN. BOUTWELL, member of the joint legislative cotton study committee, will go to Decatur for a public hearing Monday on the acute problems facing Alabama's cotton farmers.

Former State Rep. R. T. Butler of Clay, who is now superintendent of the Masonic Home at Montgomery, announced recently he will run for lieutenant governor.

And former State Sen. Graham Wright of Talladega announced several months ago he would be a candidate for the state's No. 2 office.

State eSns. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa and Joe Calvin of Morgan both are "seriously considering" entering this race.

Todd and Faulkner

JIMMY FAULKNER, 1954 runnerup to Gov. James E. Folsom, and State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, both of whom have gospel-singing campaign helpers, are preparing to stage more vote-seeking rallies.

Faulkner, who opened up with a new series of "home folks" meetings last week at Boaz, will stage another at 7 p.m. Tuesday at the National Guard Armory in South Huntsville. He again will have the gospel-singing Blackwood Brothers with him. The Statesmen Quartet will sing at Faulkner's next two rallies at Childersburg, Feb. 11, and Georgiana, Feb. 18. The Blackwoods will rejoin Faulkner for another "home folks" rally at Holt, Feb. 25.

Todd, who kicked off his campaign for governor with a huge turnout in his hometown of Russellville, has announced three more "friendship" rallies.

These will be at Geraldine, in DeKalb County, Feb. 12; Carbon Hill, Feb. 20 and Clanton, Feb. 27. Todd has gospel-singing Wally Fowler, the Sons of Song and the Chuck Wagon Gang to help him warm up the crowds.

Harrison in Mobile

STATE REP. KARL HARRISON, after appearing on the Alabama Hospital Assn. indigent care program at Tuscaloosa, journeyed to Mobile to push organizational work in behalf of his campaign for the governorship.

Jack Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, who stressed the need for "greater health facilities and more hospitals," addressed the association convention at Tuscaloosa.

Former Ninth District Congressman Laurie Battle of Birmingham, the Rev. Billy Walker of Pell City, Winston Gullatte of

and Ralph Price of Barbour were among other gubernatorial candidates appearing on the association program.

Judge George Wallace of Clayton, Faulkner and Todd all had representatives there to speak for them.

And all the gubernatorial candidates emphasized personally, or through their representatives, the need for an expanded health program in Alabama.

Others busily pressing bids for votes in the big field of candidates for governor were Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Phenix City, Shearen Elebash of Montgomery and W. E. Dodd, dairyman and millwright of Genery's Gap, in Jefferson County.

ENGELHARDT TO RUN FOR ALABAMA POST

Announces Candidacy For Lieutenant Governor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18.—(AP)—State Senator Sam Engelhardt Jr., known throughout the South as a segregationist leader, announced Saturday he will run for lieutenant governor of Alabama this year.

Senator Engelhardt issued a statement saying he will qualify as a candidate in the Democratic primaries after the State Democratic Executive Committee officially opens the campaign here Jan. 25.

The 45-year-old legislator is executive secretary of the pro-segregation Alabama Association of Citizens Councils. He also sponsored a recently approved constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to abolish Macon County, his home, as a means of preventing Negro political control.

Senator Engelhardt pointed out that Sunday is the birthday anniversary of Robert E. Lee and said his announcement was timed to coincide with that occasion.

"I feel it is proper for me to select this day to make my official announcement and launch my fight to help preserve the southern way of life for which Lee fought," the senator said.

Legislators Cite Abolishment Club

Study Committee Members Agree Power Will Deter Negroes From Seeking Office

BY DONALD F. MARTIN
United Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 16—The Macon County study committee agreed today the "legislative threat" of abolishing the county would tend to prevent Negroes from seeking public office in the Black Belt, where whites are outnumbered seven-to-one.

Several committee members would lead to reduction of the territory to maintain white supremacy rather than immediate abolition.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery said, "we hold the ball now and are running with it. And Macon knows the Legislature can abolish the county the next time it meets, 10 years from now or even 16 years from now.

"The people also know if they elect a Negro to Capitol Hill the Legislature will abolish the county immediately. It's this legislative threat that guides me in my thinking to reduce the county."

Dawkins said reduction also would eliminate the "multitude of problems" involved with wiping out the county.

"Tuskegee would become nothing but a ghost town," he said if the county is abolished. All state, county and local offices would be eliminated. There would be unemployment and surrounding counties would have to share the burden of maintaining branch offices in Tuskegee."

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, chairman of the committee, acknowledged Dawkins' statement, but added, "I hope this is just not putting off the funeral."

Dawkins snapped back, "the funeral can be held any time."

Earlier Engelhardt remarked that "some people in Macon County prefer reduction in size rather than abolition."

The executive secretary of the White Citizens Council also said he thought the "starting point" of the committee's work began with the judiciary subcommittee followed by the boundaries and census committees.

Rep. Charles Adams of Tallapoosa said the census subcommittee is convinced "we can get more information from the 1950 Federal census than we could by taking a special census.

"Because of special influences and opinions now, I doubt seriously that a special census also agreed the threat probably would do us much good," Adams reported.

He said he had written the Bureau of Census in Washington for a breakdown into political subdivisions of the 1950 census and that the subcommittee would get population trends and other facts from the State Department of Health.

Dawkins reported the finance subcommittee has written the probate judge, superintendent of schools and the Macon Board of Revenue and "we hope to get a complete financial picture within the next three weeks."

The committee adopted a tentative budget which allows $25,500 for committee members' pay ($30 a day for 17 members for 50 meetings), travel expense, $7000; staff salaries, $7500; office expense, $2000; supplies, $1000, and reserve, $7000. The Legislature appropriated $50,000 for the committee study.

Wallace Sets Opener Today In Ozark Rally

Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton officially opens his campaign for governor today with a rally set for the courthouse in Ozark at 2 p.m.

Wallace, considered one of the leading contenders at the present time, has been traveling throughout the state for weeks but this is his first major rally.

And following the precedent set earlier by other candidates for the same office, Wallace will have with him two widely-known entertainers—Minnie Pearl and Webb Pierce, both stars of the Grand Ole Opry.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who kicked off his campaign Monday night at New Site, moved into Lanett last night where he addressed a rally at the elementary school auditorium.

Delivering the same speech which he used Monday night, Patterson reemphasized that "there will be no mixing of the races in the public schools when I am elected governor."

Patterson also went all other candidates one better by promising to raise the monthly pension for the aged needy to $75 a month. The present payment averages approximately $39 a month.

The attorney general said such an increase could be accomplished "if we stop up the holes in the public treasury, cut out the graft and corruption in Montgomery, and cut out the padding of contracts and payment of commissions to political favorites."

In another development in the gubernatorial campaign, Rep. Karl Harrison moved into the field of television to open his campaign last night.

In a "TV Report to the People" last night over a Birmingham station, Harrison outlined his gubernatorial platform and also discussed his 12-year record in the Legislature.

Harrison will make three other similar reports during the next 10 days — in Decatur, Mobile and Montgomery.

W. D. Dodd of Bessemer, another of the 14 in the race for governor, will speak today at the Perry County courthouse in Marion at 10 a.m. today.

Candidacy Raises Question—

Segregation Party Ruling Is Sought

FROM PRESS REPORTS

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 26—The secretary of state's office waited on a ruling from Atty. Gen. John Patterson today before deciding whether to accept the qualification papers of a Segregation Party candidate for governor.

John F. Dugger III, a Montgomery architect, filed a declaration of candidacy yesterday to run under the Segregation Party embled in the November general election.

Alabama law requires third party candidates to qualify on or before the date of the Democratic primary, which will be May 6 this year.

The secretary of state's office asked the attorney general for an advisory opinion on this question:

"Did the fact that the Segregation Party withdraw its slate of presidential elector candidates two years ago affect the official status of the party"

Three of the 11 Segregation Party candidates pulled out of the race in 1958. The remaining eight and three new ones then ran as independents.

Llewellyn Duggar, brother of the gubernatorial candidate, said the party withdrew its emblem at that time. He said, however, that the party complied with all regulations to insure its legal status.

The party emblem contained the quotation—"We dare to defend our rights."

The secretary of state's office said today that "nothing like this has ever happened before. Alabama has never had a party formed, the candidates resign, and the party then join with the independents to run."

Charles Cooper, head of the Legislative Reference Service, said the Segregation Party would not be eligible to hold a primary at state expense.

"To be qualified for a primary at state expense, a party must collect 20 per cent of the entire state vote in the last general election. The Segregation Party did not, because it did not run under that emblem," he said.

But Cooper added, "any party or slate of candidates can qualify for a general election, however, by submitting a petition containing 300 signatures by the first Tuesday in May.

Duggar, a native of Hope Hull near Montgomery, has made it plain he will not run in the general election if a white supremacist wins the Democratic primary May 6.

"There are some good men in the primary who are campaigning strongly on the segregation issue," he said. "But there are some others in the race who claim they are for segregation but at the same time admit they are 'moderates.' And I believe they would accept gradual integration."

He did not list the candidates he was talking about.

"If a strong segregationist wins in the primary or the run-off, I shall withdraw, but if one of the so-called 'moderates' wins in the primary, as may happen, I shall remain in the race."

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9 Candidates Post Fee In Demo Govenor Race

More Names Appear Likely By Deadline

By BOB INGRAM

The 1958 Democratic Primary campaign officially opened at 1:20 p.m. yesterday and before sundown no less than nine men had qualified as candidates for governor.

The men who qualified yesterday by forking over the $500 fee were, in alphabetical order:

Former Congressman Laurie Battle of Birmingham; W. E. Dodd, political newcomer from Bessemer; Shearen Elebash, Montgomery businessman; Winston Gullatte, Selma insurance man; State Rep. Karl Harrison of Columbiana; Jack Owen, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission; Ralph (Shorty) Price, insurance man of Barbour; Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd of Russellville, and Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton.

FIRST CANDKATE

Judge Wallace, considered one of the front-runners at the present time, was the first gubernatorial candidate to qualify. He was officially in the race only minutes after the State Democratic Executive Committee had adjourned.

The other eight were right on his heels, to the man exuding confidence on the outcome of the important election.

With nine already in the race the field was still by no means complete. Former State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette, a certain candidate, said Friday that he would not actually qualify until mid-February.

OTHERS MENTIONED

Two other men mentioned for the office—Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Rep. George Hawkins—did not qualify yesterday. Howkins was in Mobile still seeking additional support in his behalf.

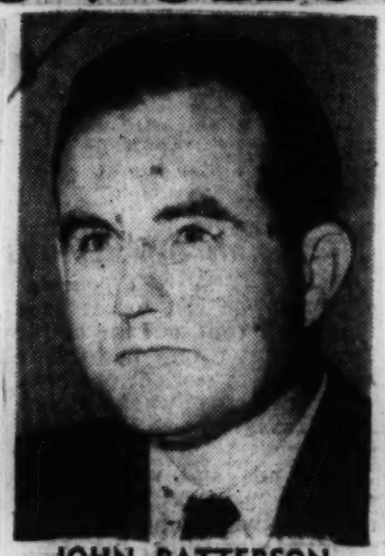
Patterson's absence, one of the most discussed topics during the two-day meeting of Democrats, was still unexplained. The attorney general failed to make an appearance at any time during the gathering.

This absence gave added strength to reports that Patterson might pass up the governor's race this year.

In addition to Faulkner, Patterson and Hawkins, at least three others have indicated they too will make the race—Adm. John Crommelin of Wetumpka, Sam L. Chesnut of McIntosh and the Rev. Billy Walker of Pell City.

If all six qualify it will mean a field of 15 candidates, which equals the all-time high established in the 1950 primary in which Gordon Persons was victorious.

The deadline for qualifying in all races is midnight March 1.



JOHN PATTERSON
. . . In governor's race

Patterson, Crommelin in governor race

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who has been running for months, today formally announced his candidacy for governor and promised to see that there is "no mixing of the races while I am in office."

PATTERSON, who made the expected announcement at a press conference pledge to wage a "continuous battle to keep troublemakers like the NAACP out of this state."

Simultaneously, retired Adm. John Crommelin of Wetumpka, qualified as candidate in the governor's race which already has 12 entrants and was expected to draw more.

Crommelin is a World War II naval hero, who was retired from the service after criticizing national defense policies. He has since made three races for U. S. Senate and has been associated with John Kasper, segregationist leader.

IN ANOTHER development House Speaker Rankin Fite, Hamilton lawyer, qualified as a House candidate from Marion County for a fourth term in the Alabama Legislature.

The attorney general instituted a court suit several months ago which resulted in an injunction prohibiting the NAACP from doing further business in Alabama. It was fined $100,000 for refusal to make its membership lists and other records public in this state.

PATTERSON, son of the late Albert L. Patterson of Phenix City, pledged to "stamp out graft and corruption in our government." His father was slain, after winning the Democratic nomination for attorney general in 1954 on a promise to clean up vice-ridden Phenix City.

Meanwhile, other gubernatorial candidates pushed ahead with campaigning.

State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd lambasted the Eisenhower-Benson farm program in a speech before Cahaba Heights Civitan Club here last night, declaring it had resulted in driving more than 350,000 farmers from Alabama.

Jack Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, moved into what his backers termed the "victory circle" in his second bid for the governorship as he opened campaign headquarters in Montgomery's Exchange Hotel. It was the same headquarters used by Former Gov. Gordon Persons in his successful campaign in 1950, and it also was used as base of operations for Gov. James E. Folsom.

Jimmy Faulkner, runner-up to Folsom four years ago, journeyed to Boaz on Sand Mountain to open up with a new series of "home folks" rallies at 7 p.m. in the National Guard Armory.

Faulkner spent yesterday pressing his bid for votes in the Mobile area.

There was a big rush of candidates for State Senate and House seats, as qualifying papers poured into offices of State Democratic Chairman Roy Mayhall and the secretary of state.

Patterson held a press conference in his Montgomery office shortly before noon to announce his plans.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS were preparing to converge on Birmingham tomorrow for a meeting of the 78-member State Executive Committee to make preparations for the state and congressional elections.

State Chairman Claude O. Vardaman said Republicans also would put out tickets in Jefferson, Winston and several other counties, as well as nominate candidates for congressional seats from the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts.

State Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah was expected to enter the race for the Democratic nomination for governor during the week.

State Rep. Karl Harrison of Shelby, who qualified for governor Saturday, and other qualifiers, including Judge George Wallace of Clayton, former Ninth District Congr. Laurie Batttle and Shearen Elebash, stepped up campaign plans.

Commissioner Todd cited to Civitan Club members the state's "tremendous resources," which he plans to help develop, if he is elected governor. And he pointed to accomplishments as commissioner of agriculture and industries.

FAULKNER, who held a series of "home folks" rallies in November and early December, will be rejoined at Boaz by the gospel-singing Blackwood Brothers.

Seven members of the outgoing Legislature qualified for renomination, as one House member filed for state senator, among the 18 new qualifiers for legislative seats.

State Rep. Ryan deGraffenried, one of Tuscaloosa's two House members, filed for the post presently held by State Sen. E. W. Skidmore.

Sen. Skidmore, Tuscaloosa attorney, is considered virtually certain to run for lieutenant governor in a race by State Sens. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon, Joe Calvin of Morgan, former State Sen. Graham Wright of Talladega and former State Rep. R. T. Butler of Clay, who now lives at Montgomery.

John H. Hawkins Jr., Birmingham business man, and Joe W. Reid, Birmingham insurance salesman, qualified as candidates for House posts from Jefferson County.

State Rep. McDowell Lee of Barbour County and Rep. James A. Brahyon of Fayette qualified for renomination.

Robert V. Woolridge Jr., Tuscaloosa attorney, announced he would run for the No. 2 House seat from Tuscaloosa being given up by Rep. deGraffenreid to run for state senator.

Three Begin Race For County Legislature Spot

Macon County politics erupted into a flurry of activity this week as three candidates, qualifying to make the race for member of the Legislature, began their campaign for votes. Although eight county offices are to be filled in the Spring Democratic primaries, the only contest up to Thursday morning was in the race for the Legislature.

The three seeking the seat now held by Rep. Jack Rodgers are Grady Rogers, David Jenkins and James M. (Kayo) Fox, the latter from Notasulga. Rogers was a candidate four years ago but was unable to campaign the full time because of illness.

All formally announced as candidates and began canvassing for votes.

Also filing papers as candidates were Sheriff Preston Hornsby, seeking his third term, and F. Conyers Thompson, Shorter, and J. C. A. Huddleston, of Rt. 1, Tuskegee, both seeking to succeed themselves on the Macon County Board of Revenue.

Meanwhile, reports persisted that several others were planning to get into the race for the Legislature, with the possibility that six or more would make it a dog fight.

The was little talk of additional candidates for the Board of Revenue and only vague rumors of possible opposition for Sheriff Hornsby.

Probate Judge William Varner has announced to friends that he will seek a new term but had not qualified up to Thursday morning. Henry Watson, whose office as clerk of Circuit Court also will be at issue, is likewise expected to seek re-election.

In another race affecting the county, Lawrence K. (Snag) Andrews, of Union Springs, qualified Wednesday as a candidate for the state Senate to represent Bullock and Macon Counties, which rotate the office. State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, Jr., of Shorter, has announced as a candidate for lieutenant governor. Andrews was state senator before Engelhardt.

Two members of the Macon County Board of Education and 10 members of the Macon County Democratic Executive Committee also will be named in the Spring primaries.

With $32,000,000 Patterson Could Keep His Promise

THE CRUDEST phase of the race for governor is, as usual, the shameless kidding of the old folks about the amount of pension money they're going to get.

There are about 243,000 Alabamians over age 65. Nearly half this group—104,000—get old age pensions of $39 a month. At these the carnival hucksters pitch.

Candidate Jimmy Faulkner, winning the potential of 104,000 pensioner votes, was the first to set a figure, and it turned out to be modest by comparision—$50 a month.

Peanuts, said Arvil Todd. He looked the old folks gently but steadfastly in the eye and promised $60.

But Candidate John Patterson, who came in late and had the advantage of having seen the earlier bids, went straight up to $75 a month — nearly double the present $39 .

Patterson is the candidate of many conservative business men. None jumped off the Comer Building in Birmingham, but you could hear them gasping like a chicken with the pip.

IT MUST BE understood that old-age pensions are a joint state-federal matter. Of the first $30 paid to a pensioner, $24 is supplied by the federal government, $6 by the state.

Over $30 (and up to $60), the money is supplied 50-50 by the state and federal governments. Over $60, it's all state money.

★

THUS, OF $39, the government furnishes $28.50 and the state $10.50. This year, then, the $39 pension is expected to cost the state $13,500,000 and the federal government $36,000,000.

If Faulkner's $50 a month were paid, it would cost the state an *additional* $6,700,000.

Faulkner's theory: Economists estimate that each dollar is spent 10 times before it reaches a savings account or is otherwise "retired" from circulation. Each time the dollar is spent, a 3¢ sales tax is paid.

Thus, when a pensioner spends his $50, it will eventually pass through 10 sets of hands, each paying 3¢ tax, for a total of $15, which is only $1 less than the $16 the state would have to put up to get $34 from the federal government (making a total of $50 a month). This remaining $1, Faulkner is confident he can wring from the legislature.

Faulkner says, in short, that the pensioners will provide the additional millions needed to pay them the additional millions. It is something like perpetual motion, patent pending, and the most intriguing of the explanations.

★

PATTERSON has the biggest job before him if he is elected governor, for he must raise an additional $32,000,000. How will he get it? He'll cut out graft, require competitive bidding and generally "stop up the holes in the treasury."

★

TODD, WHOSE $60 a month might be called moderate in the limited sense that it is between Faulkner's $50 and Patterson's $75, must find an additional $13,000,000. Todd hasn't said where he'll get it.

★

IT SHOULD be noted that even if these additional millions were raised to increase old-age payments, say, next year, a governor's battle would not be over. Each year, the number of persons 65 and over is increasing—from 198,648 in 1950 to 243,000 today. That's an increase of 22%, while the state population as a whole was increasing by only 3%.

Therefore, not only must Faulkner, Todd and Patterson raise enough money for the present aged population, they must reckon on a steady increase in pensioners.

★

OTHER candidates for governor may yet promise $100. They'll have to in order to beat the present offerings. But at least one candidate, Gadsden's George Hawkins, is sticking to a "common sense pledge" of $45 to $48 a month, which is within reaching distance.

I will not [said Hawkins] insult anyone's intelligence or raise false hopes regarding pensions. At the rate this campaign is moving, I don't doubt that before election day arrives, the going figure in pension promises might exceed $200 a month.

Hawkins might have added that, before election day, even the old folks may have despaired of the extravagant promises and have settled on a man offering something that is attainable. After all, age is supposed to convey some wisdom.

Sam Engelhardt Enters Race For Lieutenant Governorship

He pledged himself to fight to maintain the Southern way of life

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., known throughout the South as a segregationist leader, announced yesterday he will run for lieutenant governor of Alabama this year.

Engelhardt issued a statement saying he will qualify as a candidate in the Democratic Primaries after the State Democratic Executive Committee officially opens the campaign here Jan. 28.

ENGELHARDT

The 45-year-old legislator is executive secretary of the pro-segregation Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils. He also sponsored a recently approved constitutional amendment empowering the legislature to abolish Macon County, his home, as a means of preventing Negro political control.

Engelhardt pointed out that today is the birthday anniversary of Robert E. Lee and said his announcement was timed to coincide with that occasion.

"I feel it is proper for me to select this day to make my official announcement and launch my fight to help preserve the Southern way of life for which Lee fought," the senator said.

Engelhardt said the South needs men in public life with strong segregationist principles.

"The next four years will be the darkest in the South's history since Reconstruction," his statement said. "Forces from other parts of the nation will be attempting to ram integration down our throats.

"The best insurance we of Alabama can have to maintain our

(Continued From Page 1)

way of life is a lieutenant governor with a background of being absolutely firm on this vital question."

Along with the Macon County Abolition Amendment, he sponsored Alabama's Placement Law which seeks to preserve school segregation by giving local boards almost unlimited power to say where individual pupils attend school.

A native of Montgomery County, Engelhardt is a graduate of Washington and Lee University. His wife is the daughter of former State Sen. J. M. Bonner of Wilcox County, himself one of Alabama's best known segregationists.

Engelhardt served one term in the House before his election to the Senate in 1954.

Faulkner Pledged To Oppose Integration, Anti-Labor Laws

CHILDERSBURG, Ala., Feb. 11 —Jimmy Faulkner promised a capacity crowd in the National Guard Armory here tonight that if he is elected governor he will uphold segregation and oppose any anti-labor legislation.

Also, he said, he will remove all bars that keep out-of-state trucks from entering Alabama. Faulkner said he would remove the gates and presently in use at ports-of-entry on highways entering the state.

Faulkner said he plans to qualify today, and drew a big laugh when he said he will do so "if I can raise the $500."

The gubernatorial aspirant promised that if he is elected he will work for better roads, more employment, and improved school conditions.

RACE STAND APPLAUDED

Loudest applause greeted Faulkner's statements on the segregation issue.

"I tell you right now," he said, "that we are not going to have integration in Alabama. White boys and girls are not going to school with black boys and girls."

"But," he added, "we in Alabama believe in fair treatment and separate but equal rights."

Faulkner promised to provide "more jobs and more pocket dollars" if elected.

EDUCATION ISSUE

Regarding education, he observed that only Mississippi is rated below Alabama in school facilities. He promised to work to remedy Alabama's educational situation.

Also in need of aid, said Faulkner, are Alabama farmers, who he said are not receiving fair treatment at the hands of federal farm officials.

The crowd was estimated by Highway Patrolman John Hindmond at 2,200. Included were a number of local officials, as well as a large contingent from Birmingham.

Racial Oath Ban Expected In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25 (AP).—A proposed new segregation oath which would bar Negro candidates from the Democratic primaries in Alabama appeared destined for defeat at a meeting of party leaders here today.

But an equally controversial party loyalty pledge, disqualifying Eisenhower Democrats from seeking office in the party elections this spring, seemed assured of readoption.

The two issues, stemming from the struggle over southern white supremacy, held the center of interest at a meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee called to kick off the election campaign.

A majority of the 72 committee members caucused last night and reportedly agreed to reject the segregation pledge advocated by National Committeeman Charles W. McKay, jr.

The oath would bind candidates to support the doctrine of racial separation before they could run in the May 6 Democratic primary and the runoff June 3.

A Negro or any other office seeker who refused to sign the pledge would be disqualified.

Committee members, unwilling to write the segregation oath into the rules for the primaries, agreed to support a separate resolution indorsing racial separation as a party policy.

That would commit the party in Alabama to a pro-segregation stand without disqualifying candidates who refused to take an oath.

Patterson clarifies law on peanut vending machines

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 11 —(AP)—Vending machines dispensing candy bars, cakes and other confections containing peanuts cannot qualify for a lower license fee set up by the 1957 Legislature, Atty. Gen. John Patterson's office ruled Friday.

The lower fee was set on machines vending "only peanuts, peanut butter sandwiches and peanut products," under the new law. Vending machines must dispense only products directly derived from peanuts in order to qualify, the attorney general's office ruled.

The opinion was requested by the State Commissioner of Revenue, W. L. Horn.

The new law set up a license fee of $1 for the state, $1 for the county and a possible $1 for the city, making a $3 total. A similar license fee had already been set on other vending machines if they could be operated by pennies. Other machines which could be operated by nickles or larger coins have a license fee totaling $12.50, $8 for the state and $4.50 for the county.

Wallace Pledges 'Southern Way'

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 16 (U.P.) —Circuit Judge George Wallace asked South Alabama voters yesterday to appraise his past record to prove he will "keep Alabama Southern within the law" if elected governor.

"I advocate hatred of no man," Wallace said. "Hate will only compound the problems facing the South. I sound a plea for patience and tolerance and an ernest request that we be allowed to handle state and local affairs without outside interference."

The circuit judge, formally kicked off his campaign at a rally at Ozark, said he "fought the civil rights portion of the Democratic Party platform before the Senate Committee on Civil Rights and fought for the Southern way of life."

Wallace said he would "press for fair legislative reapportionment of Alabama. I feel that the people are entitled to full representation. nI other words, in our legislature, we should represent all the people, not just land acres.

Wallace also cited his legislative record in regards to education, old age benefits and indigent hospital care.

Rep. Kenneth Roberts (D., Ala.) has announced in Washington he will seek his fifth consecutive term in the House from the Fourth District.

The 45-year-old Piedmont native promised a continued fight for segregation and state's rights, for "full utilization" of the Coosa-Alabama River and for the needs of his district.

Gubernatorial Canadidate Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette said he will hold his next "home folks" party at eGorgiana Tuesday.

International Affairs To Ease Rights Pressure, Says Wallace

By GEORGE PRENTICE
Advertiser Staff Writer

CALERA, Jan. 27 — Congressional attention on international affairs will save the South further "civil rights pressure," this year, Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton said here tonight.

Wallace, speaking before about 200 members of the Calera White Citizens Council, explained what he termed "detrimental aspects" of last year's civil rights legislation.

In his first speaking appearance since qualifying as a candidate for Governor last Saturday, Wallace made only brief mention of his campaign.

He told council members meeting at the high school here that the South "must maintain peace, but stand firmly."

Setting out three points which he said the people of the South should use as guides, he said:

1. "Never succumb to the idea that schools and our constitutional government are doomed.

2. "Fashion legal remedies and not resort to malicious, illegal methods to fight segregation.

3. "Don't let minority groups (Negroes) forget that we're still the best friends they have."

"We must continue to extend the hand of compassion to all people," he said.

Early in his speech, which lasted about 40 minutes, Wallace told the group that he was not going to deal in politics, "if one can stay away from that topic very long these days."

He went into a rather lengthy explanation of civil rights laws passed by Congress last year. He warned against additions to the law, which he said is designed to kill "individual liberties."

Wallace said one of the most detrimental aspects of the bill was the "virtual abolition of the right of trial by jury."

Wallace said the attention focussed on national defense and generally "on affairs of international importance" would keep Congress from spending so much time on racial issues.

He said he considered time spent by national legislators on civil rights and other race legislation as "wasted effort when we should have been concentrating on our defense programs."

Civil rights issues, he said, were designed to bring disunity within the nation.

"What we need to work on now is a program of unity within the country," he said.

Judge Wallace Closes Records To Rights Inquiry

Jurist Bars All Supoenas From Probers

CLAYTON, Ala., Jan. 19 (AP)—A south Alabama judge declared today that records of his court will be closed to federal civil rights investigators.

Circuit Judge George Wallace said he is uncertain whether the order can include voting records but that he is "studying that possibility."

Voter registration is handled by a separate board whose members themselves are defined by law as judicial officers.

VERBAL INSTRUCTIONS

Wallace, a probable candidate for governor in the Democratic primary in Alabama this spring, announced his action in a prepared statement. He said he has given verbal instructions to the clerk of his court and a formal order is being prepared. His circuit, composed of Barbour, Bullock and Dale counties, has a heavy Negro population.

JUDGE GEORGE WALLACE
Bars Rights Probing

The judge said the new Civil Rights Commission as a part of the executive branch of the government has no constitutional right to "review or condemn" the actions of state courts.

GROSS USURPATION

"Only a higher court has such authority under our separation of powers theory of government," the statement declared.

"Any attempt by the Civil Rights Commission to collect information for such purpose would be a gross usurpation of authority by the executive branch . . . and a direct encroachment . . . upon the judicial branch of state government."

Wallace said any subpoena issued by the Civil Rights Commission to see the records of his court will be refused and "the legality of such subpoenas shall be tested in the courts of the land." He said further that any federal agent who persists in trying to get information in violation of his order "will be treated as a contemptor having committed contempt in the presence of the court." That could mean a fine or jail sentence.

Asked if he knew of anything to indicate that federal investigators might be interested in checking records of his court, the 39-year-old jurist said "not at this time."

"We just want to let the anti-South politicians in Washington know that any effort by the Civil Rights Commission to intimidate us will be resisted to the fullest extent legally."

Wallace said inflamatory statements on the racial question by Sens. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Douglas (D-Ill), "use of storm troopers" to force integration in Little Rock, and passage of the civil rights law by Congress last summer supply "any provocation we need" to bar federal investigators in Alabama.

Wallace, who previously threatened to jail any FBI agent who tried to investigate jury rolls in his circuit, said the records of his court are public documents, but only to be used "for a lawful purpose."

Wallace presided at a hearing in his home county of Barbour in October, 1956, when an effort was made to purge the names of 32 newly registered Negroes from a voting list. The action later was dropped.

About that time an assistant U.S. attorney general, Warren Olney III, announced plans to investigate alleged disfranchisement of Negro voters in the South.

Olney resigned as Asst. Atty Gen. Oct. 15, 1957. Was appointed by Chief Justice Warren as director of Administrative Office of U.S. Courts Jan. 7.

Olney said FBI investigations were then designed to lay the basis for post-election criminal prosecutions "in every instance" where it could be shown that a Negro was denied the right to vote because of color in the November general election that year.

There was no direct reference to the lawsuit pending in Judge Wallace's circuit.

He said it would be "an illegal action" for the Civil Rights Commission to review the court records to see if the judge has denied "equal protection under the laws." Therefore, he said, the records would not be available for such use.

Wallace said his refusal to let federal agents see his court files "is not defiance, but legal resistance within the law."

He also disavowed any race-baiting intent, saying his action is taken solely for "preserving that system of government which has made it possible for all citizens regardless of race, creed or color to enjoy freedom and

Wallace, along with threatening to jail FBI 'agents, also told a grand jury recently that Southern officers should refuse to cooperate with federal law enforcement officers in all civil rights investigations

a legal development, he continued, and if a part of the executive branch is allowed to "stigmatize or condemn it . . . the orderly processes of government provided by the Constitution would begin to disappear.

"When such happens, the personal liberties of all citizens will be in grave danger . . ."

The judge said the civil rights law empowers the commission to "study and collect information concerning legal developments which constitute a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution."

Any action of a state court is

Jasper Attorney Opposes Mayhall

B. G. Wilson Seeks Circuit Judgeship

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 20 (AP)—Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, picked up opposition today for the judgeship he has held many years.

Benjamin Grady Wilson, a Jasper attorney, qualified to oppose the Democratic Party chieftain, as judge of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Wilson also filed to run for one of the eight places on the State Democratic Committee, of which he now is a member, representing the Seventh Congressional District.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Ellen Taylor Cooper of Burnsville, a longtime teacher in Dallas County schools, filed her papers to run for one of the county's three seats in the State House of Representatives.

Mrs. Cooper became the fourth member of her sex to qualify as a candidate for the Legislature in the May 6 Democratic primary.

Oddly enough, the first woman every elected to the Alabama Legislature, Mrs. J. C. Wilkins, was from Dallas County. The Selma woman was elected to the House in 1923 in a bitter campaign which climaxed a national woman's suffrage movement.

Miss Sibyl Pool, first woman ever to win a constitutional office in Alabama, was elected to the House from Marengo County in 1936. She is the last woman to serve in the Legislature.

She resigned to accept appointment as secretary of state and later was elected to a full term in this office. She has held a state elective office ever since and now is a member of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Other women candidates running for the Legislature are Mrs. Carole Tuggle of Birmingham, Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards of Wetumpka and Mrs. Lena Wade Adams of Linden.

Mrs. Cooper qualified to run for Dallas County's seat No. 3 now held by Rep. B. Val Hall of Selma.

Alabama's Seventh District congressman, Rep. Carl Elliott of Jasper, also qualified today to seek renomination to his House seat for another two years.

State Rep. J. Emmett Wood of Washington County got his qualifying papers in to the secretary of state today to seek a fourth term as representative for his county.

Also filing for renomination to the House was Rep. Harry J. (Jack) Huddleston of Sheffield, who represents Colbert County.

Another member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Mayor J. E. Brentley of Banks, qualified today to run for one of the committee seats in the Second Congressional District.

Solicitor W. E. Hollingsworth Jr. of Talladega filed to seek renomination to his position as solicitor in the 29th Judicial Circuit.

Alabama Governor Candidate Gives Segregation Views

BIRMINGHAM, — (ANP) — A. W. Todd, state agriculture commissioner and a candidate for governor, announced his stand on segregation here last week by saying:

"We're going to have segregation and we're going to have it peacefully. I stand for segregation as strong as any man in the race."

He added that provision of equal facilities for whites and Negroes would "do more to eliminate some of the racket" than anything else that has been suggested.

LEGAL STATUS UNDECIDED

Duggar Enters Gubernatorial Race Under Segregation Flag

A Montgomery architect has entered the gubernatorial race under the banner of the Segregationist Party to help make sure a "moderate" on the segregation issue isn't elected.

John F. Duggar III filed qualifying papers yesterday. However, it was reported at the office of the secretary of state yesterday afternoon that the legal status of the party had not been determined.

The party was organized in 1956. It was duly qualified and offered a full slate of electors in the Presidential election. However, three of these resigned, and the slate was completed with independent candidates, Llewellyn Duggar, Hope Hull, a brother of the gubernatorial candidate, said last night.

Duggar said the party withdrew its emblem at that time, but that he believed it has complied with all regulations to ensure its status.

Duggar, 36, a native of Hope Hull and Auburn graduate, said in announcing his candidacy:

"There are some good men in the primary who are campaigning strongly on the segregation issue, but there are some others in the race who claim they are for segregation, but at the same time admit that they are 'moderates,' and I believe they would accept gradual integration. The Segregation Party is unequivocally dedicated to segregation for now and the future as being the only approach to an answer to the problem of racial tension.

"If a strong segregationist wins in the primary, or in the runoff, I shall withdraw, but if one of the so-called 'moderates' wins in the primary, as may happen, I shall remain in the race. Then the people of Alabama might have a chance to decide in the general election in November whether they prefer gradual integration or a powerful stand against integration which would be assayed by the Segregation Party."

Meanwhile, within the Democratic Party, two candidates who opposed each other four years ago were at it again.

Joseph W. Smith defeated J. E. (Jimmy) Putnam for the State Senate in the 27th district. Now they are running against each other for the House.

Smith defeated Putnam in 1954 in a controversial Democratic primary election marked by charges of vote fraud in Phenix City where both candidates live. The incubent senator is a Phenix City lawyer; Putnam is former city clerk.

The charges of election irregularities in Russell County brought an investigation by a three-man subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Although nonimees for most other county offices were ousted by the state committee, the senatorial race in which Smith defeated Putnam was left undistrubed. The committee said it found no evidence of fraud in that contest.

Smith qualified today as a candidate for House Seat No. 2 from Russell County in the May 6 Democratic primary. Putnam had filed for the same place some time ago.

The outgoing senator is ineligible to seek renomination because it is Lee County's turn to elect a senator under the rotation system prevalent in the upper chamber.

Among the other candidates qualifying yesterday ahead of the approaching March 1 deadline was Christie G. Pappas of Eufaula, who simultaneously became a candidate for two offices.

Pappas filed for the State Senate in the 24th District (Barbour County) and also for a place on the State Democratic Executive Committee from the 3rd Congressional District.

Two more candidates qualified for the state committee from the 8th District. They were Thomas D. McDonald of Huntsville and W. L. Chenault of Decatur.

A previously unheralded candidate meanwhile moved into the already crowded field for secretary of state. Raymond M. Arnott, a retired motel operator from Bessemer, joined four other contenders already in the race.

Cheif Justice Ed Livingston qualified earlier in the day for another six-year term on the State Supreme Court where he has sat for 18 years.

Former Sen. George Quarles of Selma filed for Dallas County House Seat No. 3, and ex-Sen. Virgil Smith of Leesburg qualified for the Senate again in the 29th District (Cherokee and DeKalb Counties).

Other qualifiers were:

Elwood Rutledge of Haleyville for the Senate from the 3rd District (Blount, Cullman and Winston counties).

H. E. Ray of Haleyville for the House from Winston County.

Wiley Salter of Evergreen, running for the House in Conecuh County.

Joseph J. Jasper of Birmingham, for the House in Jefferson County.

Freeman Walton of Greensboro for House Place No. 1 from Hale County.

Glenn Hewett of Arab for the House from Marshall County.

Roland H. Bounds of Thomasville for House Seat No. 2 in Clarke County.

F. J. Carnes of Albertville for the 4th District solicitor of the 27th Circuit (Marshall County).

Paul E. Delchamps of Mobile, David R. Coley III of Mobile, John M. Coxwell of Monroeville and W. H. Bruce of Catherine, all running for the State Democratic Committee in the 1st District.

C. W. Johnson and Dan R. Morgan of Dothan for the committee in the 3rd District.

P. H. Farnham of Talladega in the 4th District.

Samuel L. McClendon of Decatur in the 8th District.

Joe Golden of Birmingham in the 9th District.

J. F. DUGGAR
In Governor's Race

Faulkner Bears Down On Segregation Issue

HOPE, Ala., Feb. 25—Gubernatorial candidate Jimmy Faulkner brought his campaign to this small Tuscaloosa County community tonight, where he re-emphasized his earlier vow that segregation will be maintained.

A crowd of about 950 was on hand for this last of Faulkner's "Home Folks Parties." Starting next Monday, Faulkner will begin an extended stumping tour of the state.

Appearing on the program with Faulkner tonight was the Blackwood Brothers Quartet. The rally was held in the National Guard Armory here.

Using much the same material as he had in his other rallies throughout the state, Faulkner put extra emphasis tonight on a stepped-up industrial development program for Alabama.

Two Abandon Plans To Enter Lieutenant Governor Running

Two expected candidates for lieutenant governor in the May primary withdrew from the race yesterday but another is scheduled to qualify today.

State Sen. Joe Calvin of Decatur issued a statement yesterday declaring he would not be a candidate for lieutenant governor in May, nor would he run for any other public office.

Meanwhile, former State Sen. Graham Wright of Talladega, who announced in Jan. he would run for lieutenant governor, backed out of that race yesterday but immediately jumped into another.

Wright, a member of Alabama's famed "walkout delegation" at the 1948 Democratic National Convention, filed qualification papers with the secretary of state to run for the State Senate from the 8th District.

Scheduled to qualify today for lieutenant governor is Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon.

The veteran Macon lawmaker issued a statement yesterday in which he said he would campaign for "substantial aid to the schools, the mentally and physically ill, the aged, the needy and the blind."

Engelhardt also reiterated his stand to oppose any effort to repeal the Right-to-Work law.

Engelhardt will be the fourth and apparently the final candidate to qualify for lieutenant governor. Already in the race are State Sens. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham and E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa and former Rep. R. T. (Bob) Butler of Clay.

Two More Enter Race For Board Of Revenue Position; One For Education Board

Competition developed in two additional county races this week with entry of a third candidate for the Board of Education posts and two candidates seeking the Board of Revenue post now held by F. Conyers Thompson, who is seeking re-election.

Meanwhile, with the deadline for qualifying set for Friday at midnight, some discussion was heard that a last-minute entrant might make a five-man race of the scramble for the Macon County seat in the Legislature.

The two new candidates seeking the Board of Revenue post from District 3 were R. Harold Segrest, of Chesson, and Rudolf E. Burks, of Shorter.

W. W. "Bill" Gowan, of Chesson, Thursday morning qualified to make the race for the Board of Education.

Two board of Education positions are to be filled, with Wiley D. Ogletree and A. B. Hope, incumbents, both seeking re-election.

Of the two new candidates for the board of Revenue, Mr. Segrest is currently employed by a local petroleum product agency and Mr. Burks is a cattleman and farmer.

Mr. Segrest is an Army veteran and was a farmer before joining the local concern. He has a wife and one child.

Mr. Burks is a prominent cattleman of Shorter and has had experience in engineering and construction. He has a wife and three children.

The new aspirant for the Board of Education, Mr. Gowan, has a wife and four children, two of whom are attending Shorter School and two at Troy State Teachers College.

Candidacy Raises Question—

Segregation Party Ruling Is Sought

FROM PRESS REPORTS

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 26—The secretary of state's office waited on a ruling from Atty. Gen. John Patterson today before deciding whether to accept the qualification papers of a Segregation Party candidate for governor.

John F. Dugger III, a Montgomery architect, filed a declaration of candidacy yesterday to run under the Segregation Party emblem in the November general election.

Alabama law requires third party candidates to qualify on or before the date of the Democratic primary, which will be May 6 this year.

The secretary of state's office asked the attorney general for an advisory opinion on this question:

"Did the fact that the Segregation Party withdraw its slate of presidential elector candidates two years ago affect the official status of the party"

Three of the 11 Segregation Party candidates pulled out of the race in 1956. The remaining eight and three new ones then ran as independents.

Llewellyn Duggar, brother of the gubernatorial candidate, said the party withdrew its emblem at that time. He said, however, that the party complied with all regulations to insure its legal status.

The party emblem contained the quotation—"We dare to defend our rights."

The secretary of state's office said today that "nothing like this has ever happened before. Alabama has never had a party formed, the candidates resign, and the party then join with the independents to run."

Charles Cooper, head of the Legislative Reference Service, said the Segregation Party would not be eligible to hold a primary at state expense.

"To be qualified for a primary at state expense, a party must collect 20 per cent of the entire state vote in the last general election. The Segregation Party did not, because it did not run under that emblem," he said.

But Cooper added, "any party or slate of candidates can qualify for a general election, however, by submitting a petition containing 300 signatures by the first Tuesday in May.

Duggar, a native of Hope Hull near Montgomery, has made it plain he will not run in the general election if a white supremacist wins the Democratic primary May 6.

"There are some good men in the primary who are campaigning strongly on the segregation issue," he said. "But there are some others in the race who claim they are for segregation but at the same time admit they are 'moderates.' And I believe they would accept gradual integration."

He did not list the candidates he was talking about.

"If a strong segregationist wins in the primary or the run-off, I shall withdraw, but if one of the so-called 'moderates' wins in the primary, as may happen, I shall remain in the race."

elected, he promised to promote better race relations and to work for greater economy in state government.

NEGRO WILL SEEK ALABAMA OFFICE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UP) A Birmingham Negro announced Friday night that he will enter the race for lieutenant governor of Alabama, opposing three segregationist candidates.

Perry [illegible] Thompson, 48-year-old radio announcer, said he could play my hand on almost 10,000 votes right now." He predicted he would win on a platform of better schools and good government.

One of the white candidates is arch-segregationist Sam Engelhardt, state senator who sponsored the gerrymandering of Tuskegee, Ala., to disfranchise practically all of the town's Negro [illegible]

Negro to Run For 2d Place In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 1 (AP)—The first Negro to run for a statewide office in 56 years has entered the race for Lieutenant Governor.

Perry O. Thompson of Bessemer was one of two members of his race who qualified yesterday for the Democratic primary May 6.

The second was Arthur B. Tiddleman of Birmingham, who filed for the Jefferson County seat in the House of Representatives.

Thompson is the owner of a public relations firm and an announcer for a Bessemer radio station. This is his first campaign for political office. A middleweight prize fighter he fought in more than 200 amateur and professional bouts from 1927 to 1938 under the name Tiger Thompson. H

Wallace Votercade To Attend Ozark Kick-Off

News Tuskegee Ala. P. 1
Thurs. 2-6-58

A Wallace Votercade of 40 to 50 cars from Macon County will take the highway Saturday morning, Feb. 15, to join other supporters of Judge C. Wallace from over Southeast Alabama at a big rally at Ozark to mark the formal opening of the Wallace campaign for governor. Judge Wallace, who has been campaigning informally for the last few weeks, will take the wraps off his drive with an address starting at 2 p. m.

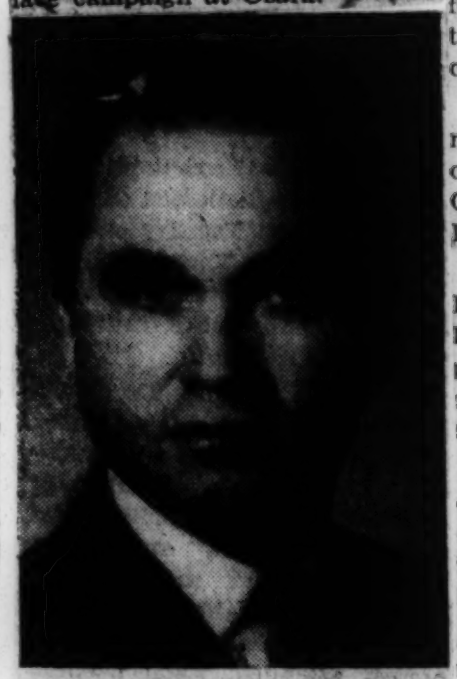
Leading the Macon County delegation as Grand Marshal of the Votercade will be Ed Reynolds, Tuskegee and Notasulga attorney, who has a committee working on assignment of cars and passengers which will make up the Wallace Votercade. Tentative plans call for cars from Notasulga and the eastern end of the county to assemble at Tuskegee and pick up other cars from Shorter and South Macon at Fort Davis.

Grand Marshal Reynolds will announce assembly points and time when arrangements have been completed. He said all persons who favor Wallace for governor are invited to fill up their cars and join the Votercade.

Macon County supporters of Judge Wallace for governor have held several preliminary organization meetings and have set up committees to begin work of swinging all the county behind the Wallace campaign.

Judge Wallace has made several visits to Tuskegee to speak at civic club meetings and has rallied influential support in the county. Campaign headquarters for Southeast Alabama have been set up in Montgomery and is assisting the Macon group in organizing the drive for votes in this county.

Wallace Votercades from other counties in this section also are being organized to swell the crowd at the formal opening of the Wallace campaign at Ozark.



JUDGE GEORGE C WALLACE

Seven Sign Up On First Day Of Qualifying

Daily Home
Talladega Ala.
Thurs. 2-6-58

It looks like the race for sheriff of Talladega County is going to be as crowded as had been predicted.

P. 1

On the opening day for qualifications, seven candidates including the incumbent, Joh W. Robinson, had qualified for the contest, reported John North, secretary-treasurer of the Talladega County democratic executive committee and a Talladega city commission.

In addition to Robinson those qualifying for sheriff were Harry G. Embry, employee of Beaunit Mills; Clinton Perkins, Talladega County coroner; William A. Romine, former ABC officer; J. L. Norred, Talladega County chief deputy; Luke Brewer, former deputy and now Talladega policeman; James Costner, Munford merchant and former Georgia highway patrolman.

Indications are that the race for county commissioner of district one will be another hotly contested event.

The incumbent Alfred J. Turner already is faced with three opponents — Luther F. Ellan, George G. Brooks and Oscar Phillips.

There has been some talk at Lincoln that Shelton Allred of Dry Valley also would seek the position. Allred has not announced and has not qualified, however.

Turner was appointed to fill the vacancy on the county commission caused by the death of John Shaddix, who died in December, 1956.

Bradford Caldwell, road commissioner of district three, also has opposition. J. A. Hubbard has qualified to run for the office now held by Caldwell.

Caldwell has announced that he will seek re-election but has not qualified yet.

Probate Judge D. Hardy Riddle qualified immediately after a meeting of the county executive committee Tuesday night and Circuit Clerk Arthur Wood qualified Wednesday.

Bruce "Pop" Brown of Talladega is expected to oppose Wood and there has been talk of a candidate from Sylacauga in the contest.

Skidmore Declares Candidacy In Lieutenant Governor Race

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Fri 2-7-58

State Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa jumped into the race for lieutenant governor yesterday. Another aspirant for the same office declared he would qualify next week.

Skidmore's announcement came in the form of a brief telegram dispatched to members of the press:

"Mailing qualifications lieutenant governor today. Will work for the same things I did during eight years as senator."

On the heels of Skidmore's announcement came a statement from Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon that he would qualify next week.

Engelhardt announced earlier he would make this race, but has delayed in qualifying pending his final separation from the office of executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens' Councils.

His resignation from that office was officially accepted here yesterday by the executive board of that pro-segregation group.

Engelhardt also announced his platform yesterday, which included a vow to maintain segregation "every day in every way."

He also promised to work for more aid to education, the mentally and physically ill, the aged, needy and blind.

Advertiser

Engelhardt also promised to work for the retention of the controversial right-to-work law, a measure strongly opposed by organized labor.

P 2A

Skidmore had been expected to enter the lieutenant governor's race, although he was also under strong pressure to run for attorney general.

Fri 2-7-58

A two-term veteran of the State Senate, Skidmore gained wide recognition in the closing days of the 1957 Legislature when he waged a vigorous fight seeking passage of a proposed measure raising the corporate income tax with the proceeds earmarked for education.

Skidmore is a strong opponent of the right-to-work law, and is expected to receive strong backing from organized labor.

Already qualified for the same office are Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham and R. T. (Bob) Butler, a former member of the House from Clay County.

Hawkins 13th Candidate For Governor

Dailey Home
Talladega Ala
Fri 2-7-58

GADSDEN —(AP)— State Rep. George Hawkins announced his entry in the race for governor today. That brings the number of candidates to 13.

P. 1

They will run in the Democratic primary May 6. A runoff primary June 3 between the two high men will determine the party nominee provided the leader fails to get a majority in the first balloting.

Hawkins said he would make "a new common-sense approach" to Alabama's problems.

Hawkins, a floor leader for Gov. James E. Folsom and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said his friends "believe my prospects of winning are good."

The Etowah legislator said issues in the race would include:

"More adequate compensation for school teachers, improved and equalized segregated school facilities, practical aid for the farmer and unemployed workers, development of waterways and natural resources, improvement of health facilities and continuation of the road building program."

Hawkins had been listed as a probable candidate for governor for several months.

Author Faulkner Cites South As Negro Learning Grounds

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 19—Author William Faulkner said tonight Southerners must teach the Negro responsibilities of equality with the white man "and the place for this to begin is Virginia."

Faulkner, winner of a Nobel Prize for literature, told a University of Virginia audience this must be accomplished either by educating the Negro "into our white schools, or giving him white teachers in his own schools until we have taught the teachers of his own race to teach and train him in these hard and unpleasant habits.

"Whether or not he (the Negro) ever learns his A-B-C's or what to do with common directions, won't matter," said the native Mississippian, who is beginning his second period as writer in residence at the university. "What he must learn are the hard things—self restraint, honesty, dependability, purity; to act not even as well as just any white man, but to act as well as the best white man."

Faulkner said the program of second class citizens may stem from inability or unwillingness to accept "first class responsibilities." The Negro must be taught, he added, "that in order to be free and equal he must first be worthy of it, and then for ever afterward work to hold and keep and defend it."

"It is easy for the North to blame on us, the South, the fact that the problem is still unsolved," he said. "Nor will it help us any to remind the North that, by ratio of Negro to white in population, there is probably more of inequality and injustice there than with us.

"Instead we should accept that gambit. Let us say to the North: all right, it is our problem, we will still solve it. For the sake of argument let us agree that as yet the Negro is incapable of equality for the reason that he could not hold and keep it even if it were forced on him with bayonets; that once the bayonets were removed, the first smart and ruthless man, black or white, who came along would take it away from him because he, the Negro, is not yet capable of, or refuses to accept, the responsibilities of equality."

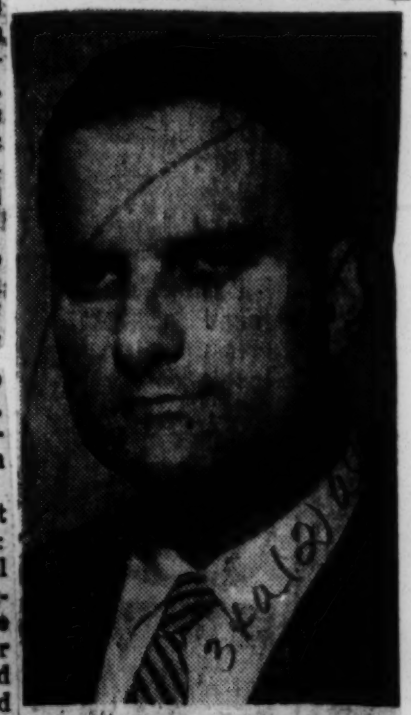
Elebash Opens With Promise To Follow Up Folsom Gains

By NOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 20—Montgomery's Shearen Elebash opened his bid for governor here tonight with a promise to "expand and develop the progressive program of Gov. James E. Folsom."

Speaking to a hometown crowd of 250 people, Elebash displayed a speaking ability far superior to any other candidate in the crowded gubernatorial race.

For 32 minutes, Elebash appeared to have a partisan audience in the palm of his hand. So enthralled was the crowd at Elebash's oratorical eloquence—born of his long experience as an entertainer—that not once was he interrrupted with applause.



SHEAREN ELEBASH
Opens Race For Governor

Elebash's endorsement of the Folsom program in a county which has historically opposed the present governor came as a surprise.

"What I have to say may or may not please you but I ask you to give it some thought," Elebash declared. "For the past 12 years Alabama has made tremendous strides, but during the last four years it has made immense progress in the matter of industrial development, road construction and river development."

"I want you to know as your governor I will extend and develop the progressive program of Gov. James E. Folsom," Elebash said.

In discussing the other major issues of the campagn Elebash declared he stood "firm and resolute in the defense of segregation."

"I shall strive to drive out fear and hate and preserve peace," Elebash continued. "I shall not be a part of persecution and irresponsibility."

The Montgomery jeweler described as "unfair, cruel and unthinkable" the promises being made by some candidates concerning old-age pensions.

"We must not buy a vote on an improper promise and the promise of $75 a month for the old people is impossible," Elebash said.

Turning to the question of education, Elebash observed that there is "something wrong somewhere."

Four years ago, education was given $80 million a year and this year it is psending $116 million and yet we are still in trouble," Elebash said. "When I am elected governor I intend to find out what is wrong with our education system."

Prior to his address in the junior high school auditorium here Elebash provided his own entertainment, including his well known take-offs on international orators.

Earlier the A. G. Parrish High School Combo entertained the group with a rock 'n 'roll session. The audience composed almost entirely of middle-aged and elderly people appeared to be more amused than entertained by the fired-up teenagers.

Appearing on the platform with Elebash were a number of candidates for Dallas County public offices. They included Probate Judge V. A. Reynolds; Board of Revenue Commissioners Furniss Ellis, Tom Martin, John Traylor, Seawell Jones and board candidates Eugene Rush and Doug Pickering; Sen. Walter C. Givhan, Rep. Val Hain and his opponent, Mrs. Ellen Taylor Cooper, Sheriff Jim Clark and opponents Frank Dozier and Wilson Baker.

Elebash was introduced by Paul Grist, director of the YMCA here.

At the conclusion of the rally baskets were passed through the crowd seeking contributions to finance Elebash's campaign.

Present with the candidate were his wife and three of their four chilrdren—Dean, 12; Brian, 9 and Barbara, 4. The children helped in distribution of Elebash campaign literature before the program started.

The auditorium — seating capacity of 756—was one-third filled on this brisk night.

Youth Is Served In Governor's Race

The next lieutenant governor is likely to remain that; certainly he can have no unusual expectations based on the ages of the candidates for governor. It is a young field of candidates with the oldest being [illegible].

They are: Patterson, 36; Wallace, 38; Hawkins, 39; Owen, [illegible]; Battle, 45; [illegible] 42; Faulkner, 42; Harrison, 50.

J was 38 when he was elected in 1946 and 39 when sworn in January, 1947.

Teddy Roosevelt became president at 42 when McKinley was shot and became the youngest man ever elected in 1904 —age 46.

Six Presidents took the oath of office while in their forties.

Whoever is elected out of the youthful field will still have a long life ahead of him and opportunity to make other races. Probably more than one of the young men now running has to himself thought that perhaps after a term as governor, an opportunity to run for the U.S. Senate will sooner or later beckon. Or perhaps another term as governor.

It would seem even more certain that of those defeated, a number will be on the ballot for [illegible] try for governor four years from [illegible].

Patterson Rules Segregation Party Eligible For Campaign

Atty. Gen. John Patterson's office ruled yesterday that the Segregation Party which has offered a candidate for governor is still in existence under Alabama law.

But the advisory opinion written at the request of the Secretary of State didn't say "yes" or "no" whether the candidate, John F. Duggar III of Montgomery, has properly qualified.

Patterson's office said it didn't; that the party is still in existence as far as the law is concerned.

But whether the party has completed all the requirements for nominating a candidate, such as holding a convention or primary, wasn't determined because, the Attorney General's office said, that question wasn't presented.

Duggar filed qualifying papers with the Secretary of State earlier this week to get his name on the general election ballot in November. He said he would withdraw, however, if a "strong segregationist" wins the Democratic nomination for Governor.

34a(2) 1958 ALABAMA

SEGREGATION QUESTIONNAIRE SENT OUT BY ALABAMA ASSOCIATION OF WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS

Segregation Issue Before Candidates

34a(2)

...ndidates for state offices are ... asked their views on segre... by a questionaire sent out ... the Alabama Assn. of Citizens' ... Editorials P.4 ... replies are to be made pub... the Council said. Included on ... query is a blank for notari... Sun. 3-23-58

...estionnaires are being sent to ...didates for statewide offices, ...egislative seats and State Demo... ... Executive Committee ...bership.

The Council asks these ques... Are

1. ... you a member of a unit ... Citizens' Councils of Ala...?

2. If you are a member of the Citizens' Council, when did you join?

3. Will you lend your influence to the passage of a rule for a modified loyalty oath that will not require Alabama candidates to support candidates on the national ticket who are Negroes or who favor integration?

4. Will you give your support to the passage of a law compelling the Governor and those in author... to cut off the appropriations ... close every school or public ... or other institution where ...gration is practiced?

5. Will you use your influence ... make provision by law to in... ...y all teachers for loss of ... if a school is closed be... ... of integration.

6. Will you give your whole... ...d support to any action by ... Legislature of Alabama to... maintaining segregation?

7. Will you make it known pub... ...ly that you will fight with every ...ans at your disposal any at... ...mpt to bring integration to this ...ate?

DEMOCRATS STUDY SEGREGATION OATH

Commercial Appeal

Would Ban Integrationists In Alabama Primary

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 24. —(AP)—Democrats in Alabama will begin the 1958 election campaign Saturday facing a showdown over a segregation oath which would bar Negro candidates unless they abandon their integration fight.

Memphis, Tenn. Jan 25-58

The pledge, suggested by National Committeeman Charley W. McKay Jr., would require candidates to take an oath to support the state's segregation laws before they could run in the Democratic primaries.

Negroes as well as any others who refused to sign the pledge would be disqualified.

The state Democratic Executive Committee will meet here Saturday signaling the formal start of the election campaign. But a caucus of the 72 members Friday night was expected to determine whether the segregation oath stands a chance of adoption in the face of expressed opposition from the party chairman.

Committee members also will decide whether to readopt a controversial party loyalty pledge which disqualifies any prospective candidate who voted for President Eisenhower in 1956.

The committee session was called to fi xrules and regulations for the May 6 party primary the the June 3 runoff.

DEMOCRATS FEAR SUIT

Alabamans Reject Segregation Oath

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 24 (AP)—A majority of the state Democratic executive committee reportedly agreed tonight to reject a segregation oath that would bar Negro candidates unless they abandoned their integration fight.

Memphis, Tenn. Jan 25-58

The decision came at a caucus of approximately 40 of the 72 members of the committee. The committee will take formal action at a meeting tomorrow if the segregation pledge is proposed, a party leader said.

Knoxville, Tenn. Jan 25-58

National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. of Sylacauga has proposed an oath which would bind candidates to support the state's segregation laws before they could run in the Democratic primaries this spring.

Negroes as well as any others who refuse to sign the pledge would be disqualified.

The party officials who told of the action at the caucus said there was no opposition to the segregation pledge as such. However, most of the committee members felt it might bring a court test that could nullify the primary elections, the official said.

Rather than skirt the segregation issue entirely, however, committee members reportedly agreed to adopt a separate resolution endorsing Alabama's segregation laws as a matter of party policy.

That would enable Negroes to run as candidates without signing a segregation pledge and is designed to endorse racial separation without risking a court suit. A similar resolution was adopted four years ago.

The party official also said a committee majority agreed to readopt a controversial party loyalty pledge which disqualifies any prospective candidate who voted for President Eisenhower in 1956.

The disclosure that McKay would try to get the segregation oath embodied in the rules brought a warning from Party Chairman Roy Mayhall of Jasper, who said it might jeopardize the party primary system.

Mayhall, a Circuit Court judge, said he feared a segregation oath for candidates might invite the courts to nullify the entire primary.

Segregation Oath Is Killed In Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Jan. 25 (AP)—Opposition from party leaders who feared a court test killed today a segregation oath which could have barred Negroes as candidates in Alabama's Democratic primaries.

No attempt was made to write the pledge into the rules for the 1958 party election because a majority of the state Democratic Executive Committee had made it clear before hand they would reject.

Courier, W. Va.

The oath would have required candidates seeking office in the May 6 primary and June 3 runoff to pledge themselves to defend the state's segregation laws.

Jan 26-58

A strong party loyalty oath which also had its origin in the fight over Southern white supremacy was readopted by the committee, with only two negative votes.

Charleston, S.C.

It disqualifies any prospective 1958 candidate who voted Republican in 1956 or who "openly and publicly" opposed the Democratic presidential ticket.

The vote on the loyalty pledge was 56-2.

Although committee sentiment blocked the proposed segregation oath for candidates, a separate resolution endorsing the doctrine of racial separation was approved unanimously as a statement of party policy.

Although the policy statement commits the party in Alabama to a prosegregation stand, it enables candidates to seek office without signing an oath to uphold it.

No Negro, or other prospective candidate who refused to sign the pledge, would have been eligible to run in the primaries.

The loyalty oath rewritten into the party election rules applies only to candidates and makes no effort to keep Eisenhower Democrats from voting in the primaries this year.

Segregation Oath Loses In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, (Ala., Jan. 24 (AP)—A majority of the State Democratic Executive Committee reportedly agreed tonight to reject a segregation oath that would bar Negro candidates unless they abandoned their integration fight.

The decision came at a caucus of approximately 40 of the 72 members of the committee who will take formal action at a meeting here tomorrow if the segregation pledge is proposed, a party leader said.

Constitution

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Jan 25-58

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The party official who told of the action at the caucus said there was no opposition to the segregation pledge as such but that most of the committee members felt it might bring a court test that could nullify the primary elections.

Atlanta, Ga.

Rather than skirt the segregation issue entirely, however, committee members reportedly agreed to adopt a separate resolution endorsing Alabama's segregation laws as a matter of party policy.

Alabama Demo Drops Effort to Bar Race Oath

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25. (AP)—Democratic National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. Saturday abandoned his efforts to get the party to adopt a segregation oath which would bar Negroes from the primaries in Alabama.

Constitution

McKay made the announcement as the State Democratic Executive Committee met to fix rules and regulations for the party election May 6 and a runoff June 3 for candidates which fail to get a majority of the votes in the first primary.

Atlanta, Ga.

The state committee was expected, however, to readopt a party loyalty oath which would bar Eisenhower Democrats from seeking office in the primaries. It requires candidates to swear that they didn't vote against the Democratic presidential ticket in 1956.

• • •

THE SYLACAUGA attorney, who is also a member of the State House of Representatives, said his decision was based on the action of a majority of the committee members in a caucus Friday night. Party leaders said enough of the committeemen agreed to reject the segregation oath to assure its defeat.

McKay pointed out that he is not a member of the state committee and could not offer the oath himself and that he was unwilling to ask any committee member to do it in the face of likely defeat.

The pledge, as advocated by the national committeeman, would disqualify any prospective candidate who refused to sign an oath supporting the doctrine of racial segregation.

Negroes as well as any others who refused to sign the pledge would have been ineligible to run as candidates.

BARRED NEGRO CANDIDATES

Demo Fear Of Court Test Kills Segregation Oath

OPPOSING DEMOCRATIC LOYALTY OATH
Frank Mizell, (Left), Grady Hurst

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25 (AP)—Opposition from party leaders who feared a court test killed today a segregation oath which could have barred Negroes as candidates in Alabama's Democratic primaries.

No attempt was made to write the pledge into the rules for the 1958 party election because a majority of the state Democratic Executive Committee had made it clear before hand they would reject it.

The oath would have required candidates seeking office in the May 6 primary and June 3 runoff to pledge themselves to defend the state's segregation laws.

A strong party loyalty oath which also had its origin in the fight over Southern white supremacy was readopted by the committee with only two negative votes.

It disqualifies any prospective 1958 candidate who voted Republican in 1956 or who "openly and publicly" opposed the Democratic presidential ticket.

The vote on the loyalty pledge was 56-2.

The vote on this controversial issue came after Frank Mizell of Montgomery, a Second District committeeman, objected vigorously and at length to the loyalty oath.

He was particularly critical of the clause which would disbar candidates who did not vote at all in the 1956 general election.

"There are many life-long Democrats who could not take Adlai and Kefauver in 1956, so they did not vote at all," Mizell said. "I do not think they should be penalized for their action."

Mizell failed to win much support for his position despite his oratory. Only one other committee member—Grady Hurst Jr. of Chatom—joined with Mizell in voting against the loyalty oath.

Although committee sentiment blocked the proposed segregation oath for candidates, a separate resolution endorsing the doctrine of racial separation was approved unanimously as a statement of party policy.

Although the policy statement commits the party in Alabama to a prosegregation stand, it enables candidates to seek office without signing an oath to uphold it.

No Negro or other prospective candidate who refused to sign the pledge, would have been eligible to run in the primaries.

The loyalty oath rewritten into the party election rules applies only to candidates and makes no effort to keep Eisenhower Democrats from voting in the primaries this year.

Segregation Party Enters Alabama Governor's Race

Duggar Says He'll Withdraw If Democrats' Nominee Suits Him

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 1—Although all of Alabama's big field of Democratic primary candidates for governor are pledged to maintain segregation in this state, they are being challenged by an aspirant running under the emblem of the Segregation Party.

He is John Frederick Duggar III, youthful Montgomery architect and staunch segregationist, who filed this week with the secretary of state's office to become standard-bearer of the Segregation Party.

Thus the Democrat who finally is nominated for governor in the second Tuesday primary election will face opposition from the Segregation Party gubernatorial hopeful as well as from the Republican nominee in the November general election.

Qualification Check

That is, if the Alabama attorney general's office rules favorably on qualification papers filed by Duggar in his declaration of candidacy. Other legal authorities believe the papers are in order.

And, further, if Duggar and future as being the only approach to an answer to the problems of racial tension."

In saying he would remain in the race as the Segregation Party standard-bearer, in event one of the Democratic candidates described by him as a "moderate" emerges victorious, Duggar added:

"Then the people of Alabama might have a chance to decide in the general election in November whether they prefer gradual integration or a powerful stand against integration, which would be assured by the Segregation Party."

The Segregation Party was formed in Alabama in late August of 1956 after the Democrats again had nominated Adlai Stevenson for president and President Eisenhower again was the choice of Republicans.

But after just three weeks, it was announced by some of those who were included on its presidential elector candidate slate that the party would become inactive.

Joined Independents

It was then that eight of the presidential elector candidates, who had qualified as Segregation Party aspirants, decided to join with three other presidential elector candidates on an independent ticket.

Duggar was one of the eight. The secretary of state's office asked the attorney general's office to rule on the qualifying papers filed this week by Duggar for governor.

Legal question raised by the secretary of state was:

Did the fact that the Segregation Party withdraw its slate of presidential candidates two years ago affect the official status of the party?

If it did, all the Segregation Party leaders are required to do is file another petition bearing names of at least 300 qualified voters with the secretary of state on or before May 6 to get Duggar qualified as a third party candidate.

his Segregation Party backers are not pleased with the Democrat nominated by the voters for the state's top office.

The 36-year-old Duggar said that if a "strong segregationist" wins the Democratic nomination for governor, which is usually tantamount to election, he would withdraw as a third-party aspirant.

However, he declared that "if one of the so-called moderates" becomes the Democratic Party nominee, then he would oppose him in a three-way fight in the November general election when a Republican nominee also will be running.

Duggar was one of the presidential elector candidates on an independent slate opposing the Democratic and Republican nominees for Alabama's 11 presidential-elector places in 1956. The Democrats won decisively.

Commenting on the governor's race, Duggar said "there are some good men in the Democratic primary race who are campaigning strongly on the segregation issue."

Opposes Moderates

"But there are some others in the race who claim they are for segregation, but at the same time admit they are 'moderates,' and I believe they would accept gradual integration," he added.

He said the Segregation Party is "unequivocally dedicated to segregation for now and the

ALABAMA

Faubus Landslide Is Seen as Woe for Demos in '60

Stiffer Dixie Opposition to Mixing Seen

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON (AP) — The landslide victory of Gov. Orval Faubus in Arkansas spells 1960 trouble for the divided Democratic party.

It also means stiffened political opposition to racial integration.

That is the view veteran national politicians are taking of the sweeping primary triumph Tuesday of the governor whose actions last September were followed by President Eisenhower's dispatch of federal troops to Little Rock.

THIRD PARTY HINTS

The avalanche of votes rolled up by Faubus in winning Democratic renomination — equal to reelection in his state—appear likely to bring rallying around the governor elements of the electorate who would not hesitate to break with the Democratic party in 1960 if it takes its expected stand against segregation.

Faubus has said he intends to remain in the Democratic party. But most professional Southern politicians here think he will be subjected to a great deal of pressure to break away and lead a segregationist ticket in 1960.

These professionals, who shudder at the thought of another abortive third party movement, are not likely to flock to Faubus as their leader. Unless events change their minds he will not be the symbol for the fight they expect to make within the party to prevent the nomination of an all-out integrationist as a presidential candidate.

SETBACK CONCEDED

That Faubus' victory was a setback for school integration was conceded by two foes of segregation.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) said he has no doubt the demonstration of sentiment registered in Arkansas indicates even stiffer opposition to integration in the future.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore) said in a separate interview that Faubus' victory was "a disappointing thing and, unfortunately, it may set the pattern in the South."

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), a leading segregationist, said he thinks that the vote for Faubus represents widespread sentiment in the South against integration.

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla) commented: "This is a manifestation of the collapse of any support for Eisenhower. I predict there are going to be some additional disclosures of the resurgence of Democratic and anti-Eisenhower sentiment as time goes on."

Shows People Devoted to Principles—Griffin

ATLANTA (AP)—Georgia's governor Wednesday congratulated Gov. Orville Faubus of Arkansas on his victorious campaign for a third term.

Gov. Marvin Griffin wired Faubus:

"Congratulations on your splendid victory! Your precedent-shattering third-term election substantiates the devotion of the people of your great state to the principles of local self government and state sovereignty. I am looking forward to this fall when we can enjoy a day or two of duck hunting."

Virginia Governor Wires Good Wishes

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Gov J. Lindsay Almond Wednesday telegraphed his congratulations to Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas on Faubus' overwhelming victory in Tuesday's primary.

"Congratulations on your renomination. You have my cordial good wishes," Almond said.

Protest Against U.S. Troops—Gov. Hodges

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—North Carolina Gov. Luther Hodges said Wednesday he believes the smashing election victory by Arkansas Gov. Orville Faubus "indicated the intensity of feeling against President Eisenhower for sending federal troops into Little Rock."

Asked for comment on Faubus' victory, Hodges said:

"The nomination of Gov. Faubus was a matter, of course, for the good Democratic voters of Arkansas to decide. I do believe, however, that the overwhelming vote he received indicated the intensity of feeling against President Eisenhower for sending federal troops into Little Rock."

Proof of State Rights, 'Bama Governor Says

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Alabama's Gov. James E. Folsom said Wednesday the renomination of Gov. Orval Faubus in Arkansas means the South will "settle our differences in our own neighborhoods."

He interpreted Faubus' overwhelming victory, too, as a blow to "bureaucracy in Washington."

Folsom said the outcome of the Democratic primary in Arkansas proves first that "bureaucracy in Washington cannot take the military authority of the National Guard away from the state."

Second, he continued in a prepared statement, it shows that "sooner or later the bureaucracy in Washington will have to stop shaking our people down with burdensome taxes to dump millions to dukes, kings and Hottentots all over the world."

The Alabama governor said Faubus' victory also proves that the federal government "will have to stop destroying our farms through bureaucratic directives, orders and legislation."

"And above all," Folsom concluded, "it proevs the old theory that those powers not granted to the federal government are reserved to the states, which means we will settle our differences in our own neighborhoods."

Faubus Favored for Third Term

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 2 (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus, 48, catapulted into international limelight by the Little Rock integration crisis, is favored to ride his pro-segregation stand to a third term victory in tomorrow's Democratic primary.

The governor, who blocked the entry of nine Negro students at Central High School until a Federal injunction forced him to cease interfering with integration, could become the second man in the state's history to win a third term.

Not since Jeff Davis smashed the anti-third term tradition in the early 1900's, has a governor been able to "override" it.

The Arkansas Gazette, winner of a Pulitzer gold medal for its editorial stand against Faubus actions in the integration crisis conceded the governor will lead the ticket.

"The only question to be resolved," said Executive Editor Harry Ashmore, "is whether he will be forced into a runoff." The Gazette has opposed Faubus' third term.

Faubus is opposed for nomination by Chris Finkbeiner, 37, a Little Rock packing house executive; and by Lee Ward, 51 state court judge from Paragould.

Both have declared themselves sympathetic to segregation but have denounced what they called Faubus' "reckless and illegal" means of fighting integration.

Antidote to Demagogy

There was, surprisingly enough, an element of truth in the vainglorious and self-serving statement issued by Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas on his victory in the Democratic primary on Tuesday. "The voting today," he declared, "was a condemnation by the people of illegal Federal intervention in the affairs of the state and of the horrifying use of Federal bayonets on the streets of an American city and in the halls of a public school."

There was, of course, nothing illegal about Federal intervention to enforce a Federal court order in a situation where state authorities were thwarting observance of that order. Governor Faubus knows very well that he himself made Federal intervention unavoidable at Little Rock. He knows, too, that the use of bayonets there, while horrifying, was made necessary by the mob violence he incited. Nevertheless, he is probably right in attributing his triumph to a condemnation of this Federal action by the people of Arkansas. He sought to know about this; he planned it. The whole of his campaign for renomination was a demagogic incitement of local feelings against the United States and the democratic concept of racial equality.

Faubus succeeded in this demagogy in part because of the lack of Federal leadership to awaken the people of Arkansas, or of the South generally, to the real issues involved. The President of the United States has never spoken out in support of the moral imperatives behind the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. He has done little to rally moderate Southerners to the defense of law and order or to evoke their national allegience. It is true that he acted with vigor and decision in the Little Rock crisis—but only after that crisis had been allowed to develop in part at least through lack of leadership. And since then Faubus has been left a free field to exploit latent sectionalism and racism and bigotry. If his noisome nonsense is not effectively countered, it will spread its poison throughout the South.

Faubus' renomination in the circumstances was a foregone conclusion. The Arkansas electorate has spoken; and the calm acceptance of its mandate by the rest of the Nation is, in a sense, a testimonial to the vitality of the democratic process. There are not so many countries in the world today where an avowed opponent of national authority could be elected to an important local office and allowed to assume it without forceful interference by the national government. This respect for local autonomy should not, however, preclude the use of democratic means to win the local electorate to a more enlightened view. Responsible leadership is the democratic antidote to demagogy.

FAUBUS FAVORITE IN THIRD-TERM BID

Arkansas Governor Is Seen Winning a Clear Majority in Tuesday's Primary

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 26—Arkansas voters will decide Tuesday whether Orval E. Faubus will become the state's first governor in fifty-four years to win a third two-year term.

The key to the outcome of the Democratic gubernatorial primary appears to lie in the public reaction to a dispute between Mr. Faubus and the Federal courts last September over the racial integration of Central High School here.

All signs indicated that the sentiment of a majority of the voters favored the Governor in that controversy and that he would win the nomination outright. This would assure his re-election in predominantly Democratic Arkansas in the November general election.

A total of 563,978 persons paid their $1 poll tax this year and are eligible to vote. About 300,000 of them are expected to turn out in Tuesday's preferential primary.

Faubus Has 2 Rivals

In the event that an unforeseen development denies Mr Faubus a majority of the ballots cast, the two leading candidates would face each other in a run-off primary two weeks later.

The 49-year-old Governor is opposed by Chris Finkbeiner, 37 president of a Little Rock meat packing concern, and Lee Ward, 51, a civil court judge from Paragould.

The two contenders demonstrated a large measure of agreement in their platforms. Both accused the Governor of having broken a campaign pledge by raising taxes. They attacked him for having defied the Federal courts by calling out National Guard troops last Sept. 2, a step that barred nine Negro students from Central High. They declared themselves in favor of continued segregation, but through legal and orderly means.

Dictatorship Seen Aim

Both accused Mr. Faubus of seeking dictatorial powers through a third term. They contended that this would enable him to control the state's independent regulatory boards and commissions through his right to appoint their members.

However, Mr. Finkbeiner sought to avoid the Central High controversy and the race problem. His stress was on his contention that he could cut state expenses 25 per cent.

On the other hand, Mr. Ward came to grips with the Governor on the issue that both agreed overshadowed everything else—the use of guardsmen to thwart the courts and the subsequent stationing of Army troops at Central High by President Eisenhower.

The judge accused Mr. Faubus of a "coldly calculated" course to drive a wedge between the state and the rest of the nation. He contended that the Governor had fomented trouble between the races.

Faubus Is Confident

Mr. Faubus refused to state publicly whether he was a segregationist or an integrationist. But he vowed repeatedly to fight any attempt at what he termed "forced integration."

Discussing the campaign in an interview, he acknowledged that the sentiment resulting from the use of Federal troops at Central High had enabled him to overcome easily the obstacles posed to his re-election by opposition to a third term and by his administration's tax increases.

In his campaign Mr. Faubus cited improvements made during his administration in the state's educational, medical and welfare services and the success of his efforts to attract new industries to Arkansas.

He also attacked "interference from without" and singled out for repeated criticism Harry Ashmore, executive editor of The Arkansas Gazette, and Mrs. L. C. Bates, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this state.

Aside from the Central High issue, factors seen to favor Mr. Faubus are a powerful political organization, ample campaign funds and the advantage generally conceded to an incumbent.

The campaigns of both of his opponents suffered from political ineptness, a lack of money and the absence of any effective organization on a statewide level.

Mr. Ward is expected to receive a large share of the anti-Faubus vote, some backing from labor and church groups and the support of many Negroes.

Mr. Finkbeiner, as a result of his business connections and frequent appearances on television to advertise his products, has a sizable personal following.

FAUBUS' SWEEP WEIGHED IN SOUTH

Primary Victory Underscores Resistance to U. S. Efforts to Desegregate Schools

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, July 30—The renomination of Gov. Orval E. Faubus to a third term underscored the massive resistance of Arkansans to Federal efforts to enforce racial integration in the public schools.

The Governor's success in yesterday's Democratic preferential primary also appeared to raise serious implications for the White House in its efforts to carry out the desegregation orders of the Supreme Court here and elsewhere in the South.

Some observers said the election's outcome might discourage moderate Southern political leaders in their search for a middle ground on racial issues.

The record majority for Mr. Faubus left no doubt as to where the voters stood on President Eisenhower's use of Federal troops to keep the doors of Little Rock's Central High School open to Negroes last year.

Endorsement Implied

It also implied an endorsement of the Governor's own use of troops. He called out National Guard units on Sept. 2 that turned away nine Negro students from the school.

Mr. Faubus made a clean sweep of all the state's seventy-five counties in defeating Chris Finkbeinre, a Little Rock meat packer, and Lee Ward, a civil court judge from Paragould. By receiving more than 50 per cent of the otal vote hew as assured the nomination without a run-off. Nomination is the equivalent to election in this Democratic state.

Unofficial returns from 2,241 of the state's 2,321 precincts showed 255,086 votes for Mr. Faubus, 57,966 for Mr. Ward and 56,846 for Mr. Finkbeiner.

Few Faubus supporters believed that he could have overcome traditional antipathy to a third term had it not been for the reaction to the Central High controversy. Jeff Davis was the only other Governor in Arkansas history returned a third time. And his renomination came fifty-four years ago before the majority rule had been introduced into the preferential primary.

The Governor's statement called the election result "a condemnation by the people of illegal Federal intervention in the affairs of the state and the horrifying use of Federal bayonets in the streets of an American city and in the halls of a public high school."

Segregation Vey Issue

Mr. Fabus had pitched his campaign to a pledge to fight any further attempts at what he called "forced integration." Both of his opponents hadd voiced support of segregation but through legal and orderly methods.

An indication that Federal armed force, rather than segregation as such, was the principal issue was seen in the Governor's strong showing in northwestern Arkansas. The area has few Negroes and many schools there have been integrated voluntarily.

The Governor was asked today in a new conference what plans he had for action on integration. It has been known for sometime that he has a series of measures on the subject ready if he decides a special session of the legislature was necessary.

Mr. Faubus replied that he was prepared to deal with the situation but that any decision on a special session would have to await the outcome of an appeal of the "Lemley decision."

He referred to a ruling handed down here June 21 by Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley granting a request from the Little Rock school board for a delay of two and one-half years in its plan for gradual desegregation.

Decision Appealed

The decision was appealed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in St. Louis. A hearing on the appeal will be held Monday.

One of the Governor's chief critics during the campaign, Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of The Arkansas Gazette, also referred to the ruling in an editorial for tomorrow's edition on Mr. Faubus's victory.

"Certainly the interest of the people of Little Rock and Arkansas cry out for the relief granted in the decision," Mr. Ashmore wrote. "Judge Lemley found the conditions that existed in the high school during the last session intolerable. It is a mild word for the conditions that will exist in September if the Negro children are ordered back to school by the higher court."

"Yet this is a possibility that Arkansans must consider. It would result in a showdown of state force against Federal force, with only limited room left now for further legal maneuvering. We can oly hope that if this dread eventuality does arise Mr. Faubus can find a way to bring about a peaceful settlement."

Commenting on Mr. Faubus's victory, Mr. Ashmore said that it represented an overwhelming endorsement for the Governor's course of resistance to integration.

"The moderate position formerly espoused by many Southern political leaders, and by this newspaper as a matter of principle, has been rejected by the mass of voters in this upper Southern state and is now clearly untenable for any man in public life anywhere in the region."

Politicians View Vote

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The landslide victory of Governor Faubus spells 1960 trouble for the divided Democratic party. It also means stiffened political opposition to racial integration.

That was the view national politicians took today of the Democratic primary in Arkansas yesterday.

Most professional Southern politicians think Mr. Faubus will be subjected to a great deal of pressure to lead a segregationist ticket in 1960.

enator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York said he had no doubt the demonstration of sentiment registered in Arkansas indicates even stiffer opposition to integration in the future.

Senator Richard L. Neuberger, Democrat of Oregon said in a separate interview that Mr. Faubus's victory was "a disappointing thing and, unfortunately, it may set the pattern in the south."

Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, a leading segregationist, said he thought that the vote for Mr. Faubus represented widespread sentiment in the south against integration.

Senator Robert S. Kerr, Democrat of Oklahoma commented: "This is a manifestation of the collapse of any support for Eisenhower. I predict there are going to be some additional disclosures of the resurgence of Democratic and anti-Eisenhower sentiment as time goes on."

Negro Loses In Ark. Primary Bid

TEXARKANA, Ark., July 30 (UPI)—G. C. Mackey, first Negro to run in an Arkansas primary, was soundly defeated Tuesday in an election for Democratic committeeman.

Mackey was appointed to the post by Gov. Orval E. Faubus in 1956. Arkansas' legislature made the position elective in 1957.

Mackey, a Texarkana liquor dealer, was swamped by two other opponents for committeeman from Congressional District 4.

The apparent winner was William Judge Rogers of Camden. Joe T. Templeton of El Dorado was listed unofficially as second. Both men recorded about 2,000 votes. Mackey had approximately 350.

A Vote for Faubus Is a Vote for...

Folks, Orval Faubus has just announced he's going to run for a third term as Governor of Arkansas, so we thought we'd tick off his qualifications for you:

¶ **Courage.** He chased those kids right out of school. Not only the girls, but the boys, too. And he didn't care how old they were: that didn't faze him. It took the United States Army to put them back in, and during his third term Orvie might even figure out how to beat the Army.

¶ **Adaptability.** He can talk out of both sides of his mouth better than almost any politician we know. He left President Eisenhower thinking one thing up at Newport and then he went right ahead and did the opposite at Little Rock.

¶ **Persuasiveness.** Some envious folks might call it rabble-rousing. But every segregationist in Arkansas draws constant inspiration from Faubus' example.

¶ **Support for a free press.** This means, of course, a press that is free in its support of Faubus. The "Akansas Democrat" has opposed Faubus, so can you blame him for calling it "slanted"?

¶ **Party regularity.** Even though some of his fellow-Democrats tried to cold shoulder him, Faubus demonstrated there were no hard feelings by showing up at the big party wing-ding in Washington last month.

¶ **Phrase-coining.** Well, he didn't exactly coin it himself, but "Faubusism" sure has a mintful of meaning.

¶ **Honesty.** He says that he'd do it all over again. Can you doubt him?

That's it, folks. Now get out there and vote.

Faubus Scored By Finkbeiner

Candidate For Governor In Arkansas Puts Stress On Third Term

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 30.—Gubernatorial candidate Chris Finkbeiner Wednesday night called upon voters to reject Gov. Orval Faubus if on no other basis than the third-term issue.

"Dictator control has no part in Arkansas government," he declared in a televised appearance which marked official opening of his campaign. He noted, however, that his speech was but the "first chapter of the open book" which he will outline to voters as the campaign progresses.

To Outline Program

Appearing on the program with members of his family, Mr. Finkbeiner said he will outline a platform under which he would work "for the basic good for the greatest number in our state."

Touching on the integration question, Mr. Finkbeiner declared himself to be a segregationist but pointed out that he had worked locally for the improvement of Negro housing.

"I am convinced that the majority in both races is not ready for integration in Arkansas. So let me make it very clear, I do not stand for the principle of school integration," he declared.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who has announced for a third term, will try to make it appear that "the race question is the only issue in this campaign," said Mr. Finkbeiner. The young businessman added, however, that the third term issue overshadowed that.

'Too Much Power'

"If elected to a third term, the present Governor will then have the privilege of appointing a third and controlling member of the Highway Commission. How can you and I as citizens interested in the orderly growth and expansion of Arkansas give one man so much power?"

"With two more years in the governor's chair he will then be able to control all the state institutions and organizations," Mr. Finkbeiner charged. His entire address was devoted to Governor Faubus.

Also in the race is Chancellor Lee Ward of Paragould and a last-minute entry Wednesday was Robert J. Brown, a Little Rock attorney.

2 Congressmen Win In Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)— Two veteran Arkansas congressmen were assured of new terms Wednesday as a result of sweeping victories in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

Rep. Brooks Hays of Little Rock received 26,610 votes in the Fifth Congressional District while Amis Guthridge of Little Rock got 16,578 and E. M. Harrington of Pelgohachia received 834. The figures included 197 of 240 precincts.

Rep. J. W. Trimble of Berryville beat three opponents in northwest Arkansas' Third District. With 461 of 511 boxes reported, Trimble had 39,239 votes; Chancellor Franklin Wilder of Fort Smith had 11,282; Donald Poe of Waldron had 6,446, and Lee M. Whittaker of Fort Smith had 1,244.

The clear majorities achieved by Hays and Trimble meant that no runoffs would be necessary. W. W. Fletcher opposes Rep. W. F. Norrell of Monticello for the Sixth District seat in the Aug. 12 primary.

Reps. E. C. Gathings of West Memphis, Wilbur Mills of Jennett and Oren Harris of El Dorado were unopposed in the three other districts.

Faubus Vote Seen as Blow To Moderates

(Copyright 1958, The New York Times Co.)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The renomination of Gov. Orval E. Faubus to an almost unprecedented third term underscored the massive [illegible] to federal efforts to enforce racial integration in the public schools.

The governor's success in Tuesday's Democratic preferential primary also was seen to raise serious implications for the White House in its efforts to carry out the desegregation orders of the Supreme Court here and elsewhere in the South.

Some observers said the election's outcome might tend to discourge moderate Southern political leaders in their search for a middle-ground on racial issues.

The record majority for Faubus left no doubt as to where the voters stood on President Eisenhower's use of federal troops to keep the doors of Little Rock's Central High School open to Negroes last year.

It also implied an endorsement of the governor's own use of troops. He called out National Guard units on Sept. 2 that turned away nine Negro students from the school.

Faubus made a clean sweep of all the state's 75 counties in defeating Chris Finkbeiner, a Little Rock meat packer, and Lee Ward, a civil court judge from Paragould. This assured him of reelection in the predominantly Democratic Arkansas.

Gov. Griffin, Lt. Gov. Vandiver and Rep. Bodenhamer congratulate Faubus. Page 10.

STRICTLY SCHOOL AFFAIR

Few Faubus supporters believed that he could have overcome traditional antipathy to a third term had it not been for the reaction to the Central High controversy. The late Jeff Davis was the only other chief executive in Arkansas history returned a third term. And his renomination came 54 years ago before the majority rule had been introduced into the preferential primary.

Faubus had pitched his campaign to a pledge to fight any further attempts at what he called "forced integration." Both of his opponents had voiced support of segregation. But through legal and orderly methods.

An indication that federal armed force, rather than segregation as such, was the principal issue was seen in the governor's strong showing in northwestern Arkansas. The area has few Negroes and many schools there have been integrated voluntarily.

AWAIT COURT

The governor was asked Wednesday in a press conference what plans he had for future action on integration. It has been known for some time that he has a series of measures on the subject ready in the event that he decides a special session of the legislature is necessary.

Faubus replied that he is prepared to deal with the situation but that any decision on a special session would have to await the outcome of an appeal of the "Lemley decision."

He referred to a ruling handed down here June 21 by Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley granting a request from the Little Rock school board for a delay of 2½ years in its plan for gradual desegregation.

Commenting on Faubus' victory, one of his chief critics during the campaign, Harry S. Ashmore, said it represents an overwhelming endorsement for the governor's course of resistance to integration. Ashmore is executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette.

"The moderate position formerly espoused by many Southern political leaders, and by this newspaper as a matter of principle, has been rejected by the mass of voters in this upper Southern state and is now clearly untenable for any man in public life anywhere in the region," he wrote.

Dems Fear Faubus' Win Trouble Sign

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON (AP) — The landslide victory of Gov. Orval Faubus in Arkansas spells 1960 trouble for the divided Democratic party.

It also means stiffened political opposition to racial integration.

That is the view of veteran national politicians here. Leaders of the sweeping primary triumph Tuesday of the governor whose actions last September were followed by President Eisenhower's dispatch of federal troops to Little Rock.

The avalanche of votes rolled up by Faubus in winning Democratic renomination—equal to reelection in his state—appear likely to bring rallying around the governor elements of the electorate who would not hesitate to break with the Democratic party in 1960 if it takes its expected stand against segregation.

Faubus has said he intends to remain in the Democratic party. But most professional Southern politicians here think he will be subjected to a great deal of pressure to break away and lead a segregationist ticket in 1960.

These professionals, who shudder at the thought of another abortive third party movement, are not likely to flock to Faubus as their leader. Unless events change their minds he will not be the symbol for the fight they expect to make within the party to prevent the nomination of an all-out integrationist as a presidential candidate.

That Faubus' victory was a setback for school integration was conceded by two foes of segregation.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-Y) said he has no doubt the demonstration of sentiment registered in Arkansas indicates even stiffer opposition to integration in the future.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore) said in a separate interview that Faubus' victory was "a disappointing thing and, unfortunately, it may set the pattern in the South."

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), a leading segregationist, said he thinks that the vote for Faubus represents widespread sentiment in the South against integration.

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla) commented: "This is a manifestation of the collapse of any support for Eisenhower. I predict there are going to be some additional disclosures of the resurgence of Democratic and anti-Eisenhower sentiment as time goes on."

Virginia's Governor Sends Good Wishes

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Wednesday telegraphed his congratulations to Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas on Faubus' overwhelming victory in Tuesday's primary.

"Congratulations on your renomination. You have my cordial good wishes," Almond said.

COURT RULING AIDS FAUBUS CAMPAIGN

Arkansas Governor Seeking a Third Term—Need for Run-Off Appears Likely

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 28 —Gov. Orval E. Faubus picked up new support this week in his bid for a third two-year term as a result of a Federal court order suspending school integration here until 1961.

However, his two opponents still appeared to be able to muster enough backing before the Democratic primary on July 29 to prevent him from receiving a majority.

This would set the two leading candidates in a run-off two weeks later, giving anti-Faubus forces an opportunity to prove their strength. The winner of the run-off is virtually assured of election in this one-party state.

The 49-year-old Governor is opposed by Chris Finkbeiner, 37, president of a Little Rock meat packing concern, and Lee Ward, 51, a chancery judge from Paragould. A third contender withdrew Monday.

No Arkansas Governor has won a third term since the reelection of the late Gov. Jeff Davis fifty-four years ago. His victory came before the primary rules were changed to require that the nominee receive a majority instead of a plurality of the votes cast.

Faubus Stands as Symbol

Sentiment against a third term would be a formidable obstacle to Mr. Faubus in the campaign were it not for his position as a symbol in the controversy over integration.

Some here regard him as a leader in the fight against what they consider unwarranted Federal interference in the state's schools. Others contend that he brought Arkansas into disrepute last Sept. 2 by calling out National Guard units that blocked nine Negro students from Little Rock's Central High School.

The Governor has refused to state publicly whether he favors integration or segregation. But he has denied that the Supreme Court's ruling against separation of whites and Negroes in the public schools is the law of the land. He also has declared that, given the same circumstances, he again would use National Guard troops "to prevent violence."

All sides in the campaign agree that Mr. Faubus gained support a week ago when Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley granted a Little Rock School Board request for a delay of two and a half years in the board's plan for gradual integration.

The judge held that the board had shown that violence, intimidation and tension growing out of the Negro students' presence had seriously disrupted the educational process at Central High.

While conceding that the rulings gave Mr. Faubus an initial advantage, leaders in the Finkbeiner and Ward factions said that the long-term effect might be to ease tensions and push the integration issue into the background.

They added that this would enable the two candidates to hammer home their argument that a third term would give the governonr control of the state regulatory agencies through his powers of appointment.

The anti-Faubus strategists saw their efforts to steer the campaign away from the integration issue threatened by court action sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The N. A. A. C. P. has asked the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St Louis to reverse Judge Lemley's refusal to permit the Negro students to return to Central High next fall until that court has reviewed the case on its merits.

Supreme Court Petitioned

The organization also has petitioned the United States Supreme Court to take extraordinary measures to hear a direct appeael on the District Judge's suspension order.

Backers of Mr. Finkbeiner and Judge Ward said that if the Supreme Court took up the case as a whole it probably would not adversely affect their chances in the campaign.

However, they added, if either court immediately overruled Judge Lemley's denial of a stay without considering the evidence upon which he based his suspension order the resulting public reaction might sweep Mr. Faubus into office. Asked if this would be the result, one of the Governor's leading supporters replied: "We wouldn't even have to pray."

Another significant development in the campaign has been the unexpected show of strength by Mr. Finkbeiner, who is making his first race for public office. Even his opponents say that he is winning considerable support on hand-shaking tours of the state in his private plane.

Both he and Judge Ward have attacked the Faubus administration for raising taxes and have accused it of "extravagance and waste." They have warned that a third term would lead to "machine control" of the state.

Push For Probe Of Ark. Voting

By RONALD NESSEN

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark.) said a Little Rock citizens' group would protest to a House committee certain "irregularities" in his election defeat by a write-in segregationist candidate.

Hays, an avowed moderate on the race issue, told United Press International that he personally would not contest his defeat by Dr. Dale Alford because he did not want to stir up more tension in his Little Rock District. But he said he would not "disavow" the complaints.

He said in an interview that "steps are being taken" to protest the balloting to the special House Committee on Campaign Expenditures.

Hays laid the blame for his surprise defeat squarely on Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus earlier on a television interview (CBS-Face The Nation). Alford declared himself a write-in candidate for Hays' seat with Faubus' backing just one week before the election.

Hays, who served 16 years in the House, said he had been told that in one precinct 100 more votes were cast than there were registered voters.

He also said the citizens group would protest the stickers which Alford distributed. These stickers bore Alford's name with an "X" beside it. Voters were able to glue them to their ballots instead of actually writing in the candidate's name.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R.-N. Y.) suggested last week that the Campaign Expenditures Committee look into Hays' defeat. The group decided it could not investigate the balloting unless it received complaints.

Keating all but invited Hays' supporters to contest the vote when he said later that the committee might investigate if "even a single voter in Hays' district complained." The committee has the power to look into all facets of elections.

Hays, president of the Southern Baptist Convention, said on the TV program that Faubus was the "primary influence" in his defeat. He said the governor might have "instigated" Alford's candidacy.

He accused Faubus of going back on his promise to stay out of the Congressional race. He said it "coincided with Faubus' political interests" to defeat him because the governor could not accept his belief in settling racial conflicts by mediation.

Hays said Faubus' dislike for him may have begun in September 1957 when he arranged a meeting between President Eisenhower.

Hays Facing Upset Loss

Little Rock Votes Gives Lead To Segregationist Dale Alford

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Segregationist Dale Alford took the lead away from Democratic Rep. Brooks Hays in their race for 5th District Congressman today on the basis of unofficial results from all but 19 of the 257 precincts.

A heavy vote for Alford in yesterday's general election in Pulaski County (Little Rock) canceled an earlier Hays margin from less densely populated areas of the six-county district.

With 238 boxes was reported from Pulaski County, Alford had 30,620; Hays 29,044.

With only three small boxes of votes missing, the vote in Pulaski County was Alford 33,798; Hays 33,178.

Under the conditions, Alford's first emergence as a serious contender against Hays' bid for a fourth term appeared would have been considered a political miracle.

Hays had won Democratic renomination, traditionally equivalent to election in one-party Arkansas, by a 3-2 margin. And Alford, whose only previous political experience was his election to the school board three years ago, did not announce his write-in candidacy until a week before the general election.

BACKED BY FAUBUS

But Alford seemingly had the support backing of Gov. Orval Faubus, undoubtedly the strongest political figure in the state. The 50-year-old eye doctor also appealed to strong segregationist feelings by declaring that Hays' moderate position on the racial issue could only lead to integration.

Hays, 60, known southwide as a former president of the Southern Baptist Convention, asserted that Little Rock needed a moderate in Congress to gain a forum. He expressed belief that the current dilemma could be solved through a constitutional amendment.

The congressman also stressed "party loyalty," while Alford asserted that he was running as an independent Democrat.

Evidence of Faubus' tacit backing came when Alford named Claude Carpenter Jr., a close friend of the governor, as his campaign manager. Carpenter, state commander of the American Legion, resigned as head of Arkansas' "Dollars for Democrats" fund raising drive and gave up a high-level state job to devote his energies to the congressional race.

COOL RELATIONSHIP

A coolness had been noted between Faubus and Hays. Last September, at the height of the Central High School integration crisis here, Hays had sought to act as a mediator between the governor and President Eisenhower.

Faubus intimated later that the congressman wanted him to surrender his position in the federal-state power struggle. Hays denied this.

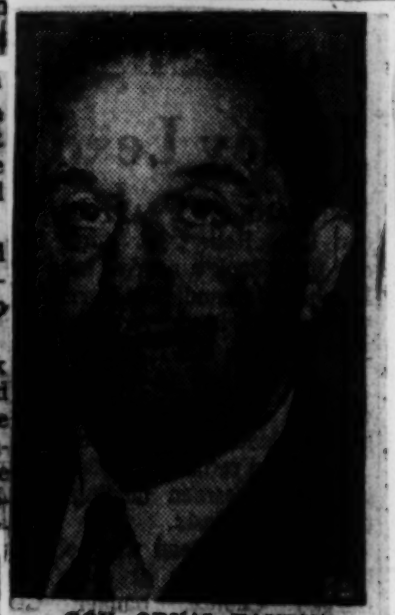
Thus, the brief but bitter fifth district contest commanded interest in and out of Arkansas.

In a recorded election-eve statement, used on television here, Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi endorsed Hays. Coleman said the South needed Hays' experience, and expressed hopes that the fifth district would not "stampede."

In statewide voting, Gov. Faubus handily swept aside feeble Republican opposition for a third term election.

He was the only state officer with general election opposition.

Faubus also successfully led a campaign effort to retain a 1957 law which increased the state sales tax from two to three per cent. In addition, the state's voters turned down an attempt to repeal the railroad full crew laws, while approving a salary increase for state legislators, authorization of local bond issues to attract industry and a constitutional amendment removing the state from the property tax field.



GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS
Easy Winner

Faubus Holds 10-1 Margin

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Democratic Gov. Orval E. Faubus, object of criticism within his party because of his strong states rights stand, Tuesday night rolled up a 10 to 1 majority over his Republican opponent to win a third term as Arkansas' chief executive.

Election of Faubus, who drew a record vote in the July 29 Democratic primary, over George W. Johnson, Greenwood attorney, was a formality.

Faubus gave the governor 9,398 votes to 1,285 for Johnson with 183 precincts of 2,316 reporting.

Segregationist Doctor Takes Arkansas Seat on Write-Ins

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(AP)— A Little Rock eye doctor who made a week's campaign as a write-in candidate won Arkansas' Fifth District Congressional seat from Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.), on racial issues.

ALFORD

So close was the vote in Tuesday's general election that the decision was in doubt until early Wednesday. Hays conceded about noon after it was apparent that Dr. Dale Alford's 2,000-vote lead could not be overcome by the nine small boxes unreported.

Alford, a political freshman who had never sought an office except the local school board, attacked the moderate stand of Hays on the integration issue. The congressman, who had served 16 years from the Fifth (Little Rock) district, is a prominent Baptist layman and president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

The doctor, who will enter Congress as a Democrat despite his technical bid for the office as an independent, seemed to have the unspoken support of Gov. Orval E. Faubus. Faubus' close associate, Claude Carpenter Jr., managed the whirlwind seven-day campaign.

Hays, 60, said his role as a mediator between Faubus and President Eisenhower in September, 1957, when the Little Rock integration crisis was at its peak, apparently was his political downfall.

"Some of my friends tell me this was a mistake," Hays said.

Alford, a successful medical specialist, is the only outspoken segregationist on the Little Rock School Board.

The doctor, a black-haired man with piercing eyes under bushy brows, made effective use of a television appearance to hammer away at Hays' moderation, the Supreme Court and federal usurpation of power.

His victory statement declared his first action would be to battle the Supreme Court in Congress. "We've got to put a bridle on the Supreme Court. I consider that the major task before us today," he said.

Little Rock Unseats Rep. Hays

Hays Concedes As Alford Sets Write-In Precedent

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 5.—Dr. Dale Alford, Little Rock eye specialist, laid undisputed claim Wednesday to an unprecedented write-in victory over United States Representative Brooks Hays of the Fifth Congressional District.

It was the first known time a write-in candidate ever won a state or district election in Arkansas.

Mr. Hays, with "no bitterness toward anyone," conceded victory to Dr. Alford in Tuesday's general election balloting shortly after noon Wednesday. With but two precincts yet to report from the total of 151, the unofficial count stood:

ALFORD 30,677
HAYS 29,416

Mr. Hays said he didn't plan to contest the election, and indicated he had no present plans for again seeking the office he held 16 years. He was seeking his ninth term in Tuesday's race.

Dr. Alford entered the race only about 10 days ago with apparent—though not openly declared—backing from Gov. Orval Faubus.

Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi in a last-minute move to aid Representative Hays endorsed him as being true to Arkansas and the South.

The Little Rock and Pulaski County vote spelled the outcome. Mr. Hays took four counties of the six-county district, but Little Rock gave a 6,000-vote majority to Dr. Alford, who also carried slim-voting Perry County.

Mediation Cost Job

Mr. Hays took Pope County, where his father now lives, as well as Conway, Faulkner and Yell Counties.

President of the Southern Baptist Convention, Representative Hays had tried—as a member of Congress and also as head of the convention — to serve as mediator of the Little Rock integration dispute.

It proved his undoing. Dr. Alford, an avowed segregationist, devoted his brief campaign to an attack on the "fence-straddling" stand of his opponent.

Indirect Slap By Faubus

Heading Dr. Alford's campaign was Claude Carpenter Jr., a recently resigned member of Governor Faubus' administration. The Governor had declined to say whether he had passed the word among his supporters to support the Little Rock specialist and school board member. But both Dr. Alford and Mr. Hays Wednesday conceded the Governor had played a part.

"Governor Faubus said this

* * *

Hays Sees Clearly Because Of Alford

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 5.—This story well could be another illustration that in politics anything can happen.

It came to light Wednesday after Dr. Dale Alford's victory over Representative Brooks Hays in the Fifth District congressional race.

Representative Hays wears glasses. Who fit them?

You're right. Dr. Alford, who is an eye specialist.

Mr. Hays said he had Dr. Alford fit him with his present pair of glasses about two years ago.

"They've been very satisfactory," he commented.

race was my own decision. However, I feel he was sympathetic to our cause," said Dr. Alford.

"I assume from Mr. Carpenter's identification with the campaign that the Governor was not favorable to my candidacy, and I am saddened by that," said Mr. Hays.

The Governor himself took an indirect slap at Mr. Hays.

"I think the outcome indicates the strongest thing in American politics is public sentiment and when the people feel, rightly or wrongly, that their best interests are not being represented by a particular candidate they will get someone they feel will represent them," Governor Faubus said.

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Little Rock voters ousted veteran Rep. Brooks Hays yesterday in a further show of their resistance to school desegregation.

They replaced him in Congress with Dr. Dale Alford, segregationist member of the Little Rock School Board, who announced as a write-in candidate only a week ago.

The victory was one of two surprises to come out of the South in Tuesday's election. In the other, a Negro housewife was elected to the Houston, Tex., School Board with the help of white voters.

Faubus Involved

Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas figured in both.

In Little Rock, Dr. Alford, 42-eyar-old eye specialist, put the desegregation issue squarely on the line. He accused Hays of being moderate on the race question and promised voters he would fight desegregation by congressional action if elected.

Dr. Alford's campaign apparently was more carefully planned than his sudden write-in candidacy indicated.

Hays, eight-term House veteran, had successfully turned back the challenge of arch segregationist Amis Guthridge in the Democratic primary. But that was before a ground swell of anti-integration sentiment erupted in September when Faubus closed the city's high schools to thwart desegregation.

Up until a week ago, Hays had conducted no campaign for the general election since he was unopposed. He spent much of his time working as president of the Southern Baptist Convention and visiting his ailing father in Russellville.

Alford, meantime, had consulted Faubus about the possibility of running as a write-in cvandidate. His campaign manager was a close adviser to Faubus. His record as an unyielding segregationist was clear. He alone had opposed the compliance policy of the School Board.

When segregationist groups had obtained 9000 signatures to oust School Board members recently, Alford was excepted.

Whirlwind Campaign

Alford's eight-day campaign was a whilwind affair, complete with television appearances and heavy campaign advertising. He called himself an independent Democrat. Voters got convenient stickers to place on the ballot for his candidacy.

Hays attempted to meet the challenge by asking Democrats to uphold their party's nominee. He said the way for the South to gain in its fight against desegregation was to win friends in Congress, and Hays pointed out he has many friends from the North here.

On Tuesday, voters in the Fifth Congressional District went to the polls. So close was the result that Hays did not concede the election until yesterday. Incomplete but conclusive results showed Alford with 30,278 and Hays with 28,322.

The 60-year-old Hays tried to mediate the impasse over Central High School's desegregation last year in a meeting between President Eisenhower and Faubus in Newport, R. I.

First Negro Elected

Known as a man with a gentle sense of humor and the best story-teller in Congress, Hays was a respected member of Congress and a powerful member of the House Foreign Relations Committee. He had served in the House since 1942.

In Houston, where all schools are segregated, Mrs. Charles E. White, 42, became the first Negro elected to a public office. She ran at-large for the Houston School Board on a desegregation platform and could not have been elected without white support.

A wife of an optometrist and mother of four children, Mrs. White called her election a "victory for tolerance and good will." Of the desegregation problem in Houston, she said:

"Gov. Orval Faubus and Little Rock have shown the people of Houston that violence and strife are not the means of working out the problem."

In Virginia, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), architect of that State's "massive resistance" to desegregation, won easy reelection to a fifth, and he said last, Senate term. A protest vote against Virginia's school closing laws cropped up in Norfolk and Charlottesville, where schools have been shut down, and in some other areas. But Byrd captured 70 per cent of the State-wide balloting, compared to 73.4 per cent in 1952.

Arkansas Backs Third-Term Bid Of Gov. Faubus

Victor Given 70 Per Cent Of All Votes

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus, receiving overwhelming endorsement of his rigid stand against integration, Tuesday night rode an avalanche of votes to a third-term nomination in Arkansas' Democratic primary.

The voting today was a confirmation by the people of illegal Federal intervention in the affairs of the state and of the horrifying use of federal bayonets on the streets of an American city and in the halls of a public school," Faubus said in a victory statement.

Faubus' two opponents — Chris Finkbeiner, 37, Little Rock meat packer, and State Judge Lee Ward, 51, of Paragould g8 had conceded defeat by 9:30 p.m., three hours after closing of the polls.

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

The governor's victory statement referred to President Eisenhower's action last fall when he ordered federal troops to Little Rock and federalized the Arkansas National Guard to enforce the Federal integration at Little Rock Central High School. The President acted after Faubus had used state troops to block integration of the school.

Faubus jumped into an early lead with the first returns and steadily increased his margin throughout the tabulation.

With 2,066 precincts reporting of 2,321, Faubus held a 127,000-vote margin over the combined total of his opponents at 10:30 p.m. Needing only a majority to win renomination, Faubus held 70 per cent of the votes counted.

The vote was Faubus 217,837; Finkbeiner 45,278; and Ward 44,989.

Faubus got his first term by a scant 7,000 votes four years ago by defeating the then governor, Francis Cherry, in a bitter runoff battle. Two years later, he won a second term in the preferential primary, easily defeating two opponents including arch-segregationist Jim Johnson of Crossett.

In Arkansas, emocratic nomination is tantamount to election.

A crowd of several thousand roamed the street in front of Faubus' headquarters in downtown Little Rock as the outcome of the voting became certain.

A sound truck blared "Dixie" and some people danced in the street.

Faubus' statement of victory said the returns had clearly indicated the sentiments of the people.

"The voters have spoken for constitutional government as envisaged by the founders of the Republic — government by the people," he declared. "They have expressed their approval of the right of the people to control their own schools and other local governmental affairs at the local level.

"They have expressed their approval of my efforts to retain the rights of a sovereign state as set out in the federal Constitution."

Arkansas Republicans will chose a nominee to oppose Faubus in the November general election at their first statewide primary Aug. 12. The two GOP candidates are Donald D. Layne, 34, Little Rock, a civil engineer, and George W. Johnson, 75, Greenwood, an attorney.

No Republican has won state office in Arkansas since the post-Civil War Reconstruction era.

Gov. Faubus Sweeps In On Avalanche of Votes

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus Tuesday night won an overwhelming endorsement of his strong stand against school integration. In an avalanche of votes he swept to a landslide triumph in his bid for a third-term Democratic nomination.

By 9 p.m., 2½ hours after the polls closed, Faubus held a 100,000-vote lead over two opponents. Faubus needed only 50 per cent of the total to win renomination without a primary runoff. He held a margin of 70 per cent.

EQUIVALENT TO ELECTION

In heavily Democratic Arkansas nomination is equivalent to election.

With 1,655 of 2,321 precincts tabulated, Faubus had 166,193 votes of the 230,538. Chris Finkbeiner, 37, Little Rock packing company executive, had 32,030 and Lee Ward, 51, state judge from Paragould, 32,315.

On television, at 9:10 p.m., Faubus issued a statement of victory.

Despite Secretary of State C. G. Hall's pre-election prediction of a relatively light 300,000 votes and scattered rainshowers which pelted the state during the faternoon, a heavy vote seemed probable.

TENSE CAMPAIGN

Faubus and his opponents waged a tense, emotional campaign centered around the governor's controversial actions last September in ordering Arkansas National Guard to turn away nine Negro children seeking to enter Central High School here. Neither Finkbeiner nor Ward were successful in their attempts to turn attention to other issues.

Both of Faubus' opponents, while pronouncing themselves segregationists, criticized the governor's attempt to block integration. They said segregation could only be maintained through "law and order."

They had banked on a "silent vote" to force the governor into a runoff Aug. 12 against the next highest candidate.

The only other Arkansas governor ever to win a third term was Jeff Davis in the early 1900s.

DEMOCRATS PICK ARKANSAS SLATE

Faubus Bid for Re-election Captures Major Interest—Primary Vote Heavy

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 29—Issues raised by racial integration in Arkansas' public schools brought a moderately heavy turnout today in the Democratic gubernatorial primary.

Showers failed to discourage voters, who began streaming to the polls at 8 A. M. Central standard time (10 A. M. New York time) to decide whether Gov. Orval E. Faubus would become the second governor in Arkansas history to win a third term. The polls closed at 6:30 P. M. local time.

Reports from election officials indicated that the total vote might run substantially higher than the 300,000 that had been predicted.

Governor Faubus was opposed by Chris Finkbeiner, head of a Little Rock meat packing concern, and Lee Ward, a civil judge from Paragould.

A victory by Mr. Faubus would be considered by many as an endorsement of his opposition to Federal court orders that admitted nine Negro children to Little Rock's Central High School. The nomination would assure him of another two-year term in this predominently Democratic state.

Another race involving the Central High dispute pitted Representative Brooks Hays against Amis Guthridge, both of Little Rock. Mr. Hays defeated Mr. Guthridge by 16,551 votes in 1952. A third candidate withdrew from active participation in today's vote but his name remained on the ballot.

Mr. Guthridge, an attorney for the Capital Citizen's Council, accused Mr. Hays of asking the Governor to "knuckle under to forced integration" during the Representative's attempt to mediate in the Central High controversy. Mr. Hays denied this.

The only other Congressional race was in western Arkansas' Third District, where Representative James W. Trimble faced three opponents.

The Governorship was the only state-wide office to be decided on the short ballot and there were few local contests.

A total of 499,955 whites and 64,023 Negroes were qualified to vote. This includes a small number of Republicans, who are prohibited from taking part in the Democratic primaries.

Candidates had to receive more than 50 per cent of the vote cast in their races to win outright nomination. Where no candidate won a majority, the contest will be decided in the runoff primary Aug. 12.

Faubus Re-Election Rapped By Truman

He Says Arkansas Voters Acted In Ignorance

CHICAGO, Aug. 6. — (AP) — Former President Harry S. Truman said the voters of Arkansas acted in ignorance in virtually electing Gov. Orval Faubus to a third term as chief executive of their race-troubled state.

With a chuckle at his graying hair belying his 74 years, Truman tackled the Arkansas issue at a news conference. Faubus is opposed to integration of public schools in Little Rock. He was renominated July 29 as Democratic candidate for governor.

Asked whether this might lead to a split in the Democratic Party and hurt the party's chances in the 1960 general election, Truman conceded that it might mean the loss of some votes. But the important thing, he said, is that it hurt us around the [illegible]

He said that between 60 and 70 per cent of the Negroes in [illegible]

people of color—red, yellow and black." He implied America could lose the esteem of these people because of the turn of events in Arkansas.

He said those who voted for Faubus were wrong and acted in ignorance and hysteria.

ARKANSAS VOTE TURNS ON INTEGRATION ISSUE

Faubus Seen Almost Sure to Win Third Term on Little Rock Record

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 26—Although voting in the Arkansas Democratic primary does not take place until Tuesday, all indications are that the outcome of the gubernatorial election was decided last September on the grounds of Central High School.

It was there that the Governor first used the troops at his command to block racial integration that had been ordered by a Federal court. And it was there that a President first employed the Army to enforce an integration decree.

These acts by Governor Orval E. Faubus and President Eisenhower constitute the overriding issue in Mr. Faubus' attempt to become the first three-term chief executive in Arkansas in fifty-four years.

The controversy stirred strong emotions in this state. Some praised Mr. Faubus for what they viewed as a fight against unjustified Federal intervention in the state's education system. Others contended that his action had brought shame to Arkansas in the eyes of the nation and of the world.

'THE QUESTION'

Fiction in The Dallas News

Bitterness Remains

There was widespread bitterness against the President's use of the Army, a bitterness still found in varying degrees throughout the state. This is true even of the northwestern counties, where there are few Negroes and where many schools have been integrated voluntarily.

All normal indices point to a Faubus victory in the first, or preferential, primary. If, for some unforeseen reason, he fails to receive a majority of all votes cast for him and his two opponents, the two leading candidates will face each other in a run-off primary two weeks later. The Democratic nomination is virtually equivalent to election in a state-wide race here.

The Faubus forces have made an overwhelming outward show of strength. Many cars and trucks bear his campaign stickers. Some stores and shops display placards carrying the 49-year-old Governor's photograph. On these is printed his campaign slogan: "It Takes Courage. It Takes Courage," referring to his stand against the Federal court. Mr. Faubus has consistently outdrawn his opponents on speaking tours.

One of the Governor's opponents, Chris Finkbeiner, 37, president of a Little Rock meat packing concern, has varied the usual pattern of campaigning in Arkansas by flying from town to town and holding coffee and soft drink parties to discuss the issues.

Helicopter Campaign

The other, Lee Ward, 51, Civil Court Judge from Paragould, used a helicopter until a week ago to fly from one speaking engagement to another. Mr. Ward has been forced to curtail his activity by a shortage of funds.

Much has been said in the campaign about the "silent voter"—persons opposed to Mr. Faubus who, for various reasons, do not wish to speak out. A swing through a section of the state not generally conceded to be solid for the Governor turned up some evidence of such a vote but not in sufficient numbers to overcome the Governor's apparent lead in most counties.

The campaign has stirred some apprehension in Little Rock and elsewhere among the moderates, those who have sought a middle ground on the race question. These persons fear that the Governor's use of the race issue in his speeches may foment trouble between the two races.

Evidence of the rising emotional tenor of the campaign was seen in a rally for the three candidates at near-by Pine Bluff, a week ago. An audience of 3,000 cheered Faubus. But his opponents, both of whom have been critical of the Governor's use of Guardsmen at Central High, were interrupted time after time by jeering.

At one point Judge Ward asked his hecklers if they actually wanted state forces to fire on Federal representatives who might be sent into Arkansas to force compliance on integration. "Yes!" they shouted. "Let's shoot! They used bayonets against us."

The Governor views his opposition to forced integration as a most valuable political asset and brings it to the voters' attention at every available opportunity.

On a speaking tour in the Ozark Mountains this week, he declared that the Federal Government "wanted me to take the Guard and beat my people over the head and stick them with bayonets to get them to integrate."

Opponent's Accusation

Judge Ward has accused the Governor of leading Arkansas down the road to civil war by fomenting animosity toward the Federal Government on the school issue.

While declining to state his personal stand on the question, Mr. Faubus contends that his critics do not give him credit for Arkansas' progress on integration. He points to the state's desegregated transportation systems, and argues that Arkansas has more integrated schools than seven other Southern states combined.

Both challengers have pledged to maintain segregation, but through legal and orderly means.

Also at issue is the contention of the Governor's opponents that a third term would give Mr. Faubus a stranglehold on State Government through the use of his appointive powers to the independent regulatory boards and commissions. They also have contended that the state can cut costs and hold the line on taxes.

Review Still Pending

There has been little discussion here recently of the outlook for a return to desegregated classes at Central High School this fall. On June 21 a Federal District judge here granted a school board request for a delay of two and a half years in its plan for gradual integration. The decision was appealed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It will be reviewed by the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, which has set a hearing on the case at St. Louis for Aug. 4.

Although the popular feeling here is that the delay will be upheld, close observers consider it likely that the District Court's decision will be overturned. This would remove the legal barrier to the reentry of Negro students to the school.

Both Federal officials and Governor Faubus have indicated a reluctance to stage a repeat of last year's performance by calling out troops. However, the climate of opinion resulting from the heated election campaign may touch off incidents that would call for drastic remedies.

FAUBUS VOTE CLOUDS INTEGRATION OUTLOOK

Majority Seen Encouraging South To Stiffen Stand on Schools

By CABELL PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—The issue of school segregation in Arkansas—and in the South—was poised in a delicate state of suspense this week-end.

Last Tuesday, Arkansas' Gov. Orval E. Faubus, leading symbol to most Southerners of last-ditch resistance to racially integrated schools, won an impressive third-term victory. He campaigned chiefly on his promise to continue to fight the Federal Government's authority to enforce the desegregation order, as it did throughout the 1957-58 school year by posting troops at Little Rock's Central High School.

Next Monday the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis will begin hearings on a lower-court order setting aside the Little Rock desegregation program for two-and-one-half years. This order was handed down June 20 by Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley, on application by the Little Rock school board. The basis of the order was that mixing of the races had created an "intolerable situation" from which some respite was necessary.

Resounding Victory

The effect of the Lemley decision was to give legal sanction, and a resounding victory, to the position taken by Governor Faubus and other foes of integration everywhere.

If this decision is sustained by the Circuit Court, the "Battle of Little Rock" will be over for the time being. The Negro children in Little Rock will return to their segregated schools, and there will be no cause to reintroduce the Federal soldiers on the grounds at Central High.

If, however, the Lemley decision is reversed—and this is viewed here as the higher probability—the Little Rock story will be back exactly where it was when the school term ended last May. Negro students will have to be accepted for the new fall term in September, and if Governor Faubus is to be taken at his word, Federal soldiers will be necessary to guarantee them admission to the school.

Not Sobering

Any prospect that the people of Arkansas had learned a sobering lesson from their experience with forced integration during the last school year seems clearly to have been dissipated by the size of the vote by which Mr. Faubus won renomination (with election assured) in the Democratic primary.

His victory has, of course, been hailed in most Southern newspapers as a vindication of the region's resistance to school integration. It inevitably stiffens the backs of other political leaders in the region, such as in Virginia and North Caroline, where some local school authorities stand at the brink of defiance of Federal courts.

The conjunction, then, of the Faubus victory and the probable action this week of the Eighth Circuit Court, strongly suggests that the lines of battle over Little Rock—actually and symbolically—are soon to be redrawn in their familiar and explosive pattern, with new salients opening up in two or three Virginia communities.

Meeting Challenge

It can be said with reasonable assurance that having once met the challenge to the prestige of the Federal courts by sending troops to Little Rock to enforce its orders, the Federal Government will not renege when and if the second challenge comes.

There are several things it might do but it has done none of them so far.

The first is that it might make emphatically clear that if Federal troops are again necessary to uphold the order of the Federal courts in Little Rock, or elsewhere, that they will be used. There is good reason to suppose that this determination already has been reached; it would seem, indeed, to be inevitable. But neither the President nor any official of the Department of Justice has asserted the fact in plain language. Such an assertion, it is felt here, would have a sobering effect in Little Rock and other communities where the brink of defiance has been reached.

Another course might be an informal reminder to Governor Faubus that he is still under an injunction not to employ the Arkansas National Guard to prevent the entry of Negro students at Central High. This injunction was issued by Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies in September of last year, and is still in effect. Thus, a direct employment of the guard by the Governor to prevent integration, a course which he has recently intimated he might follow, would place him in contempt of the court.

Presidential Plea

Finally, President Eisenhower might try to bring the great prestige of his office and his personal popularity to bear in a direct appeal to the people and leaders of the more embattled southern states, asking their forebearance and cooperation. By the President's failure to take any firm initiative in this controversy, it is argued, he has allowed the advantage to pass to the most vocal and embittered of his opponents.

There is a good deal of feeling that it already is too late for any such appeal to be effective in Arkansas, or in the Deep South states like Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina. When not even a token gesture toward compliance has been made. But it might strengthen the wavering moderate forces in other states like Virginia, North Carolina and Florida.

The device might be a summons of the Southern Governors to a White House conference, or a series of televised fireside chats by the President.

Such an exercise would at least, it is felt in some quarters, help greatly to clarify the real issue at stake. It would also help to remove the impression in many minds that the Executive is dodging its responsibility by leaving virtually the whole burden of compliance on the doorstep of the courts and the few local authorities who have dared to challenge pro-segregation sentiment in their communities.

There is no present indication, however, that any of these steps are now being contemplated. The Administration apparently is willing again, as it was in 1957, to see what happens before deciding what to do.

'OZARK MOONSHINE'

Hutton in The Philadelphia Inquirer

Faubus' Victory

Nearly a year has passed since the day—Aug. 29, 1957—when Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas first walked onstage in the drama of Little Rock. He appeared as a surprise witness in court to support a petition seeking to halt the integration of Central High School. Integration, he said, would lead only to bloodshed.

In the critical events that followed—his use of militia to bar Negroes from the school, President Eisenhower's dispatch of paratroops to insure their admission, the series of injunctions, petitions and appeals—the Governor's actions were widely interpreted as an effort to lay the groundwork for his election in 1958 to a third term. Only one other Arkansas Governor had been elected three times—the late Jeff Davis in 1904.

Almost daily in his campaign he hammered away at what he called Federal "interference." He did not state his position on integration itself, but pledged rather that he would "stand in the way of anyone who tries to force integration down anybody's throat." His opponents, Chris Finkbeiner, a meat packer, and Lee Ward, a judge, said they would seek to preserve segregation, but only by legal means.

Landslide

Last Tuesday, the Democratic voters of Arkansas went to the primary polls. The result was a landslide victory for Governor Faubus—in solidly Democratic Arkansas, tantamount to re-election. He won 255,000 votes, twice as many as those of his opponents combined. It was a clean sweep of the state's seventy-five counties. The Governor said: "The voting today was a condemnation of illegal Federal intervention and the horrifying use of Federal bayonets in the streets of an American city and in the halls of a public school."

The implications of the Faubus victory were far-reaching, with special significance throughout the South. Involved were questions of integration elsewhere, the President's future course and the impact on the Democratic party.

As for integration, the consensus was that the Faubus victory had not only stiffened opposition to desegregation but dealt a heavy blow to the position of Southern moderates. Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of The Arkansas Gazette, said the "overwhelming endorsement" of Governor Faubus' actions "will set the pattern for other Southern politicians. The issue has been compliance with the law and defiance of the law."

As for the President's future course, the Arkansas landslide was a clear repudiation of his employment of troops. It came at a time of uncertainty over whether there will be a recurrence of crisis in Little Rock as the result of further legal maneuvering. Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley has granted a delay in the integration program because, he said, it caused an "intolerable" situation at Central High. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appealed his decision, and the Eighth Court of Appeals at St. Louis will begin hearings tomorrow.

If the delay is overturned, any new show of defiance would mean a ticklish enforcement problem for the White House. Furthermore, another crisis is developing in Virginia, whose "massive resistance" laws have met head-on with Federal court desegregation orders. Unless some judicial process is found that will avoid a showdown, the President is likely to have another enforcement problem on his hands.

As for the Democrats, some leaders on the national level fear trouble in 1960. Governor Faubus has become a likely rallying point for elements who would not hesitate to break with the party if it takes a stand against segregation, as is expected. Mr. Faubus has said he intends to remain a Democrat, but many professional Southern politicians believe he will be subjected to increasing pressure to lead a segregationist ticket, thus widening the historic North-South split in the party.

Faubus renomination causes press to cry 'shame' on Ark.

While the southern press continued to rejoice the sweeping renomination of Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, the northern press cried out to the people of Arkansas, "Shame on You."

Here's what the nation's press said:

Newark Evening News:

"Arkansas has Orval Faubus, and Orval Faubus has Arkansas, and jolly good luck to both of them.

"One of these fine days, suh, the lights will go on in Arkansas. When they do, they'll go out for Orval Faubus and his kind, and the happy day, now seemingly only distant, can't come too soon."

New York Post:

"The people of Arkansas have placed their stamp of approval on the shame of Little Rock."

Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal:

"The news from Arkansas is as bad as it can be. . . .It is a dark day for Arkansas, for the South, for America."

Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger:

Faubus' landslide victory "is generally credited to his spectacular stand against school integration and the use of troops by the President to protect colored school pupils from lawlessness."

"Those who view the Faubus victory as an endorsement by the people of Arkansas of his demagoguery will be deeply discouraged. More likely the vote was less an endorsement of his methods than a popular protest against the use of Federal troops."

Elizabeth Daily Journal:

"It is a pity that there has to be such jolting results as the Arkansas election to stir realization that the education millenium is still not at hand and that the inevitable solving of a discrediting problem may yet take some time before all our states will be New Jerseys."

Trenton (N.J.) Evening Times:

"The victory by Faubus was significant and impressive."

"It leaves no doubt that the course followed on the issue of school integration is exactly what the people of Arkansas desire."

Baltimore Evening Sun:

". . .Arkansas Democrats have indorsed a man who stands for nullification by force of the surpreme law of the land,

And although only one-third of the Arkansas Democrats voted against Faubus, "there are still enough of them to count."

"In earlier conflicts over great issues, the future has nearly always been with the saving remnant."

Baltimore Morning Sun:

"The nomination of Governor Faubus. . .is a powerful encouragement to anti-integrationists in other places to go and do likewise. . . .We see trouble ahead for Democratic strategists."

New York Herald Tribune:

"The renomination of Governor Faubus is "the shame of Arkansas--a national tragedy."

New York Times:

"We hope he (Faubus) will not be so flushed with his electorial victory as to try to use Arkansas bayonets, as he once did to keep children out of school."

The picture in Arkansas is "a most depressing one."

New York Daily News:

Faubus' "landside victory is an indicator of the Civil War passions revived in the South by the surpreme Court's well-meaning decision."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

"Gov. Orval Faubus says his renomination in Arkansas is a mandate to resist integration. If so, it is also a challenge to the Federal Government to assist compliance with the court orders of integration.

"Integration is, after all, the law of the land. The Federal Government—and this means the Eisenhower Administration—cannot permit a governor indefinitely to defy the U.S. Constitution."

Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock:

"Governor Faubus' overwhelming vicotry. . .stands as Arkansas's endorsement of the course of massive resistance against the desegregation decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.

". . .Certainly a period of struggle and turmoil lies ahead as the South stands a powerful political minority committed to massive resistance to Federal policies generally approved in the remainder of the nation.

"Mr. Faubus' famous victory at the polls places him, and all of us, in the forefront of that struggle."

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser:

"As we have said, Orval Faubus strikes us as a slobbering incompetent. Nevertheless, we would have voted for him had we lived in Arkansas and if the election officials had been nodding, we might have voted for him twice.

"We rejoice in his victory.

"It seems that in the future a few colored children can be rammed into this school and that one, but they cannot get an education in that hostile environment among people who do not want them and there won't be race mixing on large scale."

Gov. Orval Faubus' Reelection

Integration has suffered a set back in election of Orval Faubus to a third term as Governor of Arkansas. It amounts to a consolidation of the forces that have opposed the new social order while dampening the spirit of the few Southern liberals.

Though many persons had anticipated victory for Faubus, no one, not even Faubus himself, had thought that he would have won by so wide a margin. The Arkansas Governor considers his landslide renomination as a popular condemnation of what he calls "illegal Federal intervention" in the affairs of his state.

He feels that President Eisenhower has been rebuked for sending troops to Little Rock to enforce the Court's integration order. No doubt, Gov. Faubus is interpreting his triumph at the polls as a mandate to carry on his crusade against the abolition of segregation in the public schools of Arkansas.

He will proceed with the formulation of plans to resist the re-entry of the nine Negro children in the Little Rock's Central High School next month. Whether the Circuit Court reverses Judge Lemley's "peaceful interlude" decision or not, Faubus will pursue the same negative course. The question now: Will President Eisenhower send back Federal troops to sustain the court's affirmative ruling?

We do not believe that the Lemley decision will stand either before the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court. We know what Faubus will do; but we don't know what step Ike will take.

The President has been hedging on integration for quite awhile. He has even refused to whisper justification of his military action in Little Rock. His single allusion to civil rights was when he spoke before a special meeting called by the National Association of Negro publishers. It was a brief reference in which he cautioned "patience." Since this is an election year, those who expect the Administraton to stand up for civil rights will have nothing but grief. As a matter of fact Faubus and Ike may play golf together before long. We wouldn't be surprised.

Faubus Victory Is Challenge To Redouble Effort

NEW YORK. The victory of Gov. Orval E. Faubus in the Arkansas Democratic primary should be regarded as a challenge "to redouble our efforts to expand our membership, to enlist support from every decent American and to increase our financial resources in order to continue the fight for desegregation, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, says in a letter dispatched today to 400 local units of the Association in ten southern states.

"We cannot be frightened by the Faubus victory, Wilkins asserts. "We must continue our work for desegregation more intensely than ever."

By ordering state troops to keep Negro children out of Little Rock's Central high school, the Governor brought on the present situation, the NAACP leader points out. "All that has happened since the state troops moved in last September can be traced to the policies and actions of Gov. Faubus," he charges.

Expressing confidence that nothing can stop the progress of desegregation, Mr. Wilkins sees the Faubus triumph as something "of the moment" which "cannot last unless we succumb to defeatism. We have known setbacks before. And we have overcome them. We will likewise overcome this latest development."

The issue, the letter points out, "is now between Gov. Faubus and the Federal Government. It is the duty of the Federal Government to support and protect its courts, including the United States Supreme Court."

The events in Arkansas, Wilkins asserts, calls for "men and women and childen of couage—such courage as has already been demonstrated at Little Rock, Montgomery, Clinton and a doben other cities in the South."

34a(2) 1958

ARKANSAS

COLLINS SHRUGS OFF FAUBUS WIN, PUSHES BID FOR '60 CONVENTIONS

By CHARLES HESSER

Staff Writer, The Miami News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 9—Gov. LeRoy Collins shrugged off the landslide victory of Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus as not indicative of a third-party move in the South and is pushing full speed ahead to secure the 1960 presidential conventions for Miami Beach.

Charles Hesser

Although many National Democratic leaders are predicting that Faubus' sweeping triumph spells trouble for 1960 for an already divided party, Collins said he doubted that it increases the possibility of a third party.

"I wouldn't anticipate that," said Collins. "I haven't found any support anywhere for a third-party movement in the South."

Collins has this to say of Faubus' victory:

"I think it indicated the very strong resentment the people of Arkansas had toward the intervention of federal force. I said the night before that action was taken that I thought it would be a grave and grievous mistake. I have always thought so since, and I think so now."

Collins, chairman of both the National and Southern Governors Conferences, was a member of a special committe of state chief executives who met with President Eisenhower in a fruitless effort to work out the Little Rock situation.

Encouraged over his reception in Washington, when he made a bid before the

FLORIDA

Democratic and Republican national chairmen, Collins has begun an all-out drive to bring both party conventions to Florida in 1960.

Collins has selected twin committees made up of prominent Florida Democrats and Republicans to work in close liaison with political figures of both parties in the nation's capital.

"We've got a good chance to get the conventions—a chance we're certainly going to fight for and work for to the fullest of our ability," Collins declared.

He said he was "quite pleased" to find both national committees anxious to hold their next conventions in the same city, and "I feel sure if we get one, we'll get both."

Gov. Faubus' Victory Leaves It Up to Him

As was anticipated, Gov. Orval Faubus won renomination in Arkansas' gubernatorial contest by a large majority. The Republicans will offer a candidate in November but there are not many GOP voters in that state. Gov. Faubus will have his third term.

History will show that this was the best thing, all factors being considered, which could happen. It was Gov. Faubus who, after asking for a presidential audience, promised to comply with the District Court instructions and didn't. It was Gov. Faubus who met with Southern governors and accepted a compromise and then changed his mind.

And in all the emotional reaction to federal troops in Little Rock, it generally is overlooked that it was Gov. Faubus' use of troops in circumventing a court order which made it necessary for the President to sustain a federal court or allow defiance and anarchy to triumph over due process of law.

The State of Arkansas had three cities in which similar voluntary agreements by the school board were in force and none had been obstructed by the governor. It was assumed, and charged, he made the Little Rock move to assure himself a third term.

Gov. Faubus now has it. It will be up to him to solve the crisis he created. This, from the standpoint of the long view, is the way it should be.

Voters Endorse His Segregation Stand

By CLIFTON WELLS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus, receiving overwhelming endorsement of his rigid stand against integration, Tuesday night rode an avalanche of votes to a third term nomination in Arkansas' Democratic primary.

The voting today was a confirmation by the people of illegal federal intervention in the affairs of the state and of the horrifying use of federal bayonets on the streets of an American city and in the halls of a public school," Faubus said in a victory statement.

Faubus' two opponents — Chris Finkbeiner, 37, Little Rock meat packer, and State Judge Lee Ward, 51, of Paragould — had conceded defeat by 9:30 p.m., three hours after closing of the polls.

The governor's victory statement referred to President Eisenhower's action last fall when he ordered federal troops to Little Rock and federalized the Arkansas National Guard to enforce court-ordered integration at Little Rock Central High School. The President acted after Faubus had used state troops to block integration of the school.

TAKES EARLY LEAD

Faubus jumped into an early lead with the first returns and steadily increased his margin throughout the tabulation.

With 2,066 precincts reporting of 2,321, Faubus held a 127,000-vote margin over the combined total of his opponents at 10:30 p.m. Needing only a majority to win renomination. Faubus held 70 per cent of the votes counted.

The vote was Faubus 217,837; Finkbeiner 45,278; and Ward 44,989.

Faubus got his first term by a scant 7,000 votes four years ago by defeating the then governor, Francis Cherry, in a bitter runoff battle. Two years later, he won a second term in the preferential primary, easily defeating two opponents including arch-segregationist Jim Johnson of Crossett.

In Arkansas, Democratic nomination is tantamount to election.

CROWDS CELEBRATE

A crowd of several thousand roamed the street in front of Faubus' headquarters in downtown Little Rock as the outcome of the voting became certain.

A sound truck blared "Dixie" and some people danced in the street.

Faubus' statemtnt of victory said the returns had clearly indicated the sentiments of the people.

"The votes have spoken for constitutional government as envisaged by the founders of the Republic — government by the people," he declared. "They have expressed their approval of the right of the people to control their own schools and other local governmental affairs at the local level.

"They have expressed their approval of my efforts to retain the rights of a sovereign state as set out in the federal Constitution."

Arkansas Republicans will chose a nominee to oppose Faubus in the November general election at their first statewide primary Aug. 12. The two GOP candidates are Donald D. Layne, 34, Little Rock, a civil engineer, and George W. Johnson, 75, Greenwood, an attorney.

No Republican has won state office in Arkansas since the post-Civil War Reconstruction era.

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS
Victor 4 Hours After Polls Close

Roscoe Drummond

Faubus Victory Is Ill Omen for '60

WASHINGTON—When Northern Democratic leaders say privately what they cannot yet bring themselves to say publicly, namely, that Gov. Orval Faubus' reelection gives them a foreboding chill, this is what they mean:

They mean the massive voter support Gov. Faubus received in his third-term campaign—turning exclusively on the Little Rock issue—sets in motion a chain of events leading to a devastating split in the Democratic Party and likely to make the election of a Democratic president in 1960 almost unattainable.

Is this too jittery an estimate of what may flow from the Faubus triumph? Not necessarily. The reasons are these:

The ability of Faubus to use the school-integration issue so productively, even to the extent of breaking down his state's long resistance to a third term, is a clear signal that this kind of extremism pays off more handsomely than ever at the polls in the South and will submerge most remaining Southern moderates who would like to stand for obedience to the courts however much they disapprove of integration.

This can hardly fail to have three consequences.

It will increase the power of the Southern Democrats to stand out against any civil rights plank in the 1960 Democratic platform which Northern Democrats would consider absolutely essential if they are to win, and to resist the only kind of presidential nominee the Northern Democrats believe could be elected.

It will persuade the voters in populous, industrialized Northern states, including Negro voters, that the Southern Democrats have become so strong and so opposed to the majority position of the Democratic Party that the Democratic Party cannot be relied upon to serve them.

If these two projections from Gov. Faubus' reelection are sound—and it seems to me they are—then nearly every Democratic candidate for Senate and House will suffer and the chances of electing a Democratic president will be sternly, perhaps fatally, reduced.

Can you imagine more than two or three Southern Democratic politicians, after noting how the Arkansas voters rewarded Faubus, supporting even as moderate a civil-rights plank as appeared in the 1956 platform?

This means in all candor that while many Northern Democrats used to wonder whether, come 1960, the Southern wing would walk out on the convention and on the ticket, they are now wondering whether they dare do other than force the Southerners to walk out.

This would bring a gaping breach in the Democratic ranks. It would mean, not just a negative walk-out, but almost certainly a Southern states rights movement bigger than nearly undid Truman in 1948.

Griffin, 2 Candidates Praise Faubus' Victory

Gov. Griffin and two of the candidates for governor sent congratulations Wednesday to Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus on his thumping reelection victory to a third term.

Griffin wired Faubus that his "splendid victory" to a "precedent-shattering third term election substantiates the devotion of the people of your great state to the principals of local self government and state sovereignty."

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, leading candidate in Georgia's gubernatorial race, told Fabus in a telegram that his reelection "indicates the feelings of the people throughout the South."

"We are with you in your efforts to uphold constitutional government and the reserved rights of the state," Vandiver said. "In Georgia we will not have a single mixed school or college."

"It is most gratifying to know that the people of the sovereign state of Arkansas have served warning to the entire nation that they intend to resist the forcing of the mixing of the races on an unwilling population," the lieutenant governor said.

Rep. William T. Bodenhamer, Vandiver's chief rival in the governor's race, issued a statement congratulating Arkansas on returning Faubus to the governorship. He also got in a plug for his own candidacy.

"Georgia will likewise show the Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., that they cannot cram a weakling on segregation down the people's throats of Georgia any more than Harry Ashmore's Daily Gazette was able to do in Arkansas," Bodenhamer said.

Faubus in Victory Hints New Plan on Integration

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 30 (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus, relaxing in pajamas at his mansion, said today he had further plans to deal with the integration crisis which swept him to third term in a landslide Democratic primary victory.

But the Governor said he preferred not to disclose the plans until the outcome of the lengthy integration case at St. Louis.

He reiterated that the record vote for him yesterday vindicated his states rights stand.

"I remember I would tell the out-of-state reporters I was doing what the people wanted me to do," the Governor said. "They would give me that look of doubt. Now they have their answer."

The answer was a massive turnout that at latest count gave the 48-year-old Governor some 255,000 votes and left his two opponents—meat packer Chris Finkbeiner and State Judge Lee Ward—trailing with more than 55,000 each.

Faubus said all of his tentative proposals dealing with the racial situation hinge on the integration case.

U. S. District Judge Harry Lemley recently granted the Little Rock school board's request for a 30-month delay in integration. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appealed. The case will be heard by the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals Aug. 4

Faubus said he hoped a special session of the legislature on the integration issue would not be necessary. Such a session has been rumored since last September when National Guardsmen called out by Faubus blocked nine Negroes from entering Central High School.

The Governor beamed as he referred again to the vote.

"My margin with a big turnout is much more satisfying than . . . the same margin with a light vote," he said.

Faubus May Be Lone Entry In Arkansas Ra

Commercial Appeal 1-26-58 Memphis Tenn.

Jim Johnson And James H. Pilkinton Say They Will Not Be Candidates

By KENNETH JOHNSON

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 25.—Two down but who knows how many to go?

That has been one reaction to recent announcement by two possible gubernatorial candidates in Arkansas that they don't plan to make this year's race, after all.

Mr. Johnson

First, it was Jim Johnson of Crossett who spoke up. He told reporters several weeks ago that he didn't have any plans to run in this summer's race, unless certain things happened, which apparently won't.

Mr. Johnson, a strong segregationist campaigner in 1956 against Mr. Faubus, said he would devote his time this year to trying to make further changes in the state Constitution, some of which appear aimed as a barb at Governor Faubus.

Still another, and the latest, statement came from Chancellor James H. Pilkinton of Hope, who last September had actually gone so far as to announce publicly he would be a candidate. About a week ago, though, he disclosed he was withdrawing.

The question now arises—is Governor Faubus, with his strong stand against integration now well planted in the public mind, scaring out all potential opposition?

Eye On Bennett

The Governor and his supporters would like nothing better, and certainly weren't going to be in the position of encouraging any opponent. However, the Faubus camp was keeping a close eye on the activities of Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett.

Some Faubus backers appear to feel that Mr. Johnson's recent move in disavowing campaign intentions this summer was designed to aid Mr. Bennett in a race. They noted privately that the 1956 contender against the Governor had raised a few issues in his proposed changes to the Constitution which Mr. Bennett just might seize as campaign issues.

Governor Orval Faubus
Too Strong To Be Challenged?

The attorney general still was not saying much, but also was known to be keeping a close eye on the activities, and the statements of the Governor.

The third "most rumored" candidate continued to be Chris Finkbeiner, Little Rock businessman.

The reasons which Chancellor Pilkinton gave for withdrawing were significant. He said he thought there would be no room for "moderates" in the race, which he predicted will be waged almost exclusively on the integration issue, and that since he considered himself a moderate, he might as well face the fact now that he didn't have a chance, and bow out.

Not in so many words, but that was about the gist of what he said, which was somewhat remarkable for its candor, since candidates usually think up other reasons to state publicly in case they feel they don't have a chance.

Liberal Needed

The narrowing of the race, so to speak, has pointed up in the minds of some Capitol observers the need, perhaps, for a candidate of a sharply contrasting nature from that of Mr Faubus. In other words, a liberal on the integration issue.

One spokesman said he thought it would be "interesting" to see what would happen if a candidate with sharply opposing views to Mr. Faubus, or someone who had sharply criticised him, would run against him.

At least, he pointed out, it would give the voters an opportunity to prove whether or not the Governor was right when he said 85 per cent of the state's voters approved of his actions in the Little Rock integration controversy.

This same anonymous observer said he thought a race between Governor Faubus and former Gov. Sid McMath would give voters a "clearcut" issue in the race, namely, extremism versus liberalism.

Acts Like Candidate

Mr. McMath has been critical of Mr. Faubus' actions in the integration dispute, and generally is viewed as a liberal in Arkansas as well as national political circles.

However, there has been no movement uncovered by this department to get Mr. McMath interested, and the above remarks are quoted merely as political musings of a certain official who's in a position to keep up with political talk as it progresses. Matter of fact, if anything there has been more speculation on former Mayor Woodrow W. Mann of Little Rock as a possible opponent to Governor Faubus, than there has been on Mr. McMath.

Mr. Mann has written a series of newspaper articles criticising Governor Faubus' role in the Central High dispute, and Governor Faubus at times has acted as if the mayor might be a potential opponent. He has blasted back at the former mayor so vigorously, at times that some are inclined to wonder if the Governor isn't trying to "take him out of the field," politically speaking.

There also have been reports that segregationist forces are trying to center on a candidate other than Governor Faubus, which suggests that not all of them are completely satisfied that the Governor is as completely segregationist as his actions at Central High would bespeak.

Adding fuel to that belief are such statements as the Governor has made recently, the latest in a speech he delivered about a week ago before a group of magazine publishers.

For States Rights

In the speech, the Governor emphasized that he was "neither segregationist nor integrationist," but was acting largely in behalf of States Rights.

In fact, the Governor views himself as a "moderate," despite his actions having labeled him generally as an extremist.

The fact that he has continued to hold off announcing his political intentions has served to convince some of his opposition that he does intend to run for a third term. They point out that if he didn't plan to run, he probably already would have nounced it, and perhaps have ndorsesd someone else.

By holding off as l as possible, he can play guessing game, and keep his opposition off balance, they point out.

However, there's still time for sentiment to crystallize before the April 30 filing deadline. There's at least one member of the Arkansas Senate who is cautiously trying to work into a "contender" position, and there probably are still others yet to be heard from.

NO RED CARPET SEEN FOR FAUBUS AT PARTY

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Governor Replies To Hints That He's Unwelcome

Wed 2-19-58

AT EVENT FOR TRUMAN

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 18.—Gov. Orval Faubus pointedly reminded Democratic leaders Tuesday that the Democratic Party "doesn't belong to any particular group or clique."

That was his reaction to speculation that he may get a "cool reception" Saturday in Washington when he shows up there to attend a party fund-raising dinner honoring former President Harry S. Truman.

The Governor referred to remarks carried in a column by Washington columnist Doris Fleeson and also to talk in Little Rock that because of his role in the integration controversy, he may not be "welcome" at the dinner.

No Red Carpet

"I don't expect the red carpet for me there, but on the other hand the same courtesy should be extended to me as to any other Southerner or to any member from any other section of the country," the Governor said.

"As a matter of fact, if any state has a right to be represented, it's Arkansas, because has been solidly Democra longer than any other state the union with one possible ception — the state of Georgi he exclaimed.

It will be a $100-a-plate aff to swell the party treasury. T Governor said he expected to pay the amount out of his own pocket.

He plans to leave here about midnight Thursday from Hoxie following two East Arkansas engagements he has planned that day.

Thursday noon he plans an appearance before civic clubs at Helena, and Thursday night he will speak at a Rotary Club meeting in Lepanto, where he will receive a "man of the year" award.

Board Special Train

He will be driven later that night to Hoxie and board a special train bearing him and other Arkansas Democrats to Washington. He's expected to arrive there early Saturday morning. He and other state party officials will be guests at a breakfast staged by Mrs. Jack Carnes of Camden, national Democratic committeewoman.

Democratic Party Chairman Tom Harper of Fort Smith will be among those making the trip.

Asked about previous critical remarks former President Truman has made about the Governor's role in the integration dispute, the Governor replied that he "didn't fall out" with the former President because of that.

He said it was possible for people to disagree within the Democratic Party and "still remain friends." He considers Mr. Truman as "still my friend," the Governor added.

What About Southerners?

"If I am not welcome in Washington to this dinner, then what about all the other Southern Democrats who will be there? Most of them feel the way I do," the Governor observed.

He added that if it hadn't been for the South in the past two elections, Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic presidential nominee, would have been "skunked."

MeatPacker To Oppose Faubus

Defender p. 2

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (INS)— A prominent Little Rock meat packer has announced he will be candidate for governor of Arkansas, a post now held by Orval Faubus, segregationist.

Chris Finkbeiner, 34, father of

four children, Purple Heart holder and World War II infantry officer, said he will oppose Faubus in the primary for the Democratic

CHRIS E. FINKBIENER

nomination, tantamount to election in Arkansas.

Faubus, serving his second two-year term, has said he will announce his third term intentions before March 1. Political insiders insist he will run, seeking to be the second governor in Arkansas history to win three terms.

A SEGREGATIONIST

Finkbeiner, active in Boy Scout and Chamber of Commerce work in the state, so far has made no public comment about segregation. But in political circles, he is regarded as anti-segregation minded.

Little Rock's Central High school last year was the scene of several racial disorders which saw National Guard troops called up to keep order.

If only Faubus and Finkbeiner seek the nomination, the election will be held July 29. If others enter the race, the July 29 primary will eliminate all but two candidates, who will meet in a runoff Aug. 12.

If any one candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, however, he will win the nomination.

Gen. Johnson Calls for Unity at NCCJ Meeting

Prejudice's Cost Placed at $30 Billion

By TOM LOWNES
Herald Staff Writer

Prejudice costs an estimated 30 billion dollars a year, the annual Brotherhood dinner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews was told Tuesday.

Gen. Robert Woood Johnson said the conference's budget—three million dollars—is small compared to such a loss.

Johnson, national special gifts chairman of the conference, spoke to 750 persons at the Florida region of the NCCJ at the Fontainebleau Hotel.

He called for "unity in purpose" as the only answer to the problems of 1958 — a year which he said "threatens disaster."

Dr. John W. Fisher, director of the Candian Travel Association, picked up Gen. Wood's remarks on prejudice and told the group that the failure of brotherhood would bring greater expense that could do not be measured in money.

"We will never be out of a crisis," said Johnson. "We must live together in brotherhood or we will not live at all."

Fisher called for Americans to "strike a balance between your pleasure and your power" to make technological advances to keep up with the Russians.

Six high school students and four adults were honored for their brotherhood work in Dade County.

Carl Weinkle, Miami Beach businessman, received a national award for his "qualities of devotion and humanity which mark him as a friend of all mankind."

Financier Baron de Hirsch Meyer, Circuit Judge Ray Pearson and TV newscaster Ralph Renick all received silver medallions from the Florida Conference for their work in brotherhood.

a Year

Josephine Hirsch, Miami Edson High, Betty J. Kelly, Booker T. Washington High, and Russell Jack Weber, Miami Edison, all received bronze medallions.

James Aquiline, Miami Edison, Harold Culmer, Booker T. Washington, and Doris Arlene Gold, Miami Jackson, received certificates for brotherhood work.

Gov. Orval Faubus seeks third term

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5 —(AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus, who vaulted into national prominence during the bitter Little Rock integration controversy, announced today he will seek a third term.

He said he intends to defend states rights as part of his platform.

The only third term governor in Arkansas history was Jeff Davis, who served from 1901-06.

FAUBUS'S SOLE challenger so far is Little Rock meat packing executive Chris Finkbeiner who has not outlined his platform yet.

Faubus, 48, called out Arkansas National Guardsmen last Sept. 2 to surround Central High School. When classes opened next morning the soldiers turned away nine Negro students who tried to enter under a federal court order — and the lengthy racial crisis began.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Gov. Orval E. Faubus signs Democratic party loyalty oath in Little Rock.

Faubus Says He'll Seek Third Term

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5 (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus announced today he would seek a third term.

He said he intended to make states' rights a part of his platform.

The only three-term Governor in Arkansas' history was Jeff Davis, who served from 1900-06.

The only other announced candidate is a Little Rock meat packing executive, Chris Finkbeiner.

Filings for the Democratic primary close April 30 and the primary is to be held July 29. The Democratic nomination is tantamount to election.

The 48-year-old Governor called out Arkansas National Guardsmen last Sept. 2 to surround Central High School. The next morning the soldiers turned away nine Negro pupils who tried to enter under a Federal court order.

The nine were admitted later under the protection of Federal troops.

Mechem Seeks a 4th Term

SANTA FE, N. M., March 5 (AP)—Gov. Edwin L. Mechem, a Republican, is seeking a fourth term.

He filed just before the deadline yesterday and is unopposed in the primaries, to be held May 13.

No New Mexico Governor has served more than three terms.

HIGH COURT TO MAKE PRIMARY LAW RULING

Both Parties Have Asked Early Clarification

KILLER SEEKS NEW TRIAL

From Arkansas Commercial Appeal Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, March 24—The Arkansas Supreme Court indicated Monday it will hand down an early ruling on validity of a 1957 law requiring the Republican Party to conduct party primaries in choosing its candidates.

The court "advanced" a case in which constitutionality of the act is raised. The case is styled Newton County Republican Central Committee vs. Quinton Clark, from Newton Circuit Court.

Held Constitutional

The lower court recently held the act is constitutional and that the Newton County committee must conduct a primary under its provisions. The issue was raised when Mr. Clark, who is seeking a post as state representative from Newton County, tried to register with the committee under the 1957 act. The county committee refused to call a primary.

Republicans traditionally have selected their statewide candidates by party convention, with their campaigning devoted largely to trying to defeat Democratic opponents in the November general elections.

An early ruling had been requested by both Democratic and Republican officials since this is an election year in Arkansas and campaigning will get underway within the next two months.

Basing Appeal

The court also took under submission Emmett Earl Leggett's latest bid to avoid execution.

The youthful Pulaski County offender, facing death for the slaying of 14-year-old Joe King of Jacksonville, is basing his latest appeal on a 1957 law which provides persons convicted of major crimes can reopen their convictions by claiming errors in their trials.

The court has never ruled on

Engelhardt Urges Anti-Integration Legal Specialists

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (Special) —Alabama State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Friday night called for the appointment of "a special attorney general" in each southern state "for the express purpose of fighting integration."

Engelhardt, a candidate for lieutenant governor in Alabama, made the proposal in a speech before the Little Rock Capital Citizens Council.

He said the special attorney "must be a constitutional lawyer and devote his entire time to fighting integration."

"Whenever any southern state goes into court on an integration issue," Engelhardt said, "the Negro lawyers have briefs prepared completely in New York by the legal division of the NAACP.

"The southern states must cooperate and coordinate. They must have a liaison man and in so doing, they can put up a solid front all down the line so the South may remain free, independent and segregated," he said.

Segregationist New Arkansas Justice

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Virtually complete returns Wednesday night apparently confirmed that segregationist leader Jim Johnson won a place on the Arkansas Supreme Court in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

However, his opponent, incumbent Minor W. Millwee, declined to concede victory to the 33-year-old Crossett attorney.

"It's so close I think I'll just wait a while before saying anything, Millwee said.

Johnson held an edge of less than 3,000 votes with more than 370,000 votes counted.

His unofficial total was 137,344; Millwee's 134,423 in the two-man race. At the time 2,202 of the state's 2,325 boxes had reported. The comparative handful of missing boxes were in sparsely settled rural sections.

The 57-year-old Millwee, a member of the court since 1945, was asked if he planned to withhold a statement until an official canvass of the vote.

"I expect I might," he said.

Making his third try for a statewide office—he previously had failed for attorney general and governor — Johnson stressed his extreme segregation views.

Another incumbent, Justice Ed F. McFaddin, won with ease over Griffin Smith Jr. of Little Rock, whose late father was chief justice of the Arkansas court.

And Rep. W. F. Norrell was renominated to an 11th term by a margin of about 2½ to 1 over former State Sen. W. E. Fletcher of Lonoke.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who was renominated to a third term without necessity of a runoff two weeks ago, declined to comment on Tuesday's primary.

Faubus beat Johnson for governor two years ago.

Voting Tuesday was in races in which no candidate received a majority at the earlier preferential primary or in which there were only two candidates originally.

All three major races were two-man affairs and went before the voters for the first time.

JIM JOHNSON
Arkansas Winner

Democratic nomination is the equivalent of election in Arkansas.

The Republicans, however, also held a primary Tuesday — their first in state history. Heretofore, they have nominated by convention, but a new law requires all party nominations to be by primary.

Only statewide race on the Republican ballot was for governor. Only a few precincts were used and voting was extremely light. George W. Johnson, a Greenwood attorney, was nominated over Donald D. Layne, a Little Rock engineer, and will oppose Faubus at the November general election.

Moderate retains seat in Congress

LITTLE ROCK—Amis Guthridge, Little Rock White Citizens Council official described as second only to Governor Faubus in responsibility for integration disorders at Central High School, went down to defeat by more than 2-to-2 margin in his efforts to unseat Rep. Brooks Hays as Democratic Congressman from Arkansas' Fifth Congressional District.

Analysis of the Congressional primary described the result as a victory for the cause of Hays, over that of extremism, represented by Guthridge, who served as legal counsel for the Capital Citizens Council and the Central High Mothers' Council in much of the litigation resulting from the Central High School crisis.

* * *

GUTHRIDGE BASED his entire campaign upon the segregation issue; making television and public appearances throughout the district in which he pledged a last-ditch battle to maintain racial separation in the state.

Slight attention was paid to the third man in the race, E. M. Harrington, a Sologhachia (Conway County) farmer.

Instead, Guthridge leveled his television, radio and political rally broadsides at Rep. Hays, now serving his eighth term in Congress, as having "opened the doors to the White House that resulted in bayonets being put in the backs of parents and school children at Central High."

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE HAYS who served as mediator between Governor Faubus and President Eisenhower during the September crisis brought on by Faubus' use of National Guard troops to bar colored pupils from entering Central High School, denied Guthridge's claims declaring:

"Everyone who is at all acquainted with the facts knows that I did everything that I could to prevent it (the use of federal troops at Central High).

When the votes were counted the tally showed 30,054 for Hays, 19,246 for Guthridge and 1,021 for Harrington.

In the race for nomination for governor the incumbent, Orval E. Faubus, easily won by a 2-to-1 margin over Judge Lee Ward of Paragould and Chris E. Finkbeiner, a Little Rock meat packer, both of whom had declared themselves segregationists, but had said that they would not defy the orders of a Federal court.

Negro Candidate Loses In Arkansas

TEXARKANA, Ark.—G. C. Mackey, the first Negro to run in an Arkansas primary, was defeated for Democratic committeeman.

Governor Orval E. Faubus appointed Mackey to the post in 1956. Arkansas Legislature made the position elective in 1957.

— Join the NAACP Now! —

First Negro In Ark. Primary Race

TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 12.—The first Negro ever to run in an Arkansas Democratic primary sought the post of committeeman for Congressional District Four in today's election.

He is G. C. Mackey, who is opposed by two white candidates for the post.

Mackey was appointed to the committeeman post in 1956 by Gov. Orval E. Faubus and served through 1957 when the Arkansas Legislature made committeemen an elective position. If elected, Mackey would be a member of the State Democratic Central Committee and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Negro Candidate Is Swamped In Arkansas Voting

TEXARKANA, Ark. (AP)—G. C. Mackey, first Negro to run in an Arkansas primary, was soundly defeated Tuesday in an election for Democratic committeeman.

Mackey was appointed to the post by Gov. Orval E. Faubus in 1956. Arkansas' Legislature made the position elective in 1957.

Mackey, a Texarkana liquor dealer, was swamped by two other opponents for committeeman from congressional District 4.

The apparent winner was William Judge Rogers of Camden. Joe T. Templeton of El Dorado was listed unofficially as second. Both men recorded about 2,000 votes. Mackey had approximately 350.

Coleman Argues Support For Hays

Would Have Been 'Ingrate' To Refuse, He Says

HELPED HIM IN CHICAGO

By KENNETH TOLER
From the Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5.—Gov. J. P. Coleman said Wednesday he would have been an "ingrate" not to endorse the re-election candidacy of Representative Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) after the latter had requested it in return for his co-operation at the 1956 Democratic National Convention.

Governor Coleman in a taped telephone conversation from Chicago Monday endorsed the efforts of the Arkansas representative in seeking to "water down" the Democratic Party's platform on civil rights.

State political leaders, and others, were admittedly "astonished" that Governor Coleman would inject himself in the Arkansas election in view of his long followed policy to remain hands-offb on affairs in other states. He has consistently refused to comment on Gov. Orval Faubus' school troubles in Arkansas, as well as those in other Southern States.

No Compromise

Meanwhile Ross R. Barnett attorney of Jackson and candidates for governor in next summer's election, wired congratulations to Dr. Dale Alford of Little Rock, who defeated Representative Hays.

"The good people of Arkansas have again spoken in a manner that should convince everyone that there will be no compromise on segregation in the schools of the South and that the people of the South are determined to maintain our constitution and our Southern way of life," Mr. Barnett wired. "Congratulations on your success and upon your great victory for Southern tradi-

tions."

Mr. Barnett is to oppose Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, who is being backed by Governor Coleman.

Governor Coleman's statement as to why he issued the statement in Representative Hays' behalf was telephoned to his office here from New York where he is on an industry seeking tour with other members of the State Agricultural and Industrial Board.

The statement said in part—

"I understand that some of those in Jackson who make it a habit to criticize me are complaining about a statement I gave Congressman Hays of Arkansas. In 1956 I had the job put on me as acting chairman of Southern delegates on the platform committee in Chicago. Congressman Hays was on that committee from Arkansas. He gave me every possible assistance and I appreciate his efforts.

Refers to Ellington

"On Monday, he asked me to issue a statement concerning those services. I made no statement until it was requested of me. I would have been an ingrate to have accepted Brooks Hays' assistance in 1956 and refused to acknowledge it in 1958 when he called on me.

"Regardless of these critics who are working day and night to stir up trouble, I have no apology to make for telling the truth about Broks Hays.

"I made it clear in the statement I gave Mr. Hays that I would not meddle in the local affairs of any state.

"I understand that these habitual critics complain that I did nothing to help Buford Ellington in Tennessee. The election returns show that Buford did not need any help, but he was advised many weeks ago that if there should be anything I could do, he would have only to call on me. The fact that he never had any occasion to call for my help should not make these individuals so unhappy.

LITTLE ROCK GAINS BY NEW CITY RULE

First Year of Manager Form of Government Marked by Municipal Progress

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 29—In the shadow of the grim struggle over school integration, this Arkansas capital city of 107,315 is fashioning a record of municipal progress.

The driving force in the program of civic improvement is Dean I. Dauley, a 33-year-old Texan who came to Little Rock almost a year ago to be its first city manager.

If ever a city had reason to be despondent, it was the Little Rock that Mr. Dauley found when he arrived in January from Grand Prairie, Tex.

First there was the emotion-tinged racial dispute—stemming from the admittance of nine Negroes to Central High School. This of course was not a direct concern of Mr. Dauley, but the consequences of it threatened the city government that would be his job to run.

The municipal situation itself was unstable. The old Mayor-council government had been wracked by a grand jury investigation and by bickering among the Mayor and the council members. Dissatisfaction with it led to a vote for the adoption of the city-manager form of government in November, 1956.

The change-over was made a year later and the city's Board of Directors tapped Mr. Dauley—who already had introduced the new form of government at two other cities—for the city manager job. Mr. Dauley first turned down the $17,500 post, then decided to accept.

Once on the scene he lost little time making changes.

In the first month he changed the method of buying gasoline for city vehicles and saved $12,000 for the year. He centralized bookkeeping and arranged for the city to buy accounting machines to do the job mechanically.

Dividing his time between his City Hall office and speeches before civic clubs, he told Little Rock residents in those early months that they were too pessimistic about their city's future.

He declared that Little Rock was on the brink of a great era of growth and development. It could make the most of it, he said in effect, if its residents shed their depressed outlook and tackled the future with civic enthusiasm.

There is evidence that he has achieved the public confidence he was seeking.

This is manifest in the results of the Nov. 4 general election, when Little Rock voters approved by a 6-1 margin a $4,950,000 bond issue for capital improvements. It was the first comprehensive bond issue voted in the history of the city.

Among the accomplishments of Mr. Dauley's government are:

¶A $300,000 street program, which included the surfacing of more than 200 blocks and hard surfacing more than fifty blocks.

¶Better street cleaning, through the use of new equipment, and the paint-striping of streets to speed traffic flow.

¶The approval of a contract with the Arkansas Power and Light Company under which Little Rock, now ill-lighted, will get hundreds of modern new street lights.

All municipal employes have received salary increases since Mr. Dauley came to town, and more are planned under a personnel reorganization to be put into effect next year.

The Police Department will be reorganized on the recommendations of an expert consultant.

Faubus Winner

Arkansans Appear To Have Retained Sales Tax At Three Per Cent

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 4 — United States Representative Brooks Hays of Little Rock was leading write-in challenger Dr. Dale Alford as first returns came in Tuesday night in the state's general election voting.

The Fifth District congressional race, which during the past week took the spotlight over statewide issues, shaped up only about 10 days ago when Dr. Alford, Little Rock eye specialist and School Board member, announced as a candidate against Mr. Hays. The integration question was the key issue.

In statewide balloting, Gov. Orval Faubus was a routine winner over the Republican gubernatorial nominee, George W. Johnson of Greenwood.

In addition, voters appeared to have retained the sales tax increase voted by the 1957 legislature but placed on this year's general election ballot in an attempt to return it to the previous two per cent rate.

Returns from 16 of the 258 boxes set up in the congressional race showed:

HAYS	637
ALFORD	311

Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi inserted a new note into the Hays-Alford race Monday night when, in a recorded telephone conversation with Mr. Hays, he endorsed him as one "absolutely loyal to the traditions of the South."

Dr. Alford, an avowed segregationist, had branded Representative Hays' moderate views as a form of "fence straddling" on the racial issue.

With 129 precincts of 2,367 reported, the sales tax vote stood at 5,641 for the increase, 1,783 against.

The vote in the gubernatorial race, in which Governor Faubus hadn't bothered to campaign, stood as follows on the basis of 129 precincts reported:

FAUBUS	6,154
JOHNSON	873

Returns on other proposals on the ballot, based on a total of 129 precints reported, showed:

Proposed amendment 47, which would bar the state from levying a state property tax.

FOR	3,675
AGAINST	2,718

Proposed amendment 48, calling for a pay raise for state legislators:

FOR	3,522
AGAINST	3,086

Prosopsed amendment 49, which would enable cities and towns to vote additional millage to float bonds for industrial development.

FOR	4,244
AGAINST	2,251

Proposed initiated Act No. 1, a proposal backed by railroads which would repeal the state's "full crew" law.

FOR	3,721
AGAINST	3,954

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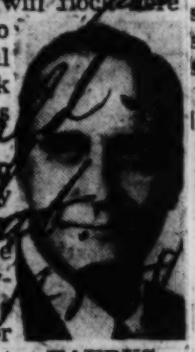
GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS
FOR PRESIDENT, U.S.A.

DEMOCRATIC OR
THIRD PARTY

Faubus for President Move Readied at Crestview

CRESTVIEW — (UPI) — A group of rockbound segregationists from a half dozen southern states will flock here Saturday to hear Gov. Orval Faubus speak on states rights.



FAUBUS

One group from nearby Milton will try to persuade the Arkansas governor to become a candidate for president. But nobody here Friday seemed to be taking this kind of talk seriously.

Most of the expected 15,000 turnout apparently are coming just to see Faubus and in the hopes of hearing a "fire eating" speech on segregation.

But organizers of the affair, held annually to honor the old folks of Florida, Georgia and Alabama, say the governor will deliver a "dignified" discourse on states rights as it affects the entire nation rather than just the South.

Otis Barnes, Milton grocer, said the Santa Rosa County Citizens Council will seek a meeting with Faubus to offer their support for the presidential nomination, either on the Democratic or a third party ticket.

One local restaurant, perhaps hoping to attract some business, has already blossomed forth with a "Faubus for President" sign.

But Congressman Bob Sikes of Crestview and State Sen. Newman C. Brackin, who helped organize the day-long affair, said every effort will be made to avert even talk of a third party.

However, Brackin added, "the people of northwest Florida are almost mad enough to back almost any move."

He said the people are "mad, disgusted and bitter" at Gov. LeRoy Collins following his plea Thursday night that Florida accept some integration rather than abolish the public schools.

Brackin said the people want segregation at any cost and are "infuriated" at Collins for suggesting anything else.

Brackin and his House colleagues invited the whole Florida legislature to turn out to hear Faubus, but only about a dozen have accepted.

One of the senators who said he will come is former Acting Gov. Charley Johns of Starke, bitter foe of Collins and chairman of the legislative committee investigating the racial situation in Florida.

Another Collins foe, retired Gen. Sumter Lowry of Tampa who was runner-up for governor on a strong segregation platform two years ago, will be on hand and have a chance to speak.

Former Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida, outspoken states righter, is on the program but is expected to confine his remarks to dedicating a plaque to the late W. D. Douglas, Crestview newsman who started the old folks celebration 10 years ago.

Congressmen Frank Boykin of Alabama and Edward Robeson Jr., are expected, and a number of citizens from as far away as Mississippi have written they plan to come.

Boykin will introduce Faubus whose address is set for noon.

CANDIDATE — Mrs. Helen K. Valley, mother of four, has formally announced her candidacy for the Assembly from the 62nd district, opposing Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat, who has held the post for 26 years.

Mrs. Valley has opened headquarters on her own property at 4218 S. Woodlawn; she lives at 4210½ S. Woodlawn and will kick off the campaign with an informal reception and tea Mar. 9 under auspices of the Citizens' Valley-for-Assembly Committee. She has been endorsed by the Woman's Political Study club, the Cosmopilitan Republican Voters club, the 62nd district Republican Assembly, and says she has lived in the 62nd district 21 years.

San Francisco Has Negro Judge

SAN FRANCISCO — (ANP) — Gov. Godwin Knight of California recently appointed Atty. John W Bussey a judge of the San Francisco Municipal Court, making him the first Negro ever to win such an appointment in the city's history.

Bussey succeeds Municipal Judge Gerald S. Levin who was elevated to the Superior Court bench. Judge Levin replaced Judge Alvert C. Wollenberg, who was nominated for a federal judgeship.

LAWYER AND TEACHER

At 54, the athletically built Bussey is a veteran lawyer who leaves behind him a splendid record both as a practicing attorney and tutor. He has guided "hundreds" of budding lawyers towards their goal.

Bussey, who is Georgia-born but has lived and practiced law in the bay area for more than 26 years, received the news of his appointment modestly. "It was somewhat of a surprise to me," he said, adding: "It will be quite a challenge. It's something, I suppose, every lawyer and law student thinks of. One sort of floats in mid-air for a while before he settles down."

EAGER TO FACE CHALLENGE

Asked if he anticipated any trouble along racial lines during his tenure on the bench, he said he didn't. "I don't anticipate any trouble. I have no feelings along these lines. Generally, I've gotten along with all groups."

Bussey is not considered an all-out campaigner for Negro rights, although he did serve for a time as a member of the local chapter of the NAACP. That was from 1935 to 1936 "when I had plenty of time because of the depression," he explained. He said the duties involved primarily organizational problems since there weren't too many Negro people living here at the time.

As a lawyer, Bussey is well prepared for his new duties. A graduate of the University of California and Harvard University Law School, his career includes four years as deputy district attorney of Alameda County, and two years as a law teacher at Howard University in Washington, D. C. He was also a leader in several local civic organizations.

Knight to name 4th Negro Judge

In anticiption of the elevation of Judge Albert C. Wollenberg, of San Francisco, to the Federal judiciary, Governor Goodwin J. Knight has announced his intention of appointing John Wesley Bussey, San Francisco attorney, to the Municipal Court.

Bussey, 54, will make the fourth Negro to sit on the judicial bench in California, the second to be appointed by Governor Knight, who previously named Municipal Court Judge David W. Williams, of Los Angeles to the Bench.

Bussey, whose appointment will wait on the elevation by Knight of Municipal Judge Gerald S. Levin, to the San Francisco Superior Court, has been practising law in California since 1931 and in San Francisco since 1948.

He took his legal training at the University of California and Harvard law school and is a former associate professor of law at Howard university.

The two other Negro judges are in Southern California, Superior Court Judge Edwin L. Jefferson, who was named to the Superior Court by former Governor Culbert L. Olson and Municipal Judge Thomas L. Griffith, an appointee of former Governor Earl Warren.

Rufus Carter files for 63rd Assembly seat

The California Direct Primary election will not go to the post June 3 without a Negro candidate in the 63rd district, after all.

Continuing a precedent set in 1954 by former Tribune- publisher Lucius W. Lomax, Jr., and carried on by George Thomas, of the County Conference on Community Relations, and Louis Jones, Westside businessman, Atty. Rafus J. Carter filed this week for the State Assembly from the populous Westside district.

Carter is a Republican but he has crossfiled.

He is a member of the firm of Carter, Wilson, and Flournoy, with offices at 252 W. Manchester, and he lives with ris wife and three children at 2027 Wellington Road. He is 34 years old.

He will oppose incumbent Don Allen who represented the 63rd some 12 years ago before being elected to the City Council. Allen is a Democrat.

Carter has been practising law since 1953. He is a graduate of JCCA and took his legal training at Southwestern law school. He is a member of Brown Memorial Methodist church, the NAACP, an association of attorneys specializing in personal injury cases, and of Republican Associates.

He said this week that Allen has been absent from legislative sessions too many times and that he feels he can give the district better representation than it is now getting.

Lomax lost in 1954 by 2000 votes to four-term incumbent Delbert Morris, who was later sent to prison on for perjury.

Allen won out over both Thomas, who is Democrat, and Jones, a Republican in 1956.

SCOTT FILES, TOO

Harold Scott, a City Health Dept. inspector also filed as a candidate for Congress from the 15th district.

A Democrat, Scott will oppose Republican incumbent Gordon L. McDonough and Emery S. Pettv, another Democrat, who was defeated by McDonough two years ago.

Scott, 51, is a member of the executive board of the Democratic County Central committee and the president of the Democratic Council.

Born in Cherokee, Kans., Scott is a political science graduate of the University of Southern California and has taught in Los Angeles schools for 32 years. He has been married for 31 years and has four grown children.

CANDIDATE—Atty. Rafus Carter, who filed last week for the Assembly from the 63rd district, is shown going over his petition with his secretary, Marguerite Brown. Carter, a Republican, will seek the seat held by former Councilman Don Allen, a Democrat. (See story)

Candidates Rush To File In L.A.

LOS ANGELES. — (AP) — Enthusiasm was high and amusing as the filing deadline draws near for Los Angeles politicos, candidates for the forthcoming June primary elections reminded one of the World's Series fans as they lined up in front of the voters registration office. One candidate went as far as sleeping all night in his car so as to be first on the long list of candidates.

Most of the eager politicians brought along the necessary backers to sign the petitions as each one needs 30 signatures in order to be a legal candidate.

Also filing was the present Governor Poodwin G. Knight who is running for United States senator and his opponent Senator Robert McCarthy.

Los Angeles's two top Negro candidates, Chrispus Wright and Helen Weekly, were also among the early birds. Agustus Hawkins is also a candidate.

Brown Is Pride Of Democrats After Victory Over Knowland

By MORRIS LANDSBERG

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — National political attention, long lavished on California's high-ranking Republicans, shifted Wednesday to Gov.-elect Edmund G. Brown and the Democrats he led to victory Tuesday.

The hustling, mild-mannered attorney general climbed into the giant-killer class by his resounding defeat of Republican Sen. William F. Knowland.

The Democratic surge carried Rep. Clair Engle of Red Bluff to the U. S. Senate over GOP Gov. Goodwin J. Knight. Democrats gained one congressman for sure, and were leading in three other Republican-held districts. They could control the House delegation by the same majority the Republicans had—17-13.

SINGLED OUT

With his margin rolling impressively toward better than a million votes, Brown was quickly singled out by Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler for a place in the national political sun.

"I do not mean Pat Brown will be nominated (for president) in 1960 or that he will seek the nomination," Butler said in Washington. "I have no idea what he has in mind, although I assume people automatically will start talking about him for the presidency."

Butler said he meant only that Brown would play an important role at the party's next convention. It's taken for granted here that the new governor will control the second largest state delegation.

DEFEAT COSTLY

Brown has disavowed any national ambitions. Early in his campaign for governor, he made a categorical statement that he wouldn't seek the vice presidential bid nor would he serve if elected.

Knowland's defeat removed him from serious consideration in the GOP presidential race. It also left Vice President Nixon in an uneasy position with the loss of his home state to the Democrats.

The count from 19,932 of 26,896 precincts for governor gave: Brown 1,722,500, Knowland 1,075,580.

The count from 19,902 precincts for senator gave: Engle 1,574,172, Knight 1,096,683.

Knight finally conceded the election shortly before 1 p.m. PST with Engle out in front by more than 500,000.

The Democrats won control of the state Legislature for the first time since 1889.

The sweep didn't carry through the entire ticket. Some Republican state officials appeared to have salvaged narrow victories, but results were not conclusive as yet.

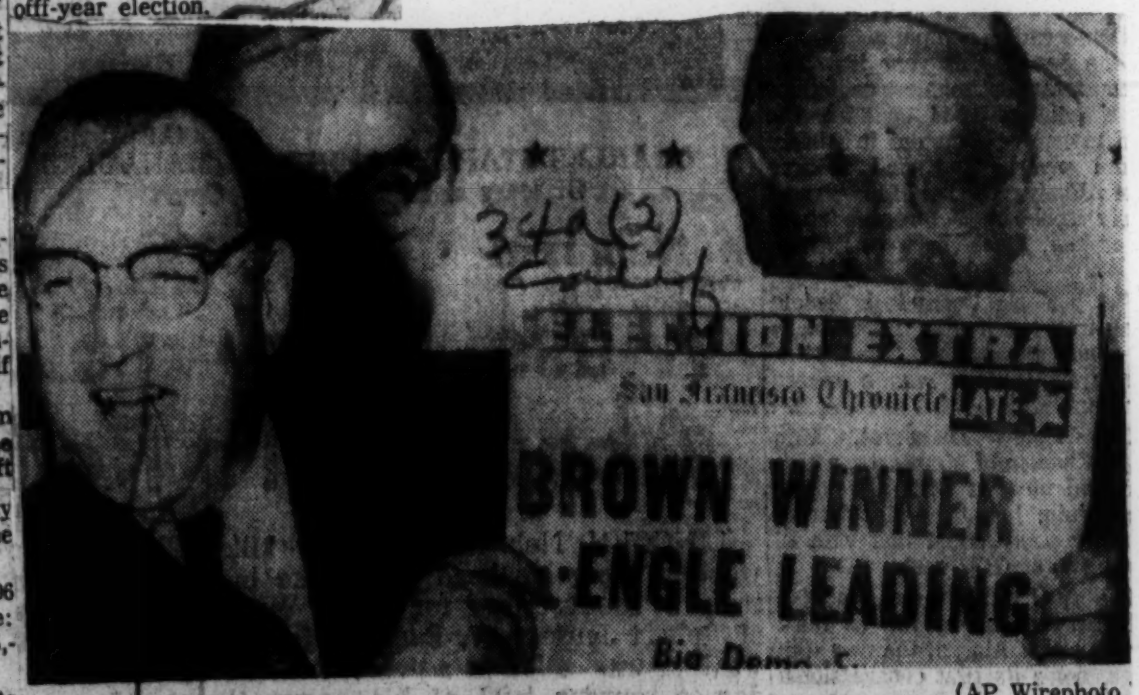
To succeed Brown as attorney general, the voters named Superior Judge Stanley Mosk of Los Angeles, 47-year-old Democratic candidate. First of the Jewish faith ever elected to statewide office in California, Mosk trounced Republican Rep. Patrick J. Hillings of Arcadia by a huge majority.

Rejection of Knowland's attempt to land the governorship was accomplished by decisive defeat of Proposition 18, the "right-to-work" initiative which the blunt, independent-minded senator embraced as his key issue.

Tossed out, too, was a highly-controversial ballot measure to impose property taxes on private and parochial schools. Aimed at predominant Catholic enrollments, the religious issue helped attract a state vote close to the record of 73 per cent of registration for an offf-year election.

(AP Wirephoto.)

KNOWLAND'S FACE REFLECTS DEFEAT
Moments Before Conceding Election



(AP Wirephoto.)

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR-ELECT IS JUBILANT
Democrat Edmund G. Brown Shows Proof In Print

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CALIFORNIA

La Angeles Tribune 34a(2)

PRESIDENTIAL ASSIST — Atty. Crispus A. Wright, candidate for Congress in the 26th district, was one of those who came in for an 'assist' from President Eisenhower, here Monday to do his chores in helping Republican candidates get elected. Eisenhower saw Wright at the Statler hotel, and the candidate said the President advised him to get out and "ring doorbells."

Wright also said that Republican county chairman Robert Finch introduced him to Eisenhower as the "man who will beat Jimmy Roosevelt on Nov. 4." To this, Eisenhower responded, "I want you to know I am all for you, Cris."

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Negro Seeking To Become Mayor Of Ontario, Canada

...entist Is One Of Four ...ndidates For ...ayor's Office

DR. ROY PERRY

...r, Ont., Nov. 29—A short, ...y Negro dentist, who holds an ... skating party for 2,000 ... children, is making a bid ... the city's mayor.

...y Perry, currently a member of the city's governing Board of Control, is a ...ly, well-liked ... who is campaigning on his record as a devoted city official ... the last nine ...

...though close observers of the political scene here see little pros...pect of Dr. Perry's defeating the ...mbent Mayor Michael J. Pat...rick in the ... nonpartisan elec...tion, they expect him to run well ahead of the two other candidates. The last time Dr. Perry went before the city's voters, in 1956, he ran a close second to the top man among nine candidates for the four-member Board of Control. Previous to that he had served seven years as an alderman.

In Windsor, a Canadian city of ...,000, across the Detroit River from Detroit, the candidacy of a Negro for city office is not unusual. Dr. H. D. Taylor, a Negro, has been a member of the Board of Education for twenty-six years. James Watson, the city solicitor, is also a Negro.

Gains Much Publicity

But Dr. Perry's challenge of Mayor Patrick has brought him considerable publicity, more from outside publications than within Windsor itself where the campaign appears to be going along quietly without focus on racial implications.

Actually, Windsor is described by some of those who live there as a polyglot city composed of many nationality groups, with British, French-Canadians and Ukranians predominating. The Negro population is relatively small and is not confined to a segregated geographical area, as in many northern cities.

"The feeling between Negroes and whites here in Windsor is one of the best there is anywhere on the American continent," Dr. Perry said in an interview today.

Dr. Perry, now 42 years old, was a star athlete when he attended Windsor schools. He is a graduate of the dental school at Toronto University and has practiced here for eighteen years. He and his wife live in a big brick house which looks out on the Detroit River with Detroit's skyscrapers in the background.

As a boy he used to deliver newspapers in Windsor and still remembers the many kindnesses done him. That is why, he said, he gives his annual children's skating party, complete with hot dog, hot chocolate and prizes for the winners of skating contests.

"By doing this," he said, "I feel I'm giving back a little of what folks gave to me."

Dr. Perry is campaigning on a platform in which he promises to work for slum redevelopment, for more and diversified industry, full employment and a better Windsor generally.

Mayor Patrick, 40-year-old cement company president, is completing his second term as Windsor's chief executive.

The other two mayoralty candidates are Edgar B. Charron, a plumber, and John Reardon, a painting contractor.

CANADA

Negro Runs for Mayor in Canada

WINDSOR, Ontario, Canada (ANP)—Dr. Roy Perry, socially prominent physician and city controller, last week announced his candidacy for mayor of the city of Windsor, in the 1958 municipal elections.

Dr. Perry, who has served nine years on the City Council, has the honor of being the first Negro member.

MAYOR OF WINDSOR BEATS NEGRO IN VOTE

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 2 (Canadian Press). — Michael Patrick was returned as Mayor of Windsor last night with the highest plurality he has received in his three successful bids for the office.

Mr. Patrick polled 20,531 votes, far ahead of the 5,311 cast for Dr. Roy Perry, who was seeking to become Windsor's first Negro mayor. Two other candidates, John Reardon and Edgar Charron, received 1,748 and 848 votes respectively.

Votes of approval were recorded in two plebiscites, one extending the franchise to all residents 21 years old and over and the other abolishing the present ward system of electing the city council.

Dr. Perry, a 42-year-old dentist, had been on the Board of Control since 1956. Prior to that he was an alderman for seven years.

He said he would work with the city "from the outside" in redevelopment, which he said was badly needed.

Atty Isaac Moore Seeks Re-Election To House

DENVER. — Isaac E. Moore 2555 Glenarm, is seeking reelection to the House of Representatives for his second term on the Democratic ticket.

Representative Moore was admitted to practice law in the Federal and State Courts of Colo. since 1949. A graduate of the University of Colorado Law School; a member of the Colorado and Denver Bar associations; a member of the Young Democrats of

ISAAC E. MOORE

Denver, a former precinct committeeman for six years aid at present Democratic Captain of District 18

During the 41st General Assembly he served on the judiciary, finance and labor and employment committees. He co-sponsored or voted for the following bills.

To raise the weekly benefits for the unemployed, to extend the coverage of the Workmen's Compensation Act, to raise the limit on the amount receivable for death and disability benefits, to rasie the Colorado income dependency exemption from $600 to $750, to raise the salaries of Colorado state workers.

To create a basic minimum of $100 per month payments to old age pensioners; to allow a pensioner to own a home as a residence or own a home not used as a residence or a life insurance policy under the value of $1,000 and still qualify for the old age pension to raise the funeral and burial expenses for the old age pensioner to $200.

To create a F.E.P. commission to create a Public School Foundation act, an act concerning payment of pensions to teachers and retired teachers through the State Teachers' Emeritus Retirement Fund; an act relating to state Institutions of higher learning emeritus retirement pensions, to the creation, financing and distribution of the firemen's pension fund, to create a professional nursing board, to create a practical nursing board.

In the opinion of Representative Moore the most vital issues now facing the people of Colorado at the polls this November will be to defeat the so called right to work bill and for the unanimous support of Governor Stephen L. E. McNichols for reelection and the support of his program.

First Negroes Named In Connecticut Race For Assembly Seats

HARTFORD, Conn. — Three Negroes were nominated for the Connecticut legislature during a 24-hour, history-making period this week.

The Rev. J. Blanton Shields, pastor of the Bethel AME Church in Hartford, became the first Negro ever nominated for a state legislative post when he received the Republican endorsement Monday night.

The second Negro given the G.O.P. nod for the legislature was Mrs. Margaret Ardrey of Plainville, a town about 15 miles southwest of Hartford.

The third nominee in the 24-hour period was Major X. Johnson, a major on the military staff of Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff, who received the Democratic nomination. Johnson is a bank teller.

THREE NEGROES IN CONNECTICUT ASSEMBLY RACE

Hartford, Aug. 29 [Special] —The first election of a Negro to the Connecticut general assembly seems certain in the November election. No Negro had ever before been nominated for the state House of Representatives or the state Senate, but the Republicans have nominated two for the House and the Democrats have named one.

The Democratic nominee, Wilfred X. Johnson of Hartford, appears assured of election. Hartford normally goes Democratic by about 25,000 votes in state elections.

One of the Republican nominees is the Rev. J. Blanton Shields. He was nominated by the Hartford Republican town committee, of which he is a member. The house nomination puts him in a city-wide race. His chances are slim. The other Republican nominee is Mrs. Margaret Ardrey, a housewife, of Plainville, about 15 miles southwest of Hartford.

SEAT AT HARTFORD LIKELY FOR NEGRO

3 Are Nominated for House, First in State History— 2 Have Chance to Win

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 16—The first election of a Negro to the Connecticut General Assembly seems certain in the November election.

No Negro had ever before been nominated for the State House of Representatives of the State Senate, but this week the Republicans nominated two for the House and the Democrats one.

The Democratic nominee, Wilfred X. Johnson of Hartford, apears assured of election. Hartford normally goes Democratic by about 25,000 votes in state elections.

Mr. Johnson, a bank clerk, is a major on the staff of Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff, Democrat.

One of the Republican nominees is the Rev. J. Blanton Shields. He was nominated by the Hartford Republican Town Committee, of which he is a member. He sought the State Senate nomination in the Second District, which comprises Hartford's North End, and area having a heavy Negro population. The House nomination puts him in a city-wide race. His chances are slim.

The other Republican nominee is Mrs. Margaret Ardrey, a housewife, of Plainville, about fifteen miles southwest of Hartford. She has been active in the National Association for the advancement of Colored People. She won on the second ballot in a contest with three other candidates for the nomination.

Plainville is regarded as a "swing" town that could go Republican or Democratic. The seat has been held for the last thre terms by a Republican, Mrs. Gertrude Koskoff.

Floridians Hand Win To Holland

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Demo Vote Soundly Rejects Pepper Bid

For Seat In Senate

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sen. Spessard Holland turned back the challenge of Claude Pepper in his race for a third-term Democratic senatorial nomination Tuesday in the Florida primary.

The more conservative Holland, who championed states' rights and took a tough stand against integration, had a lead of 65,000 votes over the former New Dealer, in 1,641 of 1,880 precincts.

Pepper, a practicing attorney since his defeat in 1950, was seeking a comeback by attacking what he called Holland's conservative voting record.

Democratic nomination is equivalent to election in strongly Democratic Florida. He will face Republican Leland Hyzer, Miami attorney, in November.

The Florida primary was one of 10 in as many states to practically wind up the picking of candidates for the November elections.

Briefly, here's what other states were doing:

VERMONT—Rep. Winston L. Prouty, a veteran of four terms in the House, won the Republican nomination in his bid for the seat of U. S. Sen. Ralph E. Flanders.

Prouty won the nomination over former Vermont Gov. Lee E. Emerson.

MINNESOTA—Rep. Coya Knutson (D) trailed Marvin A. Evensor in the first precinct to report on her bid for a third-term nomination.

MASSACHUSETTS—Former House Speaker Charles Gibbons won the Republican nomination for governor. He was the choice of the state committee to replace Atty. Gen. George Fingold, party endorsee who died nine days ago.

WISCONSIN — Sen. William Proxmire (D) virtually assured renomination over two less known opponents. But his vote in early returns, plus that of his opponents, was less than that of Roland E. Steinle, the GOP candidate who had no primary opponent.

34a(2) 1958

Five States To Hold Primaries This Week: Sen. Gore's Race In Spotlight

WASHINGTON (AP) — Five more U.S. senators come up for renomination in primaries next week.

Only one, Democrat Albert Gore of Tennessee, is facing tough opposition. Segregation is one of the chief issues in the contest.

Tennessee's primary doesn't come up until Thursday. Candidates for governor and nine U.S. House seats also will be named in that state.

On Tuesday, Michigan, Missouri, West Virginia and Kansas will choose candidates for four more Senate seats, 41 U.S. House memberships and two governorships.

Of the four senators seeking renomination Tuesday, only Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, a potential candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1960, has primary opposition. But the two challengers of his second-term bid are political unknowns and he is rated an almost sure winner.

WILLIAMS FAVORED

Three Republican senators, Charles E. Potter of Michigan, and Chapman Revercomb and John D. Hoblitzell Jr., both of West Virginia, are unchallenged for renomination. Hoblitzell is now serving by appointment.

Another Democratic presidential prospect in 1960, Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, has opposition to nomination for a sixth term, but he is expected by his supporters to win rather handily.

Leap-frogging the Tuesday primaries for the moment, here's the way the Tennessee primary shapes up:

Fifty-year-old Sen. Gore is facing the most crucial fight of his political career in the bid of Prentice Cooper, 62-year-old former governor and onetime ambassador to Peru.

Cooper claims Gore deserted the South on the segregation question and challenges Gore's vote on reciprocal trade. He has traveled about the state in an air-conditioned bus pointing to the absence of Gore's name on the Southern Manifesto deploring the U.S. Supreme Court's school integration decision, and to Gore's vote on the compromise civil rights bill.

"Every thinking colored man is against it (racial integration), and every thinking white man is against it," Cooper argues. "My opponent's record says he's for it. My first official act will be to sign the Southern Manifesto."

Gore has replied that he joined with senators from Deep South states to remove the most objectionable features from the rights bill.

In answering Cooper's charges that he is promoting global giveaway and trying to buy friends for the United States abroad, Gore says: "My opponent says I'm a turncoat because I voted for the reciprocal trade bill. The Senate must be full of turncoats, because the vote was 72-16."

ELLINGTON LIKED

Two of the four candidates actively fighting to succeed Gov. Frank G. Clement, Democrat ineligible for another term, say they are strict segregationists. One is Buford Ellington, backed by Clement, and looks like the man to beat.

Here's the picture in brief in the four states voting Tuesday.

MISSOURI

Nominates for one Senate and 11 House seats. Sen. Symington, former Air Force secretary, has only nominal opposition from Lamar W. Dye of Kansas City, who switched from Republican to Democrat to file, and Lawrence L. Hastings of Aurora, a retired Veterans Administration employe.

Four are running for the Republican senatorial nomination. The two leaders are Miss Hazel Palmer, Sedalia lawyer and retiring president of the National Assn. of Business and Professional Women, and Homer S. Cotton, St. Louis businessman.

In the congressional district contests, former President Truman is backing Rep. Richard Bolling, Kansas City Democrat who is favored to win over James Daleo. In Truman's own 4th District the former chief executive has endorsed former Mayor Robert P. Weatherford of Independence, who is offering a stiff challenge to Democratic Rep. George H. Christopher of Butler.

Another Democratic incumbent, Rep. Morgan M. Moulder, is in a close race with Robert C. Smith, a lawyer, in the 11th Dist.

MICHIGAN

Nominees for Senate, governor and 18 house seats.

POTTER UNOPPOSED

It is strictly a Democratic show for top offices. Republican Sen. Potter is unopposed for renomination, and Prof. Paul D. Bagwell, 44, on leave from Michigan State University's faculty, has a clear field for the GOP gubernatorial nomination.

On the Democratic side, a rebel element is challenging the organization slate of Gov. Williams for renomination aand Lt. Gov. Philip A. Hart, bidding for the right to oppose Sen. Potter Nov. 4.

Williams and Hart are odds-on favorites to win. Williams' opponent is William L. Johnson, Ironwood broadcaster. Hart is challenged by Homer Martin, a former president of the United Auto Workers.

In the House races, sharpest fights are expected in Wayne County (Detroit) districts where all six congressional seats are held by Democrats.

GENERAL

ELECTION ROUNDUP IN BRIEF

Patterson Landslide Shows How Alabama Stands On Segregation

34a(2) General

BIRMINGHAM (UPI) — Elect John Patterson today had one of the greatest landslide victories in state history today as an apparent expression of Alabama's stand on the civil rights issue.

The Democratic attorney general who defeated two other candidates by a margin of almost 10 to 1, will succeed Gov. James E. Folsom in January as the 49th chief executive of Alabama.

Patterson, 41, in winning the election Tuesday against Republican William L. Longshore of Birmingham and independent Marvin Jackson of Montgomery, became the youngest governor of the state to emerge victorious in a contested race.

The outcome was never in doubt with early returns giving Patterson as much as a 12 to 1 edge before Longshore began to pick up some ground.

United Press International returns with 1,880 of 2,926 boxes reporting gave Patterson 161,418 votes, Longshore 20,485 and Jackson 1240.

Nixon Concedes GOP Outworked

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon believes the moral of the election is that politics is a year-round job.

"Republicans worked for two months," he said in a statement early today. "Our opponents worked for two years. The result was inevitable.

"We shall not make this mistake again. We shall begin working tomorrow for the victory which will be ours in Nov. 1960."

Nixon privately felt in advance that the GOP was in for defeat.

But he was known to be cheered by the party's successes in New York, Pennsylvania, Arizona and Rhode Island, despite the fact that the New York victory brought Nelson A. Rockfeller into the spotlight as a possible rival for the 1960 presidential nomination.

Nixon also returned from his chilly weekend of campaigning in Alaska feeling that the Republicans have a good chance of capturing one of the two new Alaskan Senate seats to be filled in the Nov. 25 election.

New York Makes Bingo Respectable

NEW YORK (UPI)—New York City voters approved legalized bingo for charity Tuesday by a vote of more than two to one.

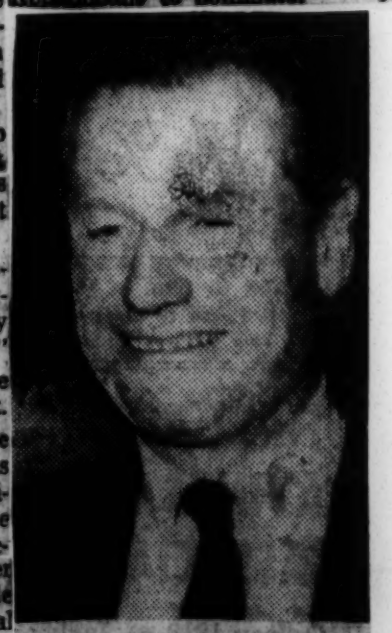
The game has been played here for years with little legal interference.

After Jan. 1 it will be played under the supervision of the City Department of Licenses under rules of the State Lottery Control Commission. The rules specify how many games may be played, the maximum prizes allowable and restrict the game to charity.

Harriman Was Right

ALBANY, N.Y. (UPI) — Gov. Averell Harriman was right.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the legislative correspondents last winter, Harriman suggested: "Nelson (Rockefeller) would make a good candidate for the Republicans to nominate."



NELSON ROCKEFELLER
Political Speculation

Dawson, Powell, Diggs And Nix Returned To Conaressional Posts

Dr. T. R. M. Howard Loses To Veteran Illinois Solon

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — The Democratic sweep across the nation in Tuesday's elections returned four colored Representatives to Washington, but colored Republicans were unable to unseat any of the incumbents in Conaressional races.

Early returns showed that Representatives William L. Dawson, Ill.; Adam Clayton Powell, New York; Charles C. Diggs, Mich., and Robert N. G. Nix were reelected to their seats.

Dawson defeated Dr. Theodore R. M. Howard, former Mound Bayou physician who moved to Chicago after an outbreak of violence in Mississippi a few years ago.

Powell ran way from his opponent, Councilman Earl Brown, in Harlem's 16th District. Powell's vote was 55,335 to 5,619 for Brown.

Brown, a Democrat, was nominated on the Liberal party ticket. Originally Brown was the organization candidate against Powell for the Democratic party nomination. Powell won both the Democratic and Republican nominations, and Brown won the Liberal party designation.

PROTEST VOTE EXPECTED

Since the primary on Aug. 12 Brown has not campaigned. Nevertheless, it was thought that he would receive a large protest vote from Republicans in his district who resented his joining with the forces of Carmine G. De Sapio, the Tammany Hall leader, who tried to rid the Democratic party of Powell, and endorsing the New York State Democratic ticket.

Nix defeated Cecil Moore, Republican, in the Fourth Pennsylvania District for the full term beginning next January. Earlier in the year Nix defeated Moore for the unexpired term of Earl Chudoff, who was appointed to a Philadelphia judgeship and resigned his seat in Congress.

SOLON LEAVES CAMPAIGN

Diggs defeated Charles P. White in the 13th Michigan District. So sure was he of reelection that he left Michigan in the midst of the campaign and went to California to campaign for Representative James Roosevelt, who defeated Crispus Wright, Republican, in the 26th California District.

In other Congressional races, Josiah C. Thomas, Republican, failed to unseat Representative Leonor K. Sullivan, Democratic incumbent, in the Third Missouri District; Austin W. Curtis, Jr., Republican, failed to unseat Representative John J. Dingle, Democratic incumbent, in the 15th Michigan District, and Ermer L. Watson, Republican, failed to unseat Representative Charles A. Vanik, Democratic incumbent in the 21st Ohio District.

TWO HOT RACES

Tennessee Vote Today Hinges On Segregation

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tennessee Democrats hold a pri mary Thursday featuring both contested races that may indicat how the border state feels abou the segregation question.

Meanwhile, returns from pri maries Tuesday in Michigan, Mis souri, Kansas and West Virginia revealed no big surprises. Princi pal races came out as expected a few House contests were close and official canvasses may be re quired to decide a couple.

In Tennessee, the 29th state to hold a primary this year, Demo cratic Sen. Albert Gore is in the fight of his life seeking a second term nomination.

His opponent, former Gov. Pren tice Cooper, has accused Gore of favoring "creeping integration." He also says Gore deserted the South by voting for the compro mise civil rights bill, and by re fusing to sign the Southern Mani festo denouncing the Supreme Court's school desegregation rul ings.

Gore has replied he favors segregation and helped senators from the Deep South states remove the most objectionable features of the 1957 civil rights bill.

Two of the four candidates for governor, State Agriculture Com missioner Buford Ellington and Circuit Judge Andrew T. Taylor, are avowed segregationists. They promise to close public schools, if necessary, to prevent integration.

Mayor Edmund Orgill of Mem phis, another candidate, has stat ed he prefers segregated schools, but that court orders must be obeyed.

State Sen. Clifford Allen, fourth man in the race, says Ellington and Taylor are not facing reality when they talk of closing schools.

Here in brief are the results of the Tuesday primaries:

MICHIGAN — Gov. G. Mennen Williams easily won Democratic renomination to a sixth term. His Republican opponent in November will be Paul D. Bagwell, a Michigan State University professor on leave, who had no primary opponent.

Lt. Gov. Philip A. Hart won the Democratic senatorial nomination and will try to unseat Republican Sen. Charles E. Potter, who was unopposed for renomination.

In closely watched U.S. House races, Democratic Reps. John Lesinki Jr. and Thaddeus M. Machrowicz won renominations.

MISSOURI — Sen. Stuart Symington easily won Democratic renomination to a second term. His November opponent will be Miss Hazel Palmer, a Sedalia attorney who is the retiring president of the National Assn. of Business and Professional Women.

All incumbent congressmen appeared to have won renomination, but Democratic Rep. George H. Christopher had such a slim margin that a Friday count of absentee ballots could upset him.

WEST VIRGINIA—Former Rep. Jennings Randolph and Rep. Robert C. Byrd were nominated by the Democrats for two and six-year senatorial terms, respectively. Incumbent Sens. John D. Hoblitzell Jr. and Chapman Revercomb had no opposition in the Republican primary.

KANSAS—Clyde Reed Jr., newspaper publisher, won Republican nomination for governor over former Gov. Fred Hall. Reed will run against Democratic Gov. George Docking, unopposed for renomination, in November.

Republican Rep. Wint Smith won a close race, on the basis of unofficial returns, with Keith Sebelius, Norton attorney, for renomination to a seventh term.

Four Negro Congressmen Returned To House Seats

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Democratic sweep across the nation in Tuesday's elections returned four colored representatives to Washington, while Republicans were unable to unseat any of the incumbents in Congressional races.

Representatives William L. Dawson, Illinois; Adam Clayton Powell, New York; Charles C. Diggs, Michigan, and Robert N. C. Nix all were reelected to their seats.

Dawson defeated Dr. Theodore R. M. Howard, former Mound Bayou physician who moved to Chicago after an outbreak of violence in Mississippi a few years ago.

Powell ran away from his opponent, Councilman Earl Brown, in Harlem's 16th District. Powell's vote was 55,335 to 5,619 for Brown.

Brown, a Democrat, was nominated on the Liberal party ticket. Originally Brown was the organization candidate against Powell for the Democratic party nomination. Powell won both the Democratic and Republican nominations, and Brown won the Liberal party designation.

Expected Larger Vote

Since the primary on August 12, Brown has not campaigned. Nevertheless, it was thought that he would receive a large protest vote from Republicans in his district who resented his joining with the forces of Carmine G. De Sapio, the Tammany Hall leader, who tried to rid the Democratic party of Powell, and endorsing the New York State Democratic ticket.

Nix defeated Cecil Moore, Republican, in the fourth Pennsylvania district for the full term beginning next January. Earlier in the year, Nix defeated Moore for the unexpired term of Earl Chudoff, who was appointed to a Philadelphia judgeship and resigned his seat in Congress.

Diggs defeated Charles P. White in the 13th Michigan district. So sure was he of reelection that he left Michigan in the midst of the campaign and went to California to campaign for Representative James Roosevelt, who defeated Crispus Wright, Republican, in the 26th California district.

In other Congressional races, Josiah C. Thomas, Republican, failed to unseat Representative Leonor K. Sullivan, Democratic incumbent, in the third Missouri district in St. Louis; Austin W. Curtis Jr., Republican, failed to unseat Representative John J. Dingle, Democratic incumbent, in the 15th Michigan district, and Ermer L. Watson, Republican, failed to unseat Representative Charles A. Vanik, Democratic incumbent, in the 21st Ohio district.

Brooks Hays Loses

Dr. Dale Alford, a rank segregationist, scored an upset in defeating Representative Brooks Hays, a moderate on race relations, in the Fifth Arkansas district. With 241 out of 250 precincts counted, Alford had 30,651 votes to 29,327 for Hays.

Hays, who sought to mediate differences between Governor Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas and President Eisenhower in September, 1957, before federal troops were sent to Little Rock to enforce federal court orders for desegregation of Central high school there, conceded the election to Alford.

Hays won the Democratic primary, which ordinarily is equivalent to election in Arkansas, but Alford became a write-in candidate on a rigid segregation platform. He is the one member of the Little Rock Board of Education who was opposed to any desegregation.

Hays was the sponsor of a civil rights bill which he thought would be acceptable to the South.

U.S. agents keep vigil over election

WASHINGTON

Attorney General William P. Rogers announced Tuesday that all U.S. Attorneys were instructed to act promptly on all reports of violations of Federal elecion laws on election day, Nov. 4.

U.S. Attorneys were instructed to keep their offices open while the polls were open.

The Civil Rights Division in Washington, having jurisdiction of enforcement of Federal election laws, was staffed election day and during the night until the last polls in the country closed.

MR. ROGERS pointed out that the primary responsibility for the conduct of elections rested with the states and that the Federal Government had no authority to supervise generally the conduct of elections.

"Where violations of Federal statutes occur," he said, however, "the Department of Justice was to promptly and vigorously take prosecutive action," adding:

"Any fraud or corruption destroying the free nature of the ballot will be cheered by the leaders of the enslaved peoples as a failure of our free system. This must not happen.

* * *

"EVERY U.S. Attorney has been directed to be particularly watchful and prepared to act upon reports concerning the intimidation or prevention of voters from casting ballots as their free will dictates.

"In addition, reports dealing with false or fictitious ballots or other means used to prevent a ballot from being counted as cast, will receive full attention.

"No responsible complaint of discrimination, ballot-box tampering or other possible federal violations will be disregarded," he concluded.

Unit Reports On Southern Negro Voters

Says Number Is Constant Since 1956

ATLANTA (AP)—The number of Southern Negro voters has remained constant since 1956 but the trend is upward and the long-range prospect is for Negro registration comparable with whites, the Southern Regional Council reports.

There are an estimated 1,266,488 Negroes on voting rolls—25 per cent of the eligibles—in 11 Southern states, compared with 1,238,000 two years ago, the council said in a survey.

COUNCIL'S OPINION

The new total, which indicates that Negro voters held their own and even showed a slight increase, is an achievement in view of racial controversy and disinterest in an off-year election, the council said.

It noted a drop in the number of eligible voters in the country as a whole.

"The intervening two years since the earlier SRC survey was made have brought increased racial tensions in the South, passage of the first federal civil rights legislation since Reconstruction, a long list of federal court decisions to speed the Negro toward full legal equality and new state laws to delay change in racial patterns," it said.

Figures from Florida, Georgia and South Carolina show a decline in both Negro and white registration. Both registered gains in North Carolina and Virginia.

In Louisiana, the white registration increased while Negro registration fell from 161,410 to 130,000 "due in large measure to wide-

spread purges in several parishes."

POLITICAL CONSCIOUNESS

In certain areas, the report continues, it undoubtedly has become more difficult for Negroes to register, but in many parts of the South, lack of political consciousness remains the greatest barrier.

The Negro registration by states and the Negro percentage of the total registration:

Alabama, 60,000, 6.9 per cent; Arkansas, 64,023, 11.4; Florida, 144,810, 9.1; Georgia 158,051, 12.4; Louisiana 130,000, 13.7; Mississippi, 35,000, 6.8; North Carolina, 150,000, 7.5; South Carolina, 57,-978, 10.8; Tennessee, 185,000, 13.2; Texas 150,000, 6.8; and Virginia, 131.626. 14.1.

4 Congressmen, 26 Legislators Elected

BY BAKER E. MORTEN

Surging Democratic victors throughout the nation at the polls last Tuesday returned four colored congressmen to office and sent no less than 26 colored candidates into various state legislatures.

Four colored Republican candidates for the 86th Congress went down in defeat before the national Democratic onslaught. They were Cris Wright of California, Ermer Watson of Ohio, Josiah C. Thomas of Missouri and Dr. Austin Curtis of Michigan.

Returning to the new Congress next January as a result of overwhelming vote margins will be Reps. Adam C. Powell (D., N.Y.), William L. Dawson (D., Ill.), Charles C. Diggs (D., Mich.) and Robert N. C. Nix Sr. (D., Pa.).

Two colored state legislative candidates from New York, 10 from Illinois, one from California, three from Pennsylvania, four from Missouri, one from Kansas and two from Indiana, will go to legislatures of their respective states.

Philadelphia and Detroit elected additional colored candidates to legislative posts, but election return counts were not available at presstime.

In Baltimore, Maryland State Senator Harry A. Cole was defeated by J. Alvin Jones in what has been described as a political upset.

* * *

RUNNING UNDER the nomination of both the Republicans and Democrats, Harlem's Rep. Adam Powell racked up 30,917 Democratic votes and 1,418 Republican ballots to swamp his opponent, City Councilman Earl Brown, who ran on a liberal ticket.

The victory introduces Powell to his eighth term in the Congress and keeps him in line via seniority for the chairmanship of the House Labor and Education Committee.

Councilman Brown garnered only 5,619 votes unofficially in his bid for New York City's 16th Congressional District. Democratic Assemblywoman Bessie Buchanan recaptured her seat in the state legislature along with William Watson, also a Democrat.

Rep. William L. Dawson, Chicago's strong man, defeated his Republican opponent, Dr. T. R. M. Howard, by an unofficial count of 23,816 votes with 291 of 300 precincts reported.

Dawson, dean of colored congressmen, obtained 37,057 votes against 13,241 for Howard.

As the Chicago political giant went into his ninth term in office, [illegible] colored solons, inne of whom were running for reelection to the Illinois State Legislature.

Mrs. Floy Clement, a Democrat, became the newest legislator to the Illinois Assembly as she swept into office by a comfortable vote margin. Other legislators reelected were:

Republicans William Robinson, J. Horace Gardner and Edward Graham and Democrats Cornell Davis, James Y. Carter, Cecil A. Partee, Kenneth E. Wilson and Charles F. Armstrong.

ILLINOIS State Senator Fred Smith, a Democrat, was returned to his post also.

One of the most significant events in the Illinois political scene was the election of Richard A. Harewood as a trustee of the University of Illinois.

His election to the post marked the first time in the state's history that a colored candidate has successfully run for a state wide office.

Former State Senator and Dawson [illegible] C. C. Wilbish, a Chicago Democrat, unseated Dr. J. B. Martin, president of the Negro American Baseball League, for a Sanitary District Trustee post.

* * *

IN DETROIT, with all precincts unofficially tabulated, Democratic Rep. Charles C. Diggs polled 37,233 votes to retain his 13th Congressional District seat.

His opponent, Charles T. White, a Republican, mustered 21,107 votes. Diggs returns to Congress for his third term.

Dr. Austin Curtis, a Republican, was unsuccessful in his fight for a 5th District legislative seat against John R. Dingell. He obtained 21,277 votes. Dingell pulled 78,761.

For the Detroit Municipal Court, L. Davenport beat out his white opponent, Stephen Resh, by a resounding margin.

Mr. Davenport registered 230,850 against 59,147 by Resh.

* * *

IN THE fight for Philadelphia's Fourth Congressional District, Rep. Robert N. C. Nix Sr. outpolled Powell, Dawson and Diggs in winning his first full elective term to the Congress.

Congressman Nix, elected last May to the seat due to a vacancy, came up with 62,574 votes in defeating Cecil B. Moore, an attorney. Mr. Moore garnered 23,491 tallys unofficially, with all precincts reported.

Mrs. Susie Moore, Herb Arlene and Granville Jones, all Democrats, won legislative seats in Pennsylvania.

* * *

ON THE West Coast with 300 of 900 precincts reported, incumbent Democratic Congressman James Roosevelt defeated his Republican opponent, Cris Wright.

Mr. Wright was bidding for the 26th Congressional District seat. He received 12,419 votes against the son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt who captured 27,712.

There are no blemishes on the civil rights voting record of Congressman Roosevelt. Mr. Wright would have been California's first colored congressman.

Herman Smith, a lawyer and a Republican candidate for Los Angeles' 55th Assembly District was defeated by his white opponent, Vernon Kilpatrick.

Mr. Smith netted only 501 votes in losing to Kilpatrick who recruited 1,530 ballots.

Democrat Augustus Hawkins won the nomination to the California State Legislature.

* * *

A FOCAL POINT in the California elections is that 80 per cent of the colored vote went to Attorney General Edmund G. (Pat) Brown in his successful gubernatorial bid.

Approximately sixty - three per cent of the colored vote, too, helped knock Republican Senator Knowland out of office.

In St. Louis, 74-year-old Josiah C. Thomas lost by about 16,000 votes in his attempt to capture the Third District Congressional seat of that city.

His opponent, Mrs. Leonor K. Sullivan, the Democratic incumbent, retained her seat in a landslide victory — 126,000 to 10,000.

* * *

MRS. SULLIVAN thus goes to Congress for her fourth term. She has been a vigorous fighter for civil rights. Mr. Thomas, a former state representative, sponsored a bill to kill segregation in Missouri schools in 1947, but the measure died in a committee.

Three colored Democrats, however, were re - elected to Missouri Home of Representatives. They are James T. Troupe, Leroy Tyus and Henry W. Wheeler.

Missouri has never had a colored state senator.

* * *

ERMER WATSON, Republican candidate for Cleveland's 21st Congressional District, with 250 precincts reported Wednesday, had 8,182 votes.

The Democratic invumbent, Charles Vanik had 40,261 votes. Vanik's civil rights voting record is highly commendable.

All of the colored candidates in Cleveland were unsuccessful in their bids for seats in the Ohio State House of Representatives.

Mrs. A. Bruce McClure, of Cincinnati, William Vaughn of Youngstoun, Republicans; Chaney Alekander, Leonard Sharp, Chester K. Gillespie, Mrs. Martha Dixon, Cleveland Jackson and Armond Robinson, Democrats, all were defeated.

* * *

A SIGNIFICANT aspect of the New York colored vote came as Harlemites gave Rep. Kenneth Keating a slight voting edge over his running mate Governor - elect Rockefeller. State Senator Harry Cole was defeated in the Fourth Legislative District by Democrat J. Alvin Jones. Jones received 14,539 votes, and Senator Cole 12,529.

A COALITION ticket, headed by Senator Cole, collapsed. Only two of its six candidates won. Mrs. Verda F. Welcome and Mrs. Irma G. Dixon, both Democrats, captured seats in the House of Delegates.

In Kansas City, Kansas, Parnell Meeks, a Democrat, won a third term as a Wyandot County commissioner, beating Republican William Towers by 3,705 votes.

Mr. Meeks collected 6,833 ballots. Mr. Towers received 3,128 votes. Wyandot County is governed by three commissioners, one of whom is colored.

Democratic candidate for the Kansa State Legisltaure, James P. Davis, won over Republican John Royston by a 5,934 to 3,141 vote count.

In Kansas City, Mo., Democratic incumbent James M. Neal was reelected to the Missouri State Legislature beating out Mortimer Gearin, his Republican foe.

Democratic State Rep. James Hunter, dean of the Indiana House of Representatives with 20 years service, was reelected to the seat for the 10th time in his state.

Rep. Hunter is now a candidate for Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives.

Also from Indiana, Democrat Jessie Dickenson became the first of his race elected to the State Senate. Senator - elect Dickenson served in the House for 10 years.

Mercer Mance, attorney, and son of the late Rev. R.W. Mance Sr. of Columbia, S.C., was elected judge of the Superior Court in Indiana Tuesday.

Judge Mance ran on a Democratic ticket. The Superior Court is comprised of six jurists.

Republican State Sen. Robert L. Brokenburr failed in his bid for reelection.

Election results In a nutshell

CONGRESS

Winners	Total Vote
William L. Dawson, (Ill.)	37,057
(T. R. M. Howard), (Ill.)	13,241
Adam C. Powell, (N.Y.)	55,335
(Earl Brown), (N.Y.)	5,619
Charles C. Diggs, (Mich.)	57,233
(Charles T. White), (Mich.)	21,107
John R. Dingell, (Mich.)	78,761
(Dr. Austin Curtis), (Mich.)	21,277
Robert N. C. Nix, (Pa.)	62,574
(Cecil B. Moore), (Pa.)	23,491
James Roosevelt, (Calif.)	27,712
(Chris Wright), (Calif.)	12,419
Mrs. L. K. Sullivan (Mo.)	126,000
(Josiah C. Thomas,) (Mo.)	10,000
Charles Vanik, (Ohio)	40,261
(Ermer Watson), (Ohio)	8,182

STATE LEGISLATURES

Candidates Elected *	State
Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, (D)	N.Y.
William Watson, (D)	N.Y.
William Robinson, (R)	Ill.
J. Horace Gardner, (R)	Ill.
Edward Graham, (R)	Ill.
Corneal Davis, (D)	Ill.
James Y. Carter, (D)	Ill.
Cecil A. Partee, (D)	Ill.
Kenneth E. Wilson, (D)	Ill.
Charles F. Armstrong, (D)	Ill.
Mrs. Floy Clement, (D)	Ill.
Fred Smith, (D)	Ill.
Mrs. Susie B. Smith,(D)	Pa.
Herb Arlene, (D)	Pa.
Granville Jones, (D)	Pa.
Augustus Hawkins, (D)	Calif.
James T. Troupe, (D)	Mo.
Leroy Tyus, (D)	Mo.
Henry W. Wheeler, (D)	Mo.
James M. Neal, (D)	Mo.
J. Alvin Jones, (D)	Md.
Mrs. Verda F. Welcome, (D)	Md.
Mrs. Irma G. Dixon, (D)	Md.
James P. Davis, (D)	Kansas

*Names of other candidates not reported at presstime.

Rep. WILLIAM L. DAWSON

Rep. ROBERT N. C. NIX

Rep. ADAM C. POWELL

Rep. CHARLES C. DIGGS

FIRST IN HISTORY—Mrs. Verda Welcome, first colored woman in history to win a seat in the Maryland Legislature on her own, is congratulated by her 67-year-old father, James N. Freeman. Mr. Freeman came from his home in Rutherfordton, N.C., and surprised his daughter while she was visiting a polling place on election day, marking the first time they had met in eight years. An independent Democrat, Mrs. Welcome defeated the Pollack machine candidates in the primary and led them in the general election on Tuesday when she ran on the Coalition ticket in Baltimore's 4th District.

Political Notebook

Bodenhamer Called 'Ineffective' In States Rights Council Post

A former president of the Georgia States Rights Council has termed gubernatorial candidate William T. Bodenhamer "frightfully ineffective" during the period that Bodenhamer served as executive secretary of that organization.

William M. Bates

This has been disclosed in an exchange of letters between the former president, R. Carter Pittman, and the council's new executive director, W. A. Lufburrow.

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

Pittman is a well-known Dalton attorney with a segregation record so strong that not even Bill Bodenhamer would dare challenge it. He was president of the pro-segregation States Rights Council during much of the period that Bodenhamer was its $10,000-a-year executive director.

The Pittman - Lufburrow letters were written in early May after Bodenhamer quit to run for governor. Copies of the correspondence were sent to members of the council's board of directors and were made available to this reporter by one of the directors after Bodenhamer brought his connection with the council into the governor's race as part of his cmapaign to picture Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver as "weak" on segregation.

In his campaign speeches, Bodenhamer charges that Vandiver declined to join the council's speakers' bureau; he also says that he (Bodenhamer) worked "day and night" in the cause of maintaining segregation as the council's director.

Bodenhamer's supporters also cite his council job as proof of his strength on segregation when they are asked to explain Bodenhamer's vote, as a member of the General Assembly, against the private school amendment in 1953.

The Pittman-Lufburrow letters put a far different light on Bodenhamer's activities as executive director of the council, a private organization dedicated to maintaining segregation through legal means.

On May 9, Lufburrow, upon assuming his job as Bodenhamer's successor, wrote Pittman that the council at no time has had as many as 10,000 paid up members.

"The records in this office," Lufburrow wrote, "make it obvious that we have neglected our basic need from the inception of the council: that of organizing a strong home-defense in the one and only way, by a large and active membership throughout the state."

On the following day, May 10, Pittman replied to Lufburrow, agreeing that the council had been a "dismal failure" and putting much of the blame on Bodenhamer. Bodenhamer was named director on Nov. 5, 1955.

"A few weeks after Bill Bodenhamer, about whom I knew nothing, was selected as executive director of the States' Rights Council, I came to the conclusion that the council would never get off the ground," Pittman said. "Bill was too busy running off in all directions. When I learned that he installed a dictaphone in his car at the expense of the council, I nearly had a heart attack. He promised to repay the council for that, but that was a straw.

"Month after month our committee met and made plans and directed the executive director to pursue those plans," Pittman said. "He indicated that everything would be done as planned. Nothing was ever done, but I was a nonpolitical man in a sensitive situation and did not feel authorized to take over myself, if I had time.

"Our director was a member of the Legislature, a minister and a member of the State School Board. In my opinion he did not average more than 12 hours a week in our Atlanta office and when he spent that time in our office, he was doing nothing toward serving our membership."

Pittman said that for months before he stepped down as president last fall he had "been telling members of our committee that we could never accomplish anything so long as Bill was our director." He said he "talked good to Bill and I talked rough to him" but "nothing did any good." At the last meeting attended by Bodenhamer, Pittman said he told the committee that the council needed "somebody that could be fired for not doing what the board directed."

"That seemed to 'take,'" Pittman wrote. "This is said against a background of the highest personal regard for Bill. He was frightfully ineffective and intended no harm."

The letter continues:

"Now that you are in charge of the office, it is my opinion that the balance of the publicity money which is on deposit at the Peachtree Federal Savings and Loan Assn. there in Atlanta should be made available for use by the office. I felt that if it were not taken from out of the control by Bill, it would likely be used to pay salaries and nothing more."

Pittman concluded his letter by declaring: "We are exactly where we were in the spring of 1955 (when the council was organized) and must start from there."

Political Notebook

Bodenhamer Forces Stepping Up Attacks

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

With the gubernatorial election just one week away, the Bodenhamer forces have stepped up their efforts to defame Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

Bodenhamer's campaign, in fact, has set some new lows in political morality, even for a state that is well known for its rough-and-tumble politics.

William Bates

And with the aid and advice of his chief campaign strategist, State Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams Sr., Mr. Bodenhamer probably will be inspired to go even further in the closing week of the campaign.

During the next seven days the Bodenhamer forces can be expected to resort to almost any tactic of desperation to try to stem the overwhelming Vandiver tide. Most observers believe nothing short of a political miracle will prevent the election of Vandiver as Georgia's next governor.

At least two new Bodenhamer smear tactics have been reported in the past few days. Both are typical of the moral level of his campaign.

In widely scattered parts of the state, carefully prepared stickers bearing the words "NAACP-ENDORSED" in big red letters have been attached to Vandiver's campaign posters along the highways. This activity has been too widespread and too professional to be the work of a few local Bodenhamer partisans; it is a concerted plan directed by someone at the top.

The other last-minute smear tactic reported is the appearance in some rural towns of cars driven by Negroes with Vandiver stickers plastered all about them.

There likely will be other such gimmicks before the voters go to the polls next Wednesday.

IN HIS BEHALF

It is possible, and it is certainly to be hoped, that Bodenhamer, a Baptist minister, has had nothing to do with these latest smear activities. But they have been done in his behalf. And they are in keeping with the type of campaign he has waged from the beginning.

This is not surprising for a campaign that has been directed by a man such as Williams. It is surprising that a minister of the Gospel would let himself become the front-man for such acts as halftruths, lies, untruths, distortions, character assassination, concocted "evidence" and similar tactics that have been the hallmarks of his campaign.

The financial aspects of Bodenhamer's campaign have also been surprising. He began his campaign on a "poor mouth" theme, asking for small contributions and the "widow's mite." No one knows just how much money he has collected in small donations; but anyone with an elemental knowledge of campaign finance knows it could not have been anywhere near the many thousands of dollars that Bodenhamer has spent on television and radio time alone.

NEVER DENIED

Vandiver supporters have charged from the beginning that Bodenhamer's financing has been handled largely through and by Williams. This has never been denied by Bodenhamer. He has, in fact, not once mentioned Williams in his public statements and speeches even though the revenue commissioner has backed him openly from the start.

That brings up one of the few real mysteries of the entire campaign: Just what is Williams' burning interest in Bodenhamer's candidacy against Vandiver?

In his campaign speeches, Bodenhamer invariably repeats this passage from the New Testament: "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

One cannot help but wonder if Bodenhamer ever thinks of another Biblical doctrine that governs all men . . . politicians included:

"Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Let Left Wing Go, Vandiver Urges

By WILLIAM M. BATES

Gov.-nominate Vandiver, the new titular head of the Democratic party of Georgia, declared Monday that there is a possibility of a North-South split in national Democratic party ranks.

But he said if division comes it will be a matter of "left wingers"—not Southerners—pulling out of the party. In fact, Vandiver urged the "left-wingers" to do so.

Vandiver and other state Democratic leaders spoke out following Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler's latest attack on the Dixie wing of the party.

Butler said in a television program Sunday that there "certainly will be a compromise" on the civil rights issue in the Democratic platform of 1960. He pointedly told Southerners not willing to accept such a plank to get out of the party.

Butler also hinted that he favors changing the seniority method of selecting congressional committee chairmen. This is the system that has put a number of Southerners, including Sen. Richard B. Russell, into positions of power in the federal government.

Vandiver, in a prepared statement, said it "ill behooves" such "left wingers" as Butler to "attempt to read anybody out of any party, particularly the Democratic party which was founded on the principles of states' rights, local self-government, constitutional integrity and the right of the individual to choose his own associates and the course of his own destiny."

He said that Butler and others who think like him should themselves get out of the Democratic party. He suggested that they transform the Americans for Democratic Action into an "ADA party."

"In any event, the Democratic party is the 'House of our Fathers,'" Vandiver said. "Southerners organized it. Southern support built it. Only Southern support can sustain and revive it.

"Southerners intend to remain in the House of their fathers until, and unless, those like Mr. Butler become so obnoxious that true Democrats are forced to band together in a new Democratic party, dedicated to the imperishable principles of its founders and the ideals of those who made it great," Vandiver declared.

Under questioning, Vandiver said he was not calling for a Southern bolt. But he said it is possible that the party is headed for a split.

"But it will be they who are leaving us," Vandiver said.

Democratic State Chairman John Sammons Bell said Butler's statement further "demonstrates his unfitness for the high party post he holds."

"Mr. Butler's talents seem to lie in the field of professional buffoonery," Bell said. "The questionable advantage he gains from such statements, which please the NAACP and radical, left-wing elements of the party, is more than offset by the disgust his low tactics and reckless words engender throughout the nation."

Rep. James C. Davis of Stone Mountain termed Butler's pronouncement "the brassiest statement I ever heard."

"It's sort of like a snake crawling in a hen house and then saying: 'Let's put these chickens out of our house,'" Davis declared.

Sen. Spessard Holland (D-Fla) said that he believed 'Southerners will stay in the Democratic Party and will not organize a third party." At the same time he criticized Butler for bringing up the issue.

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) told a luncheon club audience that "I violently disagree with Butler." But he said he felt certain that the platform committee "will not in any way try to write the South out of the party."

4 Negroes Fighting For Seats In Fulton County, Alabama

Atlanta (NNPA) — Four colored candidates are fighting for two seats on the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee which are held by white incumbents.

They are seeking representation on the present all-white committee as committeemen and committeewomen from Atlanta's colored Third Ward.

There are 18,575 voters in the ward, including 10,504 colored and 8,071 white voters. The county has 28,414 colored voters and 104,877 whites.

Should Be Represented

One of the candidates, Dr. C. A. Bacote, professor of history at Atlanta University, said colored people should have representation on the Democratic party policymaking committee. After all, most colored persons are Democrats and it wouldn't hurt to have two out of the 62 members."

Bacote and Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, president of the colored League of Women Voters, are seeking to unseat a white incumbent, George T. Johnson. Bacote is on the same ticket with J. C. Daugherty, an attorney, who, with Miss Hattie Holmes, is seeking to unseat white incumbent, John F. Cloud.

Bacote said he and Daugherty qualified without any idea that any other colored candidates would be in the race

Two Atlanta Negroes Serve On Demo Board

ATLANTA [illegible] Negroes served [illegible] Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee Wednesday [illegible] time in the [illegible] organization.

The Negroes, Dr. C. A. Bacote and J. C. Daugherty, were elected committeemen from the city's third ward in the Sept. 10 Democratic primary.

Vote Contests For Atlantans Found Only In State Amendments

There will be no contests involving in Fulton County Tuesday, but a lively little party controversy is in the making in DeKalb County with two county commission seats being contested.

However, the Atlanta voter will help decide the fate of 10 proposed state amendments to the constitution, four of which would effect their pocketbooks.

This is the off year election which brings into contests senators and governors around the nation, as well as many lesser officers. The traditional one party Democratic control in the South is contested every once in a while, and many believe an independent or Republican may one day win a post here.

Certainly interest is building up in Decatur, a where independents Louis T. Wells and Robert "Bob" Lane are opposing Democrats Brince Manning and J. O. Bowen for posts as DeKalk County Commissioners.

Both men have been endorsed by the Dekalb Republican Committee as possible openings into a two party system in Decatur.

THE AMENDMENTS

Of the 72 amendments offered for the voters consideration, 16 will effect the entire state, while the remaining 56 pertain to certain localities. Of special interest are two amendments of statewide scope. They are designed to empower the General Assembly proposal to provide money for lunch programs in state schools.

The first one gives the assembly power to authorize any county to levy a tax for school lunch purposes.

The second would extend the legislature's power of taxation over the entire state to include a state tax for the lunch program.

Two other proposed amendments would empower the General Assembly to tax for purposes of paying pensions and other benefits under a retirement program for county ordinaries and to pay retirement and other benefits to the state's peace officers.

OTHER AMENDMENTS

Other general amendments that must be voted on by all counties would provide for:

1. Homestead exemption for certain disabled veterans.

2. Authorization for the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia to grant scholarships to qualified students who haven't the money for college.

3 Authorization for state departments and agencies to match federal funds with state funds for post-graduate educational scholarships for employees and for use in other federal education programs.

4. Authorization for the General Assembly to create the Brunswick Port Authority.

5. Authorization for the state Board of Education to grant scholarships to Georgia students who are to become teachers.

6. Authorization for granting scholarships to physicians and others for specialized training in psychiatry.

7. Authorization for the chief justices emeritus and justices emeritus of the State Supreme Court and State Court of Appeals and for judges emeritus of the superior courts to preside over those respective courts.

8 Authorization for any county municipal corporation or political subdivision to issue revenue certificates for purchase, sale and lease of buses, trolleys and other transit equipment.

9. Authorization for the payment of $100,000 to the first person or company to develop a practical method for eradicating the boll weevil at reasonable cost.

10 Authorization for certain political subdivisions to establish colleges.

11. Addition of judicial service by judges emeritus of the superior courts of the Atlanta Judicial Circuit

12. Ad valorem tax exemption for certain fraternity and sorority property.

Amendments pertaining only to Fulton County voters include:

Fulton. To authorize the city of East Point to establish and operate off-street parking facilities

Fulton. To authorize the city of East Point to appropriate and spend public funds to promote commerce and industry in the city.

Griffin Urged To Probe Charges State Agency Aided Bodenhamer

Gov. Griffin was urged Monday to call the State Commission on Education into session to look into charges that its facilities have been used to aid gubernatorial candidate William T. Bodenhamer.

State Democratic Chairman John Sammons Bell and State Rep. Frank S. Twitty of Mitchell County called for the meeting after a former commission employe accused T. V. Williams Jr. of using the state agency to advance Bodenhamer's candidacy.

Williams, executive secretary of the commission, denied the charges. He and his father, Revenue Commission T. V. Williams Sr., are backing Bodenhamer for governor.

The charge against Williams was made by Harvey H. Chandler of Winder in a sworn statement and letter of resignation as Williams' $350-a-month assistant.

Chandler said Williams and others charges were "most grave and serious" and, if true, would "do great harm to the whole cause of segregation."

"The public interest demands that the truthfulness of the charges made be immediately determined and any corrective action indicated should be ordered forthrightly by the commission," Bell said.

Chairman Robert O. Arnold of the Board of Regents, a commission member, said Griffin "has made it plain that he will not countenance the employment of anyone who gets mixed up in politics while on the state payroll."

"If the charges against Williams are substantiated I'm sure the governor will take the proper steps to ready the situation," he said.

At Augusta, commission member Roy V. Harris said "I am wiring Gov. Griffin asking him to call an immediate meeting of the commission to investigate the charges."

Another commission member, Atlanta Attorney B. D. (Buck) Murphy, said he had not heard of any partisan use of commission facilities.

"If that's going on, it is highly improper and ought not to be allowed," Murphy said.

Griffin is out of the state for the week and could not be reached immediately. Vandiver, vice chairman of the commission and a candidate for governor, declined comment on the charges.

Chandler said he did not believe Griffin or other commission members were "parties to the illegal expenditure of tax monies."

Specifically, Chandler charged that one of the pictures used in the Bodenhamer paper was removed from the files of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation; that six commission secretaries were used for a week and a half addressing mailing labels for the paper; and that state materials and equipment were used to get the labels addressed.

Williams flatly denied that any commission personnel, equipment, materials or funds were used on the publication. But he admitted that he "had a hand" in its preparation on his own time.

He said Chandler's charges were "grossly false and ridiculous" and added that his former

By WILLIAM M. BATES

commission personnel used state equipment and material in preparing a newspaper-type campaign document attacking Bodenhamer's opponent, Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

"This campaign literature contains faked, fraudulent and deceitful pictures, concocted newspaper headlines and other false and misleading matter purporting to have been accurately reproduced from the press of the state," Chandler charged in his statement.

Bodenhamer, in a statement Monday night, denied that his publication was prepared, printed or mailed by the Commission on Education. He said he paid $12,500 from campaign contributions to a private printing firm for the work.

Bodenhamer replied the publication "is factual, it is truthful, it carries proof within its columns."

Bodenhamer said the attack came from the Vandiver camp. He challenged his opponent to a one-hour debate on television at no expense to Vandiver.

Twitty and Bell, both commission members, said the governor should call a meeting of the group to look into the charges. Griffin is chairman of the 22-member commission, the state's official agency for maintaining school segregation.

Twitty said if the accusations are true, the commission should take "appropriate action."

"If he (Williams) has been using the state's money and state employes for political purposes, I think he ought to resign," Twitty declared.

Bell said he was "shocked that the original purposes for which the commission was formed is under attack as having been abandoned." He said Chandler's assistant's "Winder connections made him stab the commission in the back."

Williams said he had supplied a picture from commission files for the Bodenhamer paper. But he said it had been introduced previously in a public hearing and was in the "public domain" and available to any candidate.

Williams said he had a heated discussion with Chandler last week when he discovered his assistant talking to a reporter for Time magazine.

Political Notebook

Vandiver Is Gaining In Griffin's County

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

One of the interesting counties to watch in the governor's race is Decatur—home base and stronghold of Gov. Griffin and his brother Cheney.

Until recently, Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver's forces privately were conceding the county to William T. Bodenhamer. And various polls and signs pointed in that direction.

Within the past few days, however, the Vandiver camp has reappraised the outlook in Decatur County. The lieutenant governor's supporters now think they have a fighting chance of taking the county.

Significantly, the growing Vandiver strength is confirmed by some local observers who are not in the Vandiver camp. One long-time observer of Decatur County politics—and one closely associated politically with the Griffin family—said it now looks like a "toss-up" between Vandiver and Bodenhamer.

A few weeks ago, the same observer gave Bodenhamer a 60-40 edge in the county. The same odds were quoted by local Vandiver partisans.

A number of reasons have been advanced from various quarters to explain the apparent shift in Decatur. One is that Decatur County is simply reflecting a general statewide view that Vandiver is a certain winner. It is the old bandwagon psychology. Not many voters and fewer professional politicians want to support a candidate they think is a loser.

Another explanation for the apparent swing to Vandiver is the neutrality that Gov. Griffin has observed so far in the governor's race.

And the other Griffin political power in Decatur, R. A. (Cheney) Griffin, has his hands full with his own race for the state House of Representatives.

BEATING BUSHES

Cheney Griffin, who is mayor of Bainbridge and now an unpaid aide to his brother, is opposed by C. Wiley White, a farmer and livestock man. Cheney apparently thought at first that he would have little difficulty in winning his House seat. But his presence at the State Capitol has been noticeably missing during the past few weeks; he's been beating the political bushes like crazy for the past several days.

Cheney has been so busy, in fact, that he hasn't had much time to devote to the governor's race—even if he were disposed to help Bodenhamer carry the county. Except for a statement to a reporter that he might be the next speaker of the House if Bodenhamer is elected, the younger Griffin has had nothing to say publicly about the governor's race.

Local sources in Decatur County say he is avoiding involving his own candidacy with that of Bodenhamer's—at least up until the present time.

The same local sources say they have seen no sign that the governor is giving any personal aid to Bodenhamer in the county. He is reported to have told some of his home town friends that he doesn't care how they vote in the governor's race.

This coincides with his oft-repeated statement from the governor's office that he is staying out of the contest.

The Bodenhamer partisans, of course, are counting Decatur County in their column. They believe the bitter feud between Griffin and Vandiver will help them take the governor's home county.

Bodenhamer's own strength in the county is not to be underestimated. This is his own home grounds, too, and he has preached sermons and married and buried people all over the county.

How Decatur goes, in the final analysis, may depend on what the governor does between now and the Sept. 10 primary.

If the contest is as close in the county as is now reported, it probably would take only a few words here and there from Griffin to tip the scales to Bodenhamer.

But if the election goes down to the wire with Griffin maintaining his neutrality, then the Vandiver forces believe they'll take the county by a hair.

Tax Needs Are Easing, Griffin Says

By WILLIAM M. BATES

Gov. Griffin declared Tuesday that a sudden spurt in state revenue should rule out the need for tax increases during the administration of Gov.-Nominate Vandiver.

In a statement that appeared to have political overtones for the future, Griffin spoke out specifically against any attempt to boost the present 3 per cent sales tax.

Griffin again defended his spending policies that have reduced the treasury surplus from about $29 million on July 1 to about $5 million.

He asserted that during his tenure in office some $21 million has been spent for "non-recurring" projects that he said "my successors in office for years to come will not have to build because they are already built."

He cited $7.8 million for the Science Center at the University of Georgia; $2.5 million for the atomic reactor at Georgia Tech; $1.6 million remodeling and repairing the Capitol as examples.

Griffin took his stand against any increase in taxes after reading his press conference a report from Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams Sr. that predicted an increase of at least $8 million in collections during the current fiscal year.

Williams based his report on tax collections for September and for the first three months of the current fiscal year.

The commissioner reported that collections for the month just ended showed an increase of $1,153,242 over last year. The increase for the first three months over the same period last year was $2,649,759.

Williams said if collections for the next nine months match those of the first three, the state will show an increase of $10.6 million. Williams previously has predicted income this fiscal year would match last year's $318.5 million.

Even if collections don't run as well for the rest of the year, Williams said he would "anticipate" a very minimum increase of $8 million and "I could predict slightly above $9 million."

CITES FIGURES

Griffin said these figures mean that Vandiver should not have to ask for more taxes.

Griffin said there had been "some mention" about a 1 per cent hike in the 3 per cent sales levy. He said such a move would hurt the flow of new industry to Georgia and would amount to a 33 per cent increase in most of the taxes paid by "working people."

"No new taxes should be added to the people's burden," the governor said.

COMMITTEE AT WORK

Even as Griffin spoke, the Senate "watchdog" committee began work to draft Vandiver's plan to reorganize the state government for more efficiency and economy.

Vandiver hopes to meet the impending fiscal crisis by cutting spending to fit income. At the present, spending is running several million dollars a year above income. The outgo, however, includes "non-recurring" items mentioned by Griffin.

Sen. William P. Trotter of LaGrange, chairman of the long-idle "watchdog" committee, said Vandiver feels the state faces a "financial crisis" and that "he has a mandate to cut and scrape."

ECONOMIZE OR ELSE

Sen. Carl Sanders of Augusta put it in more blunt terms. "We must economize or go bankrupt," he said.

"There's only one thing to do—forget about the feather duster and get out the meat cleaver," Sanders added.

Trotter said the committee hopes to meet at least three times a week in order to have "concrete plans" for revamping the state government by Dec. 1. Its proposals will be submitted to the Legislature next January.

Political Notebook

Crisis Is Gravest Griffin Has Faced

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

Marvin Griffin has come face-to-face with the gravest crisis of his long career. Developments within the coming weeks and months very likely will determine not only his record and reputation as a public official, but his future as well.

William M. Bates

He is beset by many difficulties personal, political and official.

His administration has come under heavy fire from many directions.

He has been deserted by many of his one-time friends and supporters.

He has suffered a crushing defeat in the General Assembly—a body over which he had held undisputed sway for three years.

And now his own brother and aide has been indicted on the criminal charge of accepting money to influence the governor in his official duties.

How did a man of such warm personal charm and with a solid record of achievement for his state in some fields come to his present plight?

The governor's defenders contend he is a victim of political persecution inspired primarily by the Atlanta newspapers. They contend he has never received a fair shake from the press—that his accomplishments have been minimized, his faults magnified.

SOME BLAME GRIFFIN

The governor's enemies say Griffin is to blame for his own troubles; they say he was never of gubernatorial caliber and that his present difficulties were inevitable from the beginning. They say many of his appointments were bad and that Griffin must shoulder full responsibility for anything wrong in his administration.

There's still another and kinder explanation offered by some for the governor's present troubles. This is that Griffin is too easy going and too trusting of his friends. According to this view, Griffin has spent too little time seeing to the day-to-day details of running the government and has delegated too much authority to subordinates, some of whom undoubtedly have let him down.

Whatever the reasons for the crisis now facing Marvin Griffin, he seems to have brought it to a head himself by a decision he made just prior to this year's session of the Legislature.

RURAL ROADS FIGHT

That was his decision to seek an expansion of the Rural Roads Authority which has been the pride and joy of the Griffin administration.

Griffin's move was interpreted in some quarters—with considerable justification—as political. He was accused of getting ready to back a candidate for governor in this year's primary against Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

Vandiver's forces declared all-out political warfare on the governor. As a result, this year's session of the General Assembly—which had been billed in advance as one of sweetness and light—became a political tug of war.

The Vandiver forces were victorious in the assembly fight. And Griffin has been on the defensive ever since. The wounds left by the legislative fight were deep and permanent.

Charges and insinuations against the Griffin administration that had been whispered about the state for the three years that Griffin ruled the political roost began to be made openly. Frontal assaults upon the governor and the record of his administration became bolder and bolder. Political figures of substance who had bided their time for three years took the field against Griffin. Newspapers and antiadministration legislators were flooded with rumors and "tips" of alleged wrong-doing.

One such tip, made anonymously, led to the expose of the highway irregularities at Baxley. This, in turn, led to the Fulton County Grand Jury's indictment of the governor's brother, R. A. (Cheney) Griffin.

Marvin Griffin may weather the political adversity that seems to be closing in around him.

But there's no doubt about it: he's in trouble.

Negro Minister Qualifies For Election In Savannah

SAVANNAH — The first Negro to run for a public office in Savannah since Reconstruction Days qualified Thursday as Rev. George D. Walker, pastor of the Asbury Methodist Church, was put on the ticket for next month's aldermanic election.

The former Clark College graduate commented afterwards "We feel confident we are going to win. The good citizens and fair citizens of Savannah welcome this opportunity for a representative of the 40 per cent Negro population to help make Savannah more beautiful."

Meanwhile, the Civic Betterment Ass'n, which is backing the pastor's candidacy, announced it would hold weekly rallies between now and the election.

Fiscal Trouble Looms Despite Griffin's Views

Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams, with a deep gaze into the mysteries of his personal crystal ball, comes up with the prediction that state income will exceed expectations by eight to 10 million dollars.

Gov. Griffin, whose free spending and wasteful administration has resulted in outsized spending income, derives a certain amount of balm from his revenue commissioner's optimism.

It would mean that the next administration, about which the governor shows only the most fleeting moments of concern, will not be in such dire financial straits after all and therefore would not have to raise taxes.

For obvious reasons, however, it would be much more realistic to take the Williams-Griffin rosy outlook with a large pinch of salt.

The state cannot pluck the money it will need from thin air. Commitments already made by the present administration plus the maintenance of services at even their present level add up to a sum greater than that which logically can be expected at current tax rates regardless of whose crystal ball is used.

Gov.-Nominate Vandiver will have to carry out his pledges of economy to the nth degree. Wasteful practices must be halted, the multiplicity of boards and commissions that serve little or no practical purpose eliminated and government streamlined.

The Senate Watchdog Committee, which resumed its sessions yesterday, can accomplish much in laying the groundwork for the necessary reforms.

Scrimping and scraping up and down the line must be the order of the day during the next administration regardless of what eleventh hour predictions to the contrary are made by the current regime.

Ga Gubernatorial Race Swings To Segregation

By EDDIE WILLIAMS

Segregation is quickly becoming the center hinge on which the forthcoming off-spirited gubernatorial election will swing as the three rivals for the state's leadership continue to heap coals on slowly dying embers.

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, state Rep. William T. Bodenhamer, and gospel singer Rev. Roy Abernathy, aspirants for governor in the September 10 Democratic Primary, have expressed here to continue segregation— "the Georgia way of life"—if elected to the number one spot.

Refusal to make such a promise would be committing political suicide in the eyes of the majority electorate," according to observers. This is particularly true since there is no candidate representing the

Bodenhamer last Saturday leveled a vicious attack at Vandiver whom he infers is playing cautious to grab the delicious morsel of Negro votes. The Ty Ty preacher-politician slung harsh criticisms focusing the lieutenant governor of not stopping segregation and of being a prime mover behind the infamous Koinonia farm operations at Americus.

EMPHASIS ON SEGREGATION

In his 16-plank platform, Bodenhamer, former executive director of the Georgia States Rights Council, placed cardinal emphasis on segregation and said "I will not hesitate to use all the power and the strength of Georgia to maintain segregation on all fronts."

With about two months remaining before Primary day, the three candidates are confronted with what is looming as a cold, dull, off-spirited election. However, hopes are high in the campaigning circles that the controversial segregation issue will rally the cries, chants and ballyhoo of old.

Some feuding points in the campaign are reminiscent of the Vandiver-Griffin tift at the beginning of the year in the last legislative session. They have assumed a different guise in the Vandiver-Bodenhamer duel.

Bodenhamer, a Griffin man, has announced some of the aspirations held by Griffin when he was defeated by Vandiver and the legislature. Georgia should have a rural road system second to none in the nation" when he is elected, Bodenhamer said.

The Ty Ty preacher voted for Griffin's proposed $50 million Rural Roads increase measure which was soundly thrashed by the Vandiver camp. Bodenhamer is also a champion of the county unit system which he calls "Georgia's greatest political asset."

VANDIVER LEADS

As the campaigning swings into full sway, the candidates are rated in reverse alphabetical order with Vandiver holding a substantial lead over his closest rival, Bodenhamer. The preacher is not, however, without chance and hope.

His segregation platform this week provoked Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams to say "before the summer is over, all of us who are sincerely for maintaining segregation will be supporting Bill Bodenhamer."

Williams immediately denied this was an endorsement of the minister. He also denied that he had ordered his employees to attend Bodenhamer's coming out in Moultrie Saturday. Williams and his son as well as several other revenue department employes attendend the Bodenhamer rally.

Taking no chances on the suspected Griffin-Bodenhamer coalition and the hinted T. V. Williams-Bodenhamer tie, Vandiver will play the ends against the middle in the primary some observers report.

'STRONG DETERMINANT'

These politicos see gospel singer Abernathy, whose entry into the race showed this is still a free country, as a strong determinant of the race.

They see him as a diversionary force for the Vandiver camp. While Bodenhamer, whose chances are rated good, is preaching votes into his till, Abernathy will be competing directly with him in song. Meanwhile, Vandiver will walk between the preaching and singing ranks to the coveted governorship with little said or done.

Some even hail Abernathy as a deliberate Vandiver man whose sole function in the race is to detour stray votes from Bodenhamer.

A popular song title has been converted to a political slur in some circles, particularly among Negroes. An obvious attack on all of the candidates, their abilities, backgrounds and what they have to sell the public, the question they raise is: "What am I voting for?" Unlike the pop tune, however, there is no impending answer.

Regardless of how the struggle is figured, the question will be a difficult one for the electorate to solve. There is obviously much to consider in the querry: "What am I voting for?"

Political Notebook

Williams Is Becoming A Key Figure in Race

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

Although he's not a candidate, Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams Sr. is rapidly becoming a key figure in this summer's gubernatorial contest.

As the campaign is now developing the controversial revenue commissioner may become the central attraction if not the dominant issue in the race by the time the votes are cast and counted on Sept. 10.

Bates

It was probably inevitable that Williams would be drawn into the thick of the fights.

Williams, it will be recalled, wanted very much to run for governor this year himself. It was just over a year ago that he engaged in a brief but not very friendly tug-of-war within the Griffin administration with former Highway Chairman Roger H. Lawson over which member of Griffin's official family would seek the governorship. Lawson jumped in first and Williams, with all the grace of a losing prize fighter, bowed out.

As far as could be determined, Williams did not lift a finger in Lawson's behalf while the latter struggled for months to get his campaign off the ground. When Lawson withdrew last spring, it was too late for Williams to enter because of a state law that would have required him to resign a year before seeking political office.

But Williams did not intend to sit out the governor's race. He is doing the next thing to running by actively participating in Rep. William T. Bodenhamer's candidacy against Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, whom Williams despises.

For a time, Williams played it cagey about his support of Bodenhamer. He repeatedly denied to reporters that he had encouraged Bodenhamer to get into the race or that he was having anything to do with his candidacy.

But when Bodenhamer opened his campaign at Moultrie on July 5, Williams, his son, top officials of the Revenue department and a number of rank-and-file revenue employes were in the cheering section. The Williams' coterie has been present at all of Bodenhamer's subsequent Saturday rallies.

When it was suggested that Williams might as well drop the pretext that he wasn't participating in Bodenhamer's campaign, the revenue commissioner denied he had endorsed the Ty Ty preacher.

"However," he added, "I feel that before the summer is over all of us who are sincerely for maintaining segregation, which is the overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia, will be supporting Bill Bodenhamer either openly or quietly."

Now Williams has been drawn deeper into the election contest through the activities of his son, T. V. Williams Jr., the $6,000-a-year, part-time executive secretary of the State Commission on Education.

A former commission employe has accused young Williams of using the personnel and facilities of the state agency in the preparation of a Bodenhamer campaign newspaper containing bitter attacks on Vandiver, the commission's vice chairman.

Young Williams denied the charge. But he admits that he, personally and in a private capacity, "had a hand" in preparing the paper. He also admits that he supplied a picture from commission files for use in the paper.

The paper, incidentally, is primarily a recital of the material Bodenhamer has used in his speeches trying to picture Vandiver as "weak" on segregation.

It is, of course, possible that T.V. Jr. was operating on his own without his father's knowledge or approval. But it is not likely. In matters political, their hearts beat as one.

The Vandiver camp lost little time in linking the son with the father. In a prepared statement, Vandiver said young Williams' "sole and only qualification" for his commission job "is that he is the son of a high state official."

The Vandiver-Williams feud has sparked and smouldered for more than a year. Williams was one of the first to label Vandiver "weak" on segregation; Vandiver was one of the first to criticize Williams' illegal liquor fund.

The feud is almost certain to flame hotter and brighter as the gubernatorial race progresses.

Georgians Asked To Defeat Race Baiting In Election

Atlanta World
Atlanta Bo.

The reported attempted use of force by "an ordained minister" to gain the office of governor of Georgia, has been flayed here by a Baptist pastor.

Dr. Roy O. McClain, pastor of First Baptist Church blasted playing with segregation; playing up differences in skin colors "to get elected."

The minister, obviously lashed out at the Rev. William T. Bodenhamer, pastor of the Ty Ty Baptist Church, who is seeking the governorship. Dr. McClain "spoke from his pulpit on Kindness, Tenderheartedness and Forgiveness."

"All this rot about segregation," he declared, "all this business of trying to be elected by playing up the differences in skin color—aren't we tired of that? Well say so then!"

The minister first referred without naming Bodenhamer, to state employees who had complained to him they were told to contribute $100 to his campaign "if we want to keep our jobs."

"It happened that this man they are being odered to support is an ordained minister. So I say let the righteous, religious people of Georgia rise up in a kind of holiness and strike that sort of thing down in and out. We don't have to take that in Georgia, and never do we have to take it from a minister."

The furor continued over into Monday with Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams defending Bodenhamer, and a member of his revenue department resigning because he had been told to contribute to Bodenhamer's campaign.

Harold M. Dixon, 30, regional manager of the sales tax unit, said he was also told to urge his subordinates to support the minister.

Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams charged Monday the Atlanta minister was duped into "a vicious and underhanded" political plot conceived in the heat of the race for the Georgia governorship.

"It is apparent to me that you have been duped into one of the foulest and most vicious and underhanded plots in Georgia political history," Williams wrote Rev. [illegible] for the school board, said the great problems of any Southern district school board trying to integrate were the mores customs, [illegible] of the community, and the federal government's lack of power to enforce integration.

"About 15 or 20 agitators were arrested when disorders occurred", House said, "but when all were set free, it encouraged others. No federal law can be utilized in suppressing agitators."

House requested and received permission from the court to offer a collection of newspaper clippings, radio transcripts and other written material to show the "climate of feeling."

GOOD FAITH NOT CHALLENGED

Richard C. Butler, the school board's other attorney, said the good faith of the board had never been challenged. He cited numerous talks given by Superintendent Virgil Blossom in an effort to "sell" the board's integration plan.

Butler said the board was caught between the "upper and nether millstones" — they had only two choices.

"Either they could be a party to the destruction of what they had built up or take legal action,' he said "This, after prayerful consideration, was what they did.

Butler said there were acts or the books in Arkansas which hold the state is not compelled to desegregate.

"Some hold these to be unconstitutional," he said, "but who is to know until they reach the courts? The board had to take them into consideration as well."

A Step In The Direction Of Reason And Equity

Atlanta World

In Columbus, Georgia, the Muscogee Grand Jury is considering along with 13 others nominated by petition, the naming of a retired Negro educator of that city to its Board of Education.

Atlanta, Ga. 34a(2)

This is a step forward and should commend itself to all city and county boards. This is one of the excellent means of inquiring directly as no other agency could do, into the affairs affecting the education of all children alike.

Politics and those expediences tangent to empty tokens in educational relations should not mar this good step or allow any petty handicaps to enter into an equation demanding the best in the arena of education and good race relations.

The new Georgia law makes it possible to nominate citizens by petitions for the school board.

Here is hoping that the nominee, B. W. Lawton, will be finally named as a member of the board of education.

His experiences in the field of education across the many lean years of educational restrictions, and his application to the task as a teacher himself during these years, should be invaluable material for that resourcefulness and native intelligence so much in demand these days of educational change.

May other cities and counties imitate Muscogee County and the City of Columbus.

Muscogee Jury To Consider Negro For Education Board

Atlanta World
Atlanta Ga.

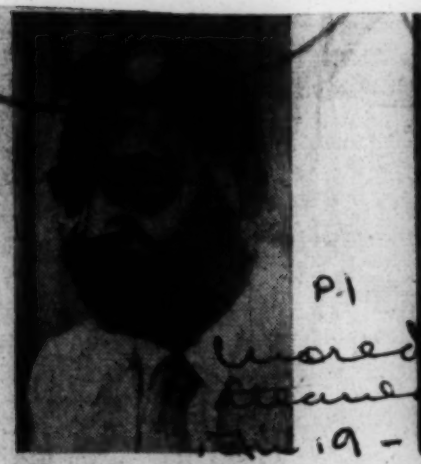
COLUMBUS, Ga. (UPI)—A retired Columbus Negro schoolteacher has been nominated for consideration for appointment to the Muscogee County School Board.

Members of the Negro Young Men's Progressive Club submitted a petition to the clerk of court here nominating B. W. Lawton.

The Muscogee grand jury will consider Lawton, along with 13 others nominated by petition, when it decides on three appointments to the school board for terms that begin next January.

However, the grand jury can reappoint the present incumbents or they can select any of those nominated by petition.

Lawton is the first Negro here to ever be considered for a post on the board because of a new Georgia law which makes it possible to nominate citizens by petition for a school board position.



DR. C. A. BACOTE

ATTY. J. C. DAUGHERTY

Daugherty And Bacote Win Committee Posts

J. C. Daugherty, 34, an Atlanta attorney and one of the two Negroes ever to be elected to a seat on the Fulton County Democratic Committee, issued a "thank you" to the people who elected him Wednesday.

The full statement is as follows:

"I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to the people that worked so faithfully in my campaign for Membership on the Democratic Executive Committee from the Third Ward and to the people who voted for and supported me in every way making this success possible.

"As an individual, I plan to take my seat on the Committee in a spirit of cooperation and collaboration with the other members of the Executive Committee. I hope to be able to make a constructive contribution to the operation of this Committee in its all important function of holding elections and related matters.

"Mine and Dr. Bacote's election to the Executive Committee was not necessarily a Third Ward matter in that many people who live in other wards of the city aided in getting out the vote for both of us."

Daugherty's power in the Third Ward struggle is indicated when it is noted that he polled more popular votes than his two opponents combined. Daugherty attributed this landslide margin to the hard-working ward workers who managed his get-out-and-vote drive throughout the ward.

Dr. C. A. Bacote also won by a comfortable margin over his closest opponent but the race in his bracket was more of a fight than the Daugherty-Cloud-Holmes bracket.

The unofficial totals for both brackets in the Executive Committee race, taken from the precinct figures are as follows:

First Bracket: Bacote— 4832; Blackburn —1401: Johnson —347
Second Bracket; Daugherty—5361; Cloud—3312: Holmes—899.

victorius in the Third Ward race. Dr. Bacote said "Without this voluntary support, our campaign would not have had the successful ending.

"We appreciate the confidence which our supporters imposed in us and we fervently promise to work not only in their behalf but in behalf of all the people in Fulton County. We shall be available to talk to those persons in our districts who wish to express themselves about matters which come under the jurisdiction of the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee.

Dr. Bacote Thanks Voters For Victory To Committee Post

D. C. A. Bacote, Atlanta University professor who was nominated to the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee from the Third Ward in the Primary Wednesday, has issued a statement thanking the voters for supporting him.

Speaking for himself and for Atty. J. C. Daugherty who was also

Cleric Seeks Alderman Post In Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Rev Charles D. Walker, pastor of the Asbury Methodist church here hopes to become the first Negro elected to public office in Chatham County since Reconstruction Days.

He will enter the city Democratic primary as a candidate for the aldermanic board.

Mallie Exley, jr., chairman of the City Democratic Executive committee, said Supreme Court rulings forbid disqualification of any candidate because of race.

Walker will have the backing of the Civic Betterment Association of which Dr. Henry M. Collier, jr. is president.

The 38-year-old minister and Clark college graduate said a closer link is needed between government and Negroes who constitute 40 percent of this city's population.

The only election of a Negro in Chatham County on record is that of George M. White, who won post of clerk of the Superior court in 1868.

Walker said he and other Negroes were turned down by the city administration when they asked for representation on the Board of Education, the Metropolitan Planning Commission and the Urban Renewal Advisory board.

He said that Negroes do not expect something for nothing. The Negro will be able to "render service to the growth of the well-being of Savannah, not just to his own race by participation through representation."

Political Notebook

Vandiver's Victory Made State History

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

A political whirlwind named Ernie Vandiver swept through Georgia Wednesday.

His victory in the gubernatorial primary is assuming monumental proportions as the counting nears the end, making an analysis of the over-all picture possible.

William M. Bates

It adds up to one of the greatest triumphs ever racked up in this state by a candidate for a contested major office. Only that tired word "landslide" does it full justice.

The young lieutenant governor has surpassed the late Eugene Talmadge's 1934 election victory that went into the record books as one of the most sweeping of modern times. In some respects, Vandiver's victory rivals Herman Talmadge's election to the Senate two years ago.

On the basis of latest returns, Vandiver has obtained about 80 per cent of the total popular vote in a field of three candidates. He lost only three counties and will obtain 400 of the 410 county unit votes.

Sen. Talmadge in 1956 received about 80 per cent of the total vote—the same as Vandiver's figure. Talmadge, however, carried every county and took all the unit votes; but he had only one opponent to split his vote.

In the 1934 gubernatorial contest, the elder Talmadge also lost only three counties. But these counties had a total county unit vote of 16. In popular votes, Talmadge polled 66 per cent of the total in a three-cornered battle.

Vandiver's principal opponent, State Rep. William T. Bodenhamer, ran a very poor second in Wednesday's voting. On the basis of latest returns, Bodenhamer appeared to have received only about 15 per cent of the popular vote.

As was expected, Bodenhamer strength was greatest in deep south Georgia. His support became progressively thinner northward through the state. He ran poorly in all urban areas.

Bodenhamer's three counties were Tift, his home; Worth, which lies just to the west of Tift and immediately adjacent to his home town of Ty Ty, and Decatur, home county of Gov. Griffin.

All the Bodenhamer-carried counties were close. He edged Vandiver by 215 votes in Decatur. The vote in Bodenhamer's home precinct of Ty Ty was 177 for Bodenhamer, 52 for Vandiver and 1 for Lee Roy Abernathy.

STUNNING VOTE

Vandiver's stunning popular vote margin surprised even his own strategists. They had figured to win big—but not quite that big. Some of the Vandiver lead

...ers had held out strong hope of making a clean sweep of the counties. The loss of Worth was the biggest Vandiver disappointment. In the last few days before the election, the Vandiver camp thought it had on even chance to take Decatur despite the implied support of Bodenhamer by the Griffin forces.

The Vandiver camp also made a concentrated drive in the last week of the campaign to take Tift away from Bodenhamer. But most of the Vandiver strategists thought the prospects were dim.

Many reasons can be found to explain Vandiver's smashing victory.

It is obvious that the young man from Lavonia is a strong vote-getter in his own right. His clean-cut appearance was pleasing to the voters. And his reputation for honesty, integrity and sincerity remained unmarred throughout the campaign.

STRONG BACKING

He was backed by one of the strongest political organizations that ever took the field in Georgia. He was known to have the support of Sens. Talmadge and Russell and their political apparatus. Most of the leaders of the old anti-Talmadge faction were openly in his fold.

Most political observers believe reported irregularities in the Griffin administration reacted in Vandiver's favor. Though Vandiver never frontly attacked Griffin, he did get in some powerful indirect slaps at certain practices and personalities identified with the Griffin administration.

Bodenhamer, on the other hand, never had an organization that could compare with that of Vandiver. His leading backer, State Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams Sr., is probably the most unpopular political figure in the state.

Finally, the Bodenhamer campaign of smear, villification and falsehood obviously missed its mark.

The people of Georgia, in resounding terms, rejected his bucket of mud.

Daugherty Runs For Executive Committee Post

J. C. DAUGHERTY

J. C. Daugherty, Atlanta attorney, candidate for the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee for the Third Ward, position No. 1, is a native of Atlanta, Georgia. Attorney Daugherty was educated in the public school system of Atlanta and holds the Bachelor of Arts Degree from Clark College of Atlanta, and the Bachelor of Laws Degree from Howard University School of Law, Washington, D. C. He is a practicing Attorney in Atlanta, having practiced here since 1952.

Mr. Daugherty has been active in in the public school system of Atlanta since 1948 and served as Executive Secretary for the Atlanta Negro Voters League in the 1952-53 registration campaign. He offered for membership on the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee in 1954, but lost by a narrow margin of 31 votes.

Mr. Daugherty states that "I believe the time is long overdue for full and complete participation by Negroes on all policy-making governmental bodies, committees, boards and councils. Negroes constitute approximately one third of the population of Fulton County and are entitled to representation. It is not necessary that Negroes be planned for, they should be planned with on all levels of community, of protest in an attempt to get the board to spell out its reason for not assigning Mr. Holland to the principalship of the new Yates which is slated to open Sept. 8.

Mr. Holland has been at Yates for a long period of years, during which he endeared himself to the community, first by boaching the "Lions" on their glory trail, and later becoming assistant principal of the school in 1939 and principal in 1940, succeeding the late James (Jimmy) Ryan.

For nearly 20 years Mr. Holland has been principal of Yates, which burst at its seams and was surrounded with "chicken coops" for the past generation to take care of the overflow pupil load.

Nevertheless, while colored people were asleep in the night, the conservative controled school board toppled him from the principalship of the Jack Yates High School, transferring him early Tuesday morning to a junior high school.

2 Negro Candidates Win Atlanta Races

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Two Negroes unseated white incumbents for seats on the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee in Wednesday's primary.

They scored their victories in the 3rd Ward, in which registered Negro voters outnumber white voters 10,504 to 6,071.

Dr. C. A. Bacote, professor of history at Atlanta University unseated George T. Johnson 4,832 to 3,478. Attorney J. C. Daugherty ousted John F. Cloud 5,361 to 3,308.

Party Elects 2 Negroes to Fulton Seats

Official consolidated returns on Wednesday's primary election showed Thursday that two Negroes defeated white incumbents for seats on the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee.

Elected to seats from the predominantly Negro Third Ward were Dr. C. A. Bacote, an Atlanta University professor, and J. C. Daugherty, an attorney. They are the first Negroes ever elected to the committee.

Final tabulations released by the committee Thursday showed Bacote received 4,832 votes to 3,478 for the white incumbent, George T. Johnson, and Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, a Negro woman in the same bracket, received 1,401 votes.

Daugherty defeated John F. Cloud, the incumbent, by a vote of 5,361 to 3,308. Another Negro woman running in that bracket, Miss Hattie Holmes, received 899 votes.

Daugherty said Thursday that as far as their intentions were concerned in serving on the committee, he and Bacote "hope to go to the committee in a spirit of cooperation and collaboration with the other members and with the hope we can bring some constructive contribution to the committee."

Other incumbent committee members who were unseated were in East Point and Palmetto. A. O. (Andy) Cochran beat incumbent Albert Mcduffie, 2,199 to 1,856 in East Point, and Frank Smith beat incumbent Ballard Hudson, 132 to 103 in Palmetto.

7th District Candidate Asks Race Protection Legislation

ROME, Ga., Jan. 6 (AP)—An independent Republican candidate for Congress today proposed legislation to "protect both races from persecution from Washington" on the segregation issue.

Harbin King, Calhoun attorney seeking the Georgia Seventh District Congress seat in a special election Wednesday, also assailed what he referred to as Civil Rights Commission "snoopers spying upon our personal activities."

King addressed a telegram to Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, and Robert E. Storey, dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School, as chairman and vice chairman of the commission.

He said he presumed both are in favor of immediate integration of the races. He asserted that the South will tolerate neither "commission snoopers" nor "federal judges being transferred to our area for the purpose of hog-tying the South and enforcing integration against our wills."

"When I am elected to Congress from the Seventh District of Georgia on Jan. 8," he said, "I will immediately introduce legislation to prohibit federal judges from being transferred from one section of the country to another to preside over federal district courts. Furthermore, I shall support legislation to protect both races from persecution by Washington."

King, although long active in regular Republican circles, lost the party nomination for the Congress seat to Howard I. Purdy of Bremen, Ga., but he already had qualified as an independent. His Democratic opponent in Superior Court Judge Erwin Mitchell of Dalton, top-heavy winner in a December primary.

The election is to name a successor to Rep. Henderson Lanham of Rome, killed in an auto-train collision in November.

Savannah Cleric Seek Council Seat

SAVANNAH, Ga.— The Reverend Charles D. Walker, pastor of the Asbury Methodist church here hopes to become the first Negro elected to public office in Chatham County since Reconstruction Days.

He will enter the city Democratic primary as a candidate for the aldermanic board.

Mallie Exley, jr., chairman of the City Democratic Executive committee, said Supreme Court rulings forbid disqualification of any candidate because of race.

Walker will have the backing of the Civic Betterment Association, of which Dr. Henry M. Collier, jr., is president.

The 38-year-old minister and Clark college graduate said a closer link is needed between government and Negroes who constitute 40 percent of this city's population.

The only election of a Negro in Chatham County on record is that of George M. White, who w[illegible] post of clerk of the Superior court in 1[illegible].

Walker said he and other Negroes were turned down by the city administration when they asked for representation on the Board of Education, the Metropolitan Planning Commission and the Urban Renewal Advisory board.

He said that Negroes do not expect something for nothing. The Negro will be able to "render service to the growth of the well-being of Savannah, not just to his own race by participation through representation."

Qualifying Date Set In Georgia

ATLANTA (AP) — The rules-making body of the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee Wednesday fixed June 21 as the deadline for candidates to qualify for the Sept. 10 primary. A governor and other state officers will be nominated.

The deadline date and other recommendations of the rules body will be submitted to the full committee May 23. The executive committee normally adopts the rules subcommittee report.

Other recommended changes:

Hike the qualifying fee for candidates for governor from $500 to $1,000, and boosting all other qualifying fees sharply.

Repeal of a rule requiring candidates for county Democratic executive committees to pledge themselves to support the national party's presidential ticket.

Strengthen the language in primary rules pledging voters to support the Democratic primary winners in the general election.

Negro Minister Qualifies For Election In Savannah

SAVANNAH — The first Negro to run for a public office in Savannah since Reconstruction Days qualified Thursday as Rev. George D. Walker, pastor of the Asbury Methodist Church, was put on the ticket for next month's aldermanic election.

The former Clark College graduate commented afterwards "We feel confident we are going to win. The good citizens and fair citizens of Savannah welcome this opportunity for a representative of the 40 per cent Negro population to help make Savannah more beautiful."

Meanwhile, the Civic Betterment Ass'n, which is backing the pastor's candidacy, announced it would hold weekly rallies between now and the election.

Savannah Alderman Candidate Polls 4,370 Votes, Loses Race

SAVANNAH, Ga. (UPI)— Mayor Lee Mingledorff and his entire slate of six aldermanic candidates were swept back into office by an overwhelming vote Tuesday in the Democratic primary.

An independent Negro candidate for an aldermanic post, the Rev. George D. Walker, was defeated. He received 4,370 votes. Walker was the first Negro candidate for city office since Reconstruction days.

Two splinter factions of the Democratic Party had candidates for mayor and the aldermanic seats but they were left out of the running.

Mingledorff received 11,476 votes. His nearest contender was Julius J. Holt who got 7,220 votes. The other candidate, Alex A. Thomas received 2,195 ballots.

Mingledorff and his slate of aldermen will serve for four years instead of two. An amendment to the city charter changed the term of office for mayor and aldermen from two years to four. Nomination in the Democratic primary here is tantamount to election.

Cleric Loses Race, Wins Friends

SAVANNAH, Ga. — A Negro minister who made an impressive showing but lost in the recent aldermanic race here is credited with causing a Savannah daily to devote an editorial to "Our Negroes Deserve Recognition."

The Rev. George Walker who ran as an independent candidate received 4930 votes and carried all but three boxes (precincts) in his district. Of even greater import is the fact that Rev. Walker received support in all but two of the city's 41 boxes.

CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

The Savannah Morning News noted in its editorial: "Even more imposing than his actual vote count, however, was the campaign waged in his behalf. On television Mr. Walker and his cohorts addressed the general public with intelligence, with dignity and with an almost irrefutable sense of civic responsibility.

"Savanah's Negroes, let it be said, faced up to the issues of the election with courage, yet maintained their tempers from beginning to end. If it should be said that the Negroes have had practice in keeping their tempers, who is to dispute it?"

APPOINT NEGRO

The editoaial noted that the administration of Mayor W. Lee Mingledorff should face up to one of its responsibilities in the future — that of appointing a Negro to a responsible position in the city administration.

It declared: "One of these days there will be a vacancy on an important board or commission whose jurisdiction directly affects the Negro population. The Morning News feels, frankly, that a competent Negro should be appointed to such a board or committee.

KNOW OWN AREAS

"The Negroes form approximately 40 per cent of this city's population. Beyond the mere statistics of this situation, however, there is an added fact to consider: the Negroes know their own areas far better than the whites, and they should be charged with assisting in decisions paramount to their own welfare."

The editorial concluded: "Simple justice and the best principles of segregation will both be served if Negroes of Savannah are given deserved recognition now. The campaign conducted by the Rev. George D. Walker and his friends proved beyond doubt that the Negroes are willing and able to share in the responsibilities of conducting the affairs of the city.

Merit Panel Meeting on Politicking

BY BRUCE GALPHIN

Fireworks are expected at a state Merit Board meeting Wednesday over charges of political activities by state employes.

A Highway department truck weigher who was fired last week for allegedly appearing on the platform with Lt. Gov. Vandiver submitted a written request Tuesday that he be allowed to appear before the board.

And it was learned that charges of alleged widespread politicking on behalf of gubernatorial candidate W. T. Bodenhamer by Revenue department employes also will be brought up at the meeting.

SOME CHARGES

Some of the charges about Revenue department politicking that may be brought up include allegations that:

1. Department employes in large numbers are being "requested" to attend Bodenhamer rallies.

2. Key personnel of the sales tax unit have been "requested" to donate from $50 to $100 each to Bodenhamer's campaign fund.

3. At least one department employe is using working hours to distribute Bodenhamer posters.

The Merit Board also is expected to receive the latest report on the number of Revenue department employes who are not being hired in conformity with Merit System regulations.

384 PERSONS

Merit System Director E. L. Swain reported Tuesday that his latest letter to Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams lists 384 persons hired irregularly.

Of that number, 232 have no Merit System appointments whatever. Another 100 are being paid in variance with the system's scale.

The former Highway department employe who asked to be heard is Oscar L. Perdue of Stapleton. A $2,567.50-a-year truck checker, he was charged with appearing on the platform with Vandiver at the Dublin kickoff July 12.

Perdue's request was not in the form of an appeal of his firing. Swain said such an appeal would have to be given at least 10 days in advance of a board meeting.

Swain said it would be up to the board to decide whether to hear Perdue.

Columbus Negro Seeking School Board Post

COLUMBUS (UPI)—A retired Columbus [illegible] has been nominated for consideration for appointment to the Muscogee County School Board.

Members of the Negro Young Men's Progressive Club submitted a petition to the grand jury court here nominating B. P. Lawton.

The Muscogee Grand Jury will consider Lawton, along with 13 others nominated by petition, when it decides on three appointments to the school board for terms that begin next January.

However, the grand jury can reappoint the present incumbents or they can select any of those nominated by petition.

Lawton is the first Negro here to ever be considered for a post on the board because of a new Georgia law which makes it possible to nominate citizens by petition for a school board position.

Dr. McClain Hits Political Indecency

In his sermon last Sunday, Dr. Roy O. McClain, pastor of Atlanta's First Baptist Church, said in easily understood indignation:

"Several women who are employes of the state came to me with the sordid story that they had been told they had to contribute $100 to the campaign of one gubernatorial candidate 'if we want to keep our jobs.'"

"It happens that this man they are being ordered to support is an ordained minister," said Dr. McClain. (The Rev. W. T. Bodenhamer, pastor of a Baptist Church at Ty Ty, Ga., is the ordained minister in the race. He is supported by T. V. (Red) Williams, state revenue commissioner, and by his political machine).

"So I say let the righteous, religious people of Georgia rise up in a kind of holiness to strike that sort of thing down and out. We don't have to take that in Georgia and never do we have to take it from a minister," Dr. McClain declared.

It was a sermon every citizen of Georgia who is concerned about the present and future of his state will welcome.

Apparently, the state administration believes that every corrupt act, each politically immoral deed, every illegal pressure on employes, is to be excused if its spokesmen holler "Nigger."

As for candidate Bodenhamer, we sincerely welcomed him to the race when he announced his candidacy. One of the reasons for this welcome was we wanted the people of Georgia to become more familiar with this ordained minister and his methods of campaigning.

We also welcomed him because we were sure his campaign would also bring into the open the methods of the T. V. (Red) Williams' group, which is supporting him. We had an idea that this political sideshow would sicken the people, even though they be conditioned to a low level of political campaigning. Yet another reason for our honest welcome to the Rev. Bodenhamer will be announced after the ballots are counted.

We join with Dr. McClain, and an increasing multitude of others, in objecting.

It probably will not end the pressure for contributions from state employes. But if it stirs other ministers to flay the money-changers of politics it will be a healthy and helpful thing.

* * *

Just before 5 o'clock Monday afternoon Harold D. Dixon, head of the Atlanta Regional State Sales Tax office, resigned his position and made public a sworn affidavit.

Mr. Dixon swears that his superiors brought pressure upon him to call in each of his 60 employes to suggest that they contribute to the Bodenhamer campaign and the amounts each would pay. In obedience to this suggestion, Mr. Dixon swears he did inform the employes, with the stipulation the money was to be delivered in a white envelope to T. V. Williams' office. He also reveals the details of pressure on employes to attend Bodenhamer rallies.

This came about an hour after Williams had issued a coarse and insulting reply to Dr. McClain who had said that some state employes had come to him with their moral problem imposed by the demands for contributions to the Rev. Bodenhamer.

So, we ask, "What about it, governor?"

Will Mr. Williams resign? Or will you dismiss him?

Three In Governor's Race

4 Qualify To Run For Executive Committee

Four Negroes officially qualified to run for Third Ward posts on the Fulton County Executive Committee Saturday morning as final qualifications were held prior to the September 10 Democratic Primary.

One other person qualified to run for governor, and three qualified to run for lieutenant governor.

Dr. C. A. Bacote, Atlanta University professor, and Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, president of the Atlanta Negro Women Voters League, qualified to run against incumbent George [illegible] in the Third Ward race for a post on the Fulton County Executive Committee.

Incumbent John Cloud will be challenged by J. C Daugherty, Atlanta attorney, and Miss Hattie Holmes, a practical nurse, for the second Third Ward Fulton Executive Committee seat. F. E. Stonecipher, white, also qualified to run against Cloud.

The four Negroes were among 26 persons who qualified before noon Saturday to run against Executive Committee incumbent. Nineteen persons had previously qualified to enter the race.

THREE IN GOVERNOR'S RACE

Leroy Abernathy of Cartersville joined Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver and State Rep. Wm. Bodenhamer in the race for Georgia's governorship when he qualified in the final round. This leaves the governor's race with three qualified candidates.

C. J. Broome of Alma, Howell E. Smith of the Atlanta area, and Elliott Hagen of the Savannah area qualified to compete in the race for lieutenant governor. Three persons already had been qualified for the race. They were Garland Byrd, Colbert Hawkins and John Odom.

The final round of qualification paves the way for the State Democratic Primary which will be held on September 10.

Other last day qualifiers were Attorney Wesley Asinof for Judge of the Superior Court Circuit and Jimmy S. Elliott of Ellijay for Comptroller General.

Asinof will oppose incumbent Judge Virlyn B. Moore, and Elliott will compete with incumbent Comptroller General Zack D. Cravey. Bruce Edwards of Atlanta, and W. B. Buice of Hapeville.

The race for state treasurer boiled down to a two-way heat between incumbent George B. Hamilton and C. F. Swint of Atlanta. Incumbent Public Service Commissioner Ben T. Wiggins will be opposed by Charlie M. Redwine of Atlanta.

Several state officers are unopposed for renomination. They are Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, Agriculture Commissioner Phil Campbell, Labor Commissioner Ben T. Huiet, Public Service Commissioners Walter R. McDonald and Allen Chappell, State School Superintendent Claude Purcell, and Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson, Jr.

8 Liberty County Negroes Qualify For City Posts

HINESVILLE, Ga. — Eight Negroes were qualified June 3 for membership on the Democratic Executive Committee for Liberty County. The action was the first such maneuver in memory of citizens here.

The Negro candidates are: Riceboro District: Lee Hargrove and Elton Roberts; Dorchester District: Oscar Bacon and Rose M. Marie Young; Walthourville District: John Barnard and Thomas A. McIver; MacIntosh District: Lewis Fraser and Elise Stevens.

These candidates oppose members of long-standing with the exception of John Porter Stevens, Dorchester District; W. N. Bruce, Riceboro District; Wrenn Ashmore, Gum Branch District, all of whom were nominated by the committee at their recent meeting to fill existing vacancies on the committee, and whose names they authorized added to the ballot, with incumbents, for the September Primary.

He's Sensible On Segregation, Abernathy Says

Gospel singer Lee Roy Abernathy declared Saturday one of his gubernatorial opponents, Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, is "too supinely soft" on segregation and the other, W. T. Bodenhamer, is "too belligerently strict."

"Between these two impossible extremes is Lee Roy Abernathy with the sensible policy which appeals to all right-thinking people," Mr. Abernathy said. "I want to treat the Negroes fairly."

Mr. Abernathy made the remarks in a statement issued from his Atlanta campaign headquarters. The candidate did not schedule any speaking engagements on the last weekend before the Democratic primary Wednesday.

* * *

"IT IS VERY amazing to me but Bodenhamer continues growing in South Georgia," Mr. Abernathy said. "So once again I ask Vandiver, who is weaker than me in North Georgia, to pull out of the race and then I am left free to trounce Bodenhamer in South Georgia."

The candidate reiterated each of the previously announced planks in his platform, which includes a uniform $3 auto tag, extension of unemployment pay and a referendum on all major issues before meetings of the General Assembly.

* * *

HE ALSO reemphasized his stand on segregation. He said: "I have said from the beginning there will be no fixin' and no mixin'. It will be easier to move Stone Mountain to Savanna Beach than to force me to integrate our schools."

Mr. Abernathy repeated his support of the county unit system and again pledged to do away with "63 of 65" present state taxes and regulatory fees, replacing them with a "citizen's tax" of $5 a month on all persons between 18 and 65.

BYRD VICTOR

Vandiver Nominated In Georgia

ATLANTA (AP) — Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, despite a challenge of his segregation stand, smashed to victory in his race for governor in the Georgia Democratic primary Wednesday.

The 40-year-old Lavonia lawyer-farmer had more than enough unit votes in sight to win in returns from 87 of the state's 159 counties. His popular vote from 468 of 1,803 precincts was 154,969 to 17,102 for his nearest rival, State Rep. W. T. Bodenhamer, a Baptist minister.

Bodenhamer, who had called Vandiver a weakling on segregation despite his avowal that he would never allow the races to mix, had only 6 unit votes in sight. Vandiver had 230, well over the necessary majority of the state's 410.

Gospel singer-piano salesman Lee Roy Abernathy of Canton had 11,484 votes with none of the all-important units in sight.

Also winning by a landslide was lawyer-businessman Garland Byrd in a five-man race to succeed Vandiver in the state's No. 2 office.

Byrd, like Vandiver, is a close political ally of Sen. Herman Talmadge, a power in Georgia politics.

Democratic nomination is equivalent to election in one-party Georgia.

The unit votes are the determining element in Georgia Democratic primaries. A total of 206 is needed to win in the governor's race and a simple plurality in the lieutenant governor's contest. Under the unit system, a candidate winning a county gets that county's unit vote, ranging from two for the smaller to six for the larger counties.

Segregation played its usual important part in the governor's race but only in the matter of degree. Each candidate pledged to maintain traditional separation of the races.

Vandiver Is Voted Great Opportunity

When Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver takes over as governor in January he obviously will have an electorate as united behind him as perhaps any chief executive in the state's history. His decisive victory was personal as well as political.

This tremendous show of confidence would be an intimidating experience for any man. In Mr. Vandiver's case it places upon him the heavy burden of living up to his promise and of being governor of all the people. He, of no governor in recent years, can be if he wishes as free as the likes of special interest pressure groups and selfish politicians. The people have told him so.

Someone said recently that in almost all Georgia elections in our memory it was possible to classify the state's political leaders in definite camps. The Talmadges, father and son, had a following which always could be depended upon. So it was with their opposition—the Rivers group, the Arnall following and the Thompson people.

Mr. Vandiver seems to have inherited them all—including the political leaders. It will be difficult to keep all the latter happy and still do the job the people have asked for. But the governor-elect has only to point to his vote. There is some evidence, too, that the politicians are somewhat chastened and realize that a tremendous job lies ahead in getting Georgia government back on the right track.

Looking ahead at the great problems facing the state in the next four years, few could envy Mr. Vandiver his task. Governmental reorganization, finances, economy and efficiency, the integration question—these and many others must be met. They will require our best talent and cooperation from all. This, too, seemed to be what the voters were asking for Wednesday.

As for the Rev. Bodenhamer, perhaps the less said the better. Georgians in a sense are accustomed to a low grade of politics. But the Bodenhamer tactics, his

use of the Hitler technique of repeating a lie over and over, was one of the most shocking in our history.

That a Christian minister allowed himself to be used by such a discredited faction in the state was more than the voters could stomach. Fulton County took delight in giving the gospel singer, Lee Roy Abernathy, more votes than it did the Rev. Bodenhamer. There was a certain pathos in this spectacle of a Christian minister thus involved. And so we leave him to his own conscience.

Mr. Vandiver has a challenging but great opportunity. We wish him well.

NAACP Stickers Laid To Bodenhamer Backer

A Ringgold taxi driver has signed an affidavit saying he was paid by a Bill Bodenhamer backer to attach "NAACP Endorsed" signs on Ernest Vandiver campaign posters.

James Harvey Teems, 33, said Bill Cornelsion, a candidate for the state Senate, paid him to pick up 10 packages of the NAACP signs at a Chattanooga, Tenn., printing firm.

Teems said that after he returned with the packages Cornelsion told him an another man that he (Cornelsion) and T. V. Williams Jr. "would pay our expenses if we would go about over the state putting up posters for candidate William T. Bodenhamer and attaching 'NAACP Endorsed' stickers to 'Vandiver-For-Governor' posters."

Teems said the proposition was accepted.

The cab driver also said in his affidavit that he had been with T. V. Williams Jr. and Cornelsion when they were planning finances for Bodenhamer's campaign in Whitfield and Catoosa counties.

Vandiver has accused Bodenhamer forces of trying to deceive the voters by putting up the NAACP stickers. Bodenhamer has denied any knowledge of the stickers, but has claimed Vandiver deserves them because of a "weak" position on segregation.

Political Notebook

Is Williams Breaking Griffin's Own Rules?

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

When does a department of the state government become a "beehive" of political activity?

This is a question that Gov. Griffin must be pondering these days as a result of the open and active backing that his revenue commissioner, T. V. Williams Sr., is giving to William T. Bodenhamer's gubernatorial candidacy.

William M. Bates

Just about one year ago, Gov. Griffin summarily fired three of his appointees in the State Military Department on grounds that they were engaging in political activity. The three, including Adj. Gen. George Hearn, were and are supporters of Lt. Gov. Vandiver's gubernatorial candidacy.

That the three were partisans of Vandiver was known to all, including the governor. He said he fired them, not because they were friends of Vandiver, but because "their political activities in the state government become a interfered with their jobs."

In a statement at that time, Griffin laid down this ground rule regarding politicking by state officials:

"The state is entitled to a sound military department, and not a political one. And any other department which becomes a political beehive will receive the same treatment."

ANOTHER RULE

Recently he added another ground rule regarding the political conduct of persons on the state payrolls. He said he did not object to their attending political rallies; but he said anyone sitting on a speaking platform at a political rally or attending a political fund-raising dinner would be fired.

No one can really object to the governor's ground rules so long as he enforces them fairly and equally against all members of his official family.

But the question is whether the governor is enforcing his directives in Williams' case.

Williams has not violated the letter of the second Griffin directive. The revenue commissioner admits openly that he is in the Bodenhamer camp. He and most of the top men in his department, along with a large contingent of rank-and-file employes, are regular attendants at Bodenhamer's Saturday rallies. But the commissioner and his lieutenants do not sit on the platform and have not attended fund-raising dinners since the governor issued his directive.

Whether Williams' activities in Bodenhamer's behalf amounts to making the Revenue Department a "political beehive" is another matter.

TAX COLLECTIONS

Williams insists it does not. He points out that tax collections continue to increase even in the face of the business decline, and he says no one has been fired from his department because of ties with Vandiver. And some of his employes, he contends, do have family or other connections with the Vandiver camp.

However, a sworn charge has been made by Harold M. Dixon, who resigned Monday as Atlanta regional manager of the sales tax unit, that his "superiors" required him to suggest to his personnel that they contribute to the Bodenhamer campaign and attend his rallies.

IN THE MIDDLE

Obviously, someone is not telling the truth. And Gov. Griffin, the man in the middle, seems to be taking the word of his tax commissioner that the charges are not so. At least no words of criticism of Williams have been forthcoming from the governor's office.

But the governor cannot fail to know that Williams is up to his ears in the Bodenhamer campaign. There are many who believe that Williams actually is calling the signals for Bodenhamer.

Griffin insists that he is maintaining a strict neutrality in the governor's race; he says that some of his department heads favor Vandiver, and some favor Bodenhamer.

This is true. But aside from Williams and his son, T. V. Jr., who quit under fire two weeks ago as executive secretary of the Commission on Education, no other leaders in the Griffin administration so far are making a lot of noise or engaging actively in the race on either side.

Joy For Floy, She Registers A 1st

MRS. FLOY CLEMENTS

Mrs. Floy Clements has chalked up a "first" in Illinois politics. Barring an almost impossible upset, she will be the first Negro woman ever to sit as a state representative.

Mrs. Clements, who lives at 4910 Washington Park ct., won the race for Democratic nomination to the 22nd

TESTIMONIAL DINNER for ...th Ward Democratic organization for alderman Benjamin E. Lewis, held at the Palmer House Sunday, was highlight of the primary campaign. Candid scenes before dinner included (photo at left) Candidate Lewis and one of the speakers at the dinner, Mrs. Gloria S. Pughsley; and (at right) Atty. Mark Jones, dinner chairman, who's chatting with New York City councilman Earl Brown, principal speaker.

Like Mussolini and Hitler, he is a great orator, and the coup d'etat which he manipulated to get in power, trapping the army chiefs in the Hotel Nacional during a conference, has earned him the title of Little Napoleon. Batista, however, is not popular among the masses and he knows it.

"Repeatedly, he declares publicly his intention of leaving politics alone and guarantees the people honorable elections which are continually postponed."

I wrote this stuff 22 years ago and as I read the dispatches in the newsroom today, I have the feeling of the guy who got stuck in the revolving door. The stage in Cuba today has different scenery, and a new cast of characters

district of the state legislature in last Tuesday's election.

She is certain to win the general election victory in November because the district is almost solid Democratic.

Politics is nothing new to Mrs. Clements, a widow since 1949. She became a precinct captain in 1927 and has always delivered for the party.

For the past six years she has been employed as a clerk in the Municipal Court.

A graduate of Wilberforce (O.) university, Mrs. Clements is a native of Memphis. She came to Chicago when she was quite young and attended public schools in this city.

She is a member of St. Marks Methodist church, although she

Floy Clements Wins For Legislature; Howard, Ben Lewis Easy Victors

Chicago got its sixth Negro alderman, a strong contender for William L. Dawson's congressional seat and its first Negro woman legislator as a result of Tuesday's primary election.

Chicago's newest alderman is 47-year-old Benjamin F. Lewis, of 3547 W. 13th place, a city building inspector, who will represent the 24th ward.

He merged winner in a bitter struggle with Atty. Arthur N. Hamilton, 1332 S. Central Park, an independent Democrat who bucked the powerful 24th Regular Democratic organization.

Though he lost by a 3-1 margin, Hamilton polled more votes than any candidate ever to oppose the Democratic machine in the ward.

Militant physician Dr. T. R. M. Howard was a run-away winner in the contest to oppose powerful William L. Dawson as U. S. representative in the First Congressional district.

Howard almost tripled the combined votes garnered by two other candidates seeking the GOP nomination, John Earl Lewis, mayor of Bronzeville and James Burr, a newspaperman.

The former Mississippi civil rights leader is expected to be the strongest Republican candidate to challenge Dawson for his congressional seat in a decade.

DR. AND MRS. T. R. M. HOWARD

Gardner Robinson Armstrong Martin

Partee Lewis

In the races for seats in the Illinois House of Representatives, Mrs. Floy Clements, 4910 S. Washington Park ct., a widowed deputy municipal court clerk virtually became the state's first Negro woman legislator.

Mrs Clements, a Democrat, will be representing the 22nd district along with Atty. Charles F. Armstrong, a Democrat, who was reelected and Elwood Graham, GOP also reelected.

Others successful in state representative races were William H. Robinson, GOP; veteran Corneal A. Davis and Atty. James Y. Carter, Democrats, all reelected in the 20th district.

The 21st district returned 20th Ward Republican Committeeman J. Horace Gardner and Attys. Cecil A. Partee and Kenneth E. Wilson, Democrats.

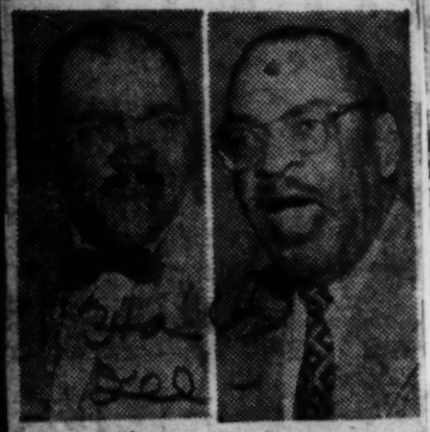
In other election results Jesse Owens was named on the GOP slate for county commissioner and Edward M. Sneed was renominated by the Democrats.

For sanitary district trustee J. B. Martin, incumbent was renominated by the GOP and Atty. Christopher C. Wimbish was slated by the Democrats.

Atty. Ernest A. Greene beat out Dudley Martin to win Republican nomination for state senator from the 11th district. Fred J. Smith, Democratic incumbent, had no opposition.

Howard Wins GOP Nomination, Opposes Dawson for Congress

CHICAGO (ANP)—Chicago is the bell ringer for early election primaries in the nation though



Dr. Howard Cong. Dawson

it is doubtful if the results last Tuesday, while decisive, give any accurate indication of how the Negro vote is leaning.

Illinois is always the first state to name its contenders for Congress. The prime contest is always that of U. S. Representative from the First District, which for three decades has been held by a legislator of color.

Representative William L. Dawson, the almost undisputed political boss of much of the area, was of course unopposed on the Democratic side. Dr. T. R. M. Howard, late of Mound Bayou, Miss., won the Republican nomination. While it is probable Dr. Howard does not even dream of defeating Dawson, it was a worthwhile effort for him.

A NEWCOMER TO Chicago, scarcely here long enough to vote himself, Dr. Howard won the acquaintance and approval of the wealthiest businessmen in the city. He had ample campaign funds, which they provided. While it is difficult to explain the cause, other than that most of the big businessmen in Chicago are Republican, they are always willing to pour money liberally into an effort to unseat Dawson.

Meanwhile, Dawson continues to expand his political influence. It has grown even more extensive as Negro voters have poured into Chicago. Most of the half-dozen Negro members of the Illinois Legislature are part of the Dawson machine.

A new alderman was elected in the city's West Side, in the 24th Ward. He is Benjamin F. Lewis, a city employe. This marked the first time a Negro has been named in that section of the city, formerly populated by Jewish and Italian people.

■

MRS. FLOY CLEMENTS. a clerk in the Municipal Court, and for 31 years a precinct captain, became the first Negro woman to win the Democratic nomination as candidate for the State Legislature from the 22nd District.

She is almost virtually assured of winning the general election in November, since her district is almost solid Democratic, and she has always, in the past, been able to deliver for the party.

A graduate of Wilberforce University in Ohio, Mrs. Clements came to Chicago from Memphis when quite young. She is a widow.

Other Negro winners in the primary balloting for the State House of Representatives were William H. Robinson, Republican; Corneal A. Davis and James Y. Carter, Democrats, 20th District; J. Horace Gardner, Republican; Cecil A. Partee and Kenneth E. Wilson, Democrats, 21st District, and Elwood Graham, Republican, and Charles F. Armstrong, Democrat, joining Mrs. Clements from the 22nd District.

4 Negroes Are Nominated For School Boards

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Four prominent Negroes are among 10 civic leaders proposed by the school board nominating commission for to fill two board of education seats.

Actually, there are four seats open, but two of them will go to two incumbents whose five-year terms are up. Of the remaining vacancies, one was caused by the resignation of Atty. Sydney Brown.

The four Negro possibles were Dr. Robert C. Stepto, assistant professor at Loyola University School of Medicine and president, Chicago Physicians associates; Atty. Julian B. Wilkins, board member, Citizens Schools committee; Atty. George N. Leighten, former assistant state's attorney-general and Illinois Supreme court commissioner; and Mrs. Lorraine Green, wife of Circuit Judge Wendell Green, and member Commission on Human Relations.

Two women among hopefuls for Illinois General Assembly

CHICAGO (ANP) — For the first time in the history of the State of Illinois, two colored women, both Chicagoans, were among the many hopefuls seeking a seat in the lower house of the general assembly when voters went to the polls Tuesday.

The two women were Mrs. Yolande M. Johnson and Mrs. Floy Clements.

Mrs. Johnson, a chiropodist and president of a physical therapy equipment firm, made her first bid for elective office by seeking the 20th district nomination against incumbent William H. Robinson, 48.

A staunch Republican, she is the daughter of the late Walter Cohen, ranking political figure in Louisiana during the Reconstruction period who served as collector of the port of New Orleans in the internal revenue division of the U.S. treasury.

Mrs. Clements, a deputy municipal court clerk for six years, has been a Democratic precinct captain and worker since 1926. A graduate of Wendell Phillips High School and Wilberforce University, in Ohio, she seeks the nod from the 22nd district against incumbent Charles F. Armstrong.

Dr. Howard, Dawson Opponent, Injured

CHICAGO, Ill. — Dr. T. R. M. Howard, former kingpin of all-colored Mound Bayou, Miss. and leader of rights - gaining efforts for Mississippi colored citizens, was slightly injured in an automobile accident here last week.

The noted physician, now in the midst of a spirited campaign to unseat Cong. William Dawson in Chicago's First Congressional district in upcoming elections, was treated for neck and shoulder injuries after the accident.

DR. HOWARD, who was, literally and actuay "run out" of Mississippi because of his out-spoken attacks on racism in that state, is Republican candidate for the seat now held by Democratic Cong. Dawson, dean of colored lawmakers in the U. S. Congress.

He was enroute to a meeting of the County Republican committee last Tuesday when a taxicab rammed into the back of the car he was driving.

DR. T. M. R. HOWARD
Campaigner Injured

Tax Raising Amendments Lose To Georgia Voters

The unusually few Georgia voters who went to the polls Tuesday appeared to be defeating all proposed constitutional amendments having anything to do with new taxes.

Unofficial election returns from 503 of the state's 1,826 precincts showed 10 of 16 general statewide amendments headed toward defeat.

Gov.-Nominee Ernest Vandiver, Lt. Gov.-Nominee Garland T. Byrd and all other unopposed candidates for state and congressional offices under the South's "one party-system" were formally elected in Tuesday's general election.

FOUR FAIL

Four of the amendments negatively received by Georgia voters would have authorized the state and county governments to raise taxes.

Four of the six amendments receiving favorable reception would offer various forms of scholarships to Georgia students, permit a $10,000 homestead exemption for totally disabled veterans, and permit justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals and Superior Court to broaden their active court service.

In Fulton County, however, the voters apparently just didn't bother to cast their ballots on general constitutional amendments and uncontested candidates.

ONE OUT OF FIVE

With returns still spotty, it appeared that about one out of every five who voted in the primary returned to vote in the Tuesday election. Balloting was approximately 17,500 Tuesday as compared to the 83,048 Fulton County voters who jammed the polls for the September primary.

Unofficial tabulations indicated that Fulton voters favored only three of the 16 general state constitutional amendments while the voting on two others appeared close.

The Fulton County voters apparently paralleled statewide sentiment as they cast favorable ballots for the Homestead amendment for disabled veterans, state scholarships for deserving students who cannot afford their own tuitions and scholarships for prospective teachers who agree to teach in Georgia.

Throughout the Metropolitan Atlanta area, the voters apparently followed the "stay-at-home" statewide trend. Neverthless, the East Point voters did rally up enough ballots to push across the only two constitutional amendments affecting local government in Fulton County.

The two East Point changes will allow that city to go into the off-street parking business and to spend city money to encourage industry to come to East Point.

And in Marietta, local Amendment No. 32, allowing the City of Marietta to combine and operate its water, sewerage and electric system as one revenue-producing unit, has won the voter's approval.

Meanwhile, Gov. Marvin Griffin stated Wednesday that he had "mixed emotions about results of elections throughout the country Tuesday because of "the defeat of the right to work laws throughout the land" and because "people so far on the left side" came out as winners in some races. He wa sapparently referring to some of the conservative elements that won their respective elections throughout the country.

Gov.-elect Ernest Vandiver said he had no immediate comment on either the national or local election results.

Candidacy Of Howard Endorsed

The Better Government association and Legislative Voters League this week announced endorsement of Dr. T. R. M. Howard in his campaign to win the Republican nomination for Congress in the First Congressional District of Chicago.

E. Mahim, the organization's executive director, said:

"Pursuant to investigation by our candidates committee, our organization has voted to recommend Dr. Howard to the voters as 'well qualified,' the highest classification awarded any candidate for federal office."

The Better Government association is a non-partisan organization which provides factual information on issues and candidates to civic and business organizations, with a view to facilitating intelligent approaches to securing better government on all levels.

This endorsement of Howard's candidacy by the B. G. A. follows closely the endorsement of the Independent Voters of Illinois, whose executive director, William Burns, last week announced:

"In the opinion of our interviewing committee, Dr. Howard evidenced an unusual grasp of the intricate mechanism of the Congressional apparatus and an intimate knowledge of the facts involved in the basic issues which are of prime importance to the people of his district. His position on important national issues are in essential conformity with the program of the I. V. I."

Dr. T. R. M. Howard who seeks the First District Republican nomination in the April 8 primaries, gained a national reputation for his miltant fight on civil rights issues in Mississippi. His campaign for Congress places emphasis on a program designed to gain full economic, social and political freedom for the Negro people.

Rep. Robinson Takes Fine Record Into '58 Campaign

Rep. William H. Robinson, who is seeking re-election to the state legislature, compiled an enviable record of real accomplishments during the 69th General Assembly.

Among some of his deeds are the following:

1. He introduced and got passed a bill which made unlawful the possession of hypodermic needle.

2. He supported the bill which established the Narcotics Investigation commission.

3. He was appointed a member of that committee by Gov. Stratton.

At the end of the session, he received a recognition of which he was richly deserving: Selection by correspondents as the outstanding freshman legislator of the session.

Rep. Robinson was born in White Stone, Va., in 1909. He came to Chicago in 1931. Married, he lives with his wife at 3625 S. Vincennes ave.

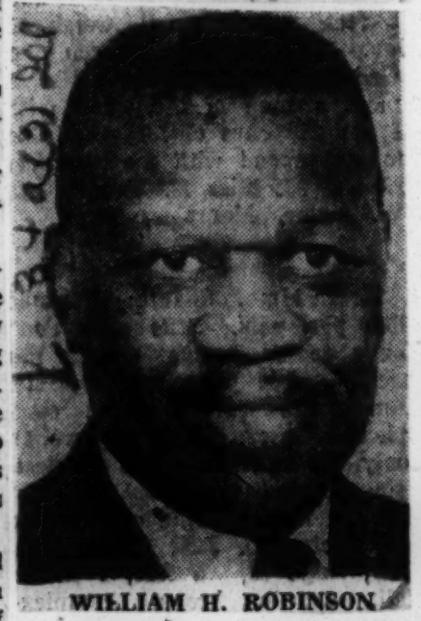
His educational career included studies and degrees at Virginia Union university, University of Chicago and the Institute of Psychoanalysis.

Robinson has served as bond clerk, welfare worker, parole officer, caseworker, Director of the Youth Service bureau, and executive secretary of the Church Federation's department of social welfare.

He was a field work instructor in social administration for the University of Chicago.

His parent professional activities include, lecturing in social work at the Baptist Missionary Training school, community counseling and consultation service, consultant on social welfare and governmental problems and member of the National Association of Social Workers.

Robinson has been superintendent of the Sunday School at Monumental Baptist church for the past 20 years. He is also a member of the deacon and trustee boards of the church, president of the credit union and editor of the church organ.



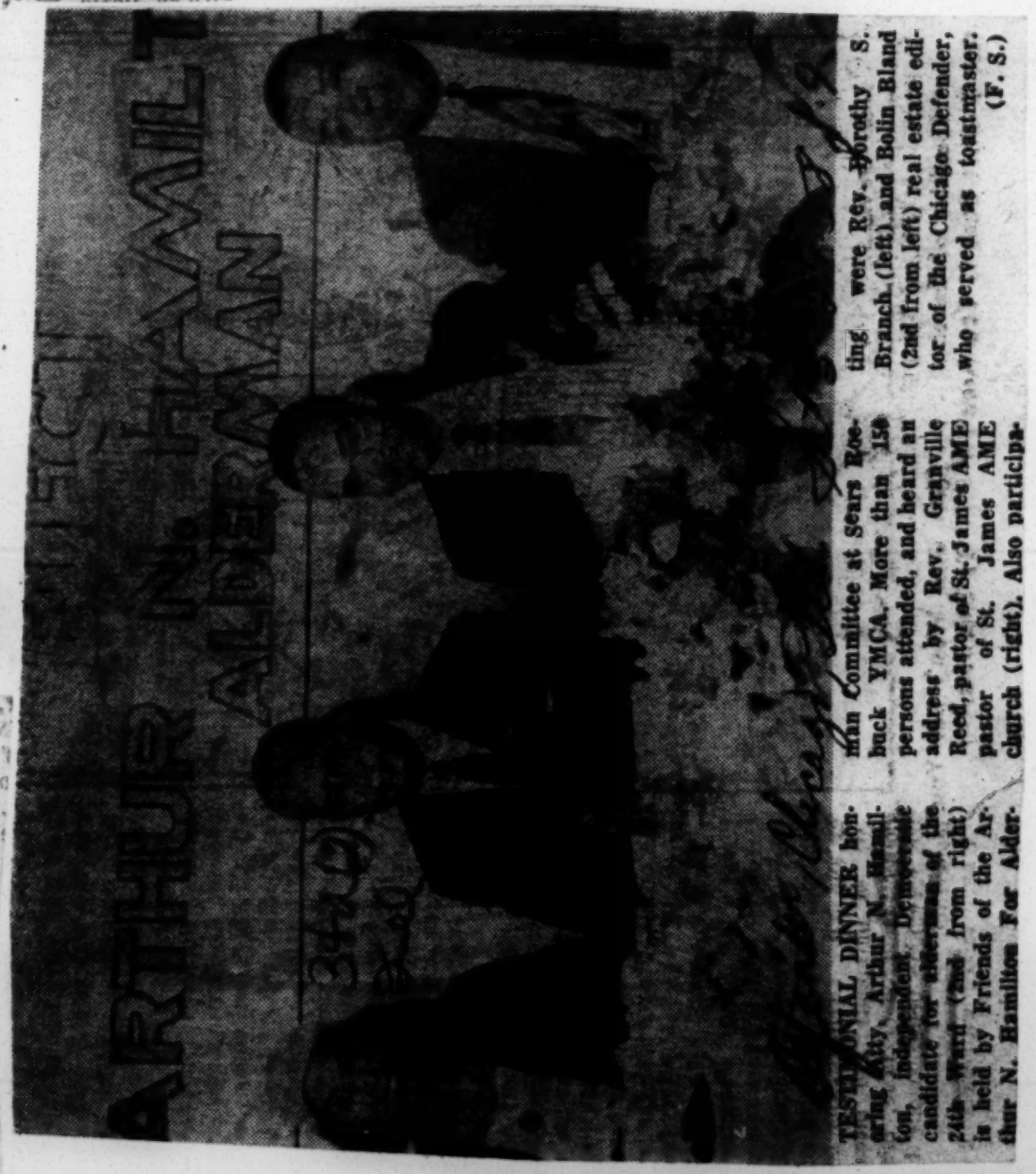
WILLIAM H. ROBINSON

He is a member of numerous boards, committees and advisory groups of community organizations, including the Ada S. McKinley house, Illinois Children's hospital and the NAACP.

His legislative record includes appointment to the commission of public aid and assistance, sponsorship or co-sponsorship of several vital bills in the legislature.

His record may be summed up in the tribute paid to him by a Chicago publication which stated: "Robinson was honored for his industry, honesty of purpose and effectiveness."

It is on such a record that Rep. Robinson bases his hopes of re-election in 1958.



TESTIMONIAL DINNER honoring Atty. Arthur N. Hamilton, Independent Democratic candidate for alderman of the 24th Ward (2nd from right) is held by Friends of the Arthur N. Hamilton For Alderman Committee at Sears Roebuck YMCA. More than 150 persons attended, and heard an address by Rev. Grayville Reed, pastor of St. James AME church (right). Also participating were Rev. Dorothy S. Brancch (left) and Bolin Bland (2nd from left) real estate editor of the Chicago Defender, who served as toastmaster. (F. S.)

BENJAMIN F. WILSON

How A Southern-Born Attorney Helped Bring Democracy To A Northern City

By ERNESTINE COFIELD

Women aren't the only ones that don't want to tell their ages. I found out recently while interviewing Benjamin F. Wilson, one of the few Negroes in the United States to head a city council.

Laughing, the mingled grey-haired Gary, Ind., attorney dismissed the query with a joke about women's methods of hedging the question.

But about this one-year stint as president of the Council, Wilson talked freely. Theodore Berry of Cincinnati was appointed to head the City Council and not elected.

Unanimously elected by members of the Council to serve as their head in 1956, Wilson could look back and see that Gary had come a long way since the 1945 strife torn days of integrating Froebel High school.

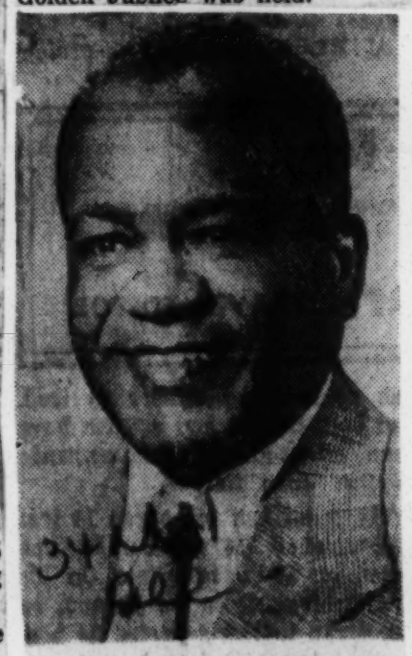
Members of the Council were also recognizing its senior member since the attorney was beginning his third four year term working with the group.

Perhaps most significant was that Gary would be celebrating its Golden Jubilee during September of 1956 and whoever headed the Council would represent the city at the function.

Gary had become of age and it was willing to place one of its major events in the hands of this mild mannered, soft spoken Negro.

Wilson was not new at the task of heading the nine man Council. He had served as vice president prior to his election as head.

While he headed the Council for one year, many public works were accomplished. Among them were the million dollar construction of the car ports and the dedication of Gilroy stadium, where the Golden Jubilee was held.



ATTY. BENJAMIN WILSON

The most far-reaching bill and the one that proved Gary was ready to start its second century on the right foot was the passing of the non-discrimination law. The law which covers practically every phase of life makes it unlawful to discriminate at hotels, beaches, cemeteries, housing, etc.

The city official, who had to sign all ordinances passed, represented Gary once when all of the top administrators were out of the city part of a day. Nothing exciting happened, though, he related.

One of the most important bills passed during Wilson's three terms in office was the Fair Employment Practice Act which he introduced in 1949. The bill opened up many avenues of employment including city jobs.

Major appointment under the act were Alfonzo Holliday as assistant fire chief and Bishop J. Claude Allen as the first Negro on the school board.

Now chairman of the powerful ordinance committee, Wilson lead the fight for the taxi-cab self-insurance amendment which would allow cabs to drop their policies with insurance companies and set up "pools" of $15,000 each for payment of claims.

The amendment is aimed at helping the Negro owned Yellow cab company that has been unable to secure insurance. It was introduced to the council by Terry C. Gray, a Negro.

On the local level the dynamic attorney has also chaired the police and fire investigation committee. In 1944, Wilson was appointed chief of the Minority Groups Service, War Manpower commission in Washington, D. C., by the late Paul V. McNutt.

The seventh son and the eleventh child of the Benjamin F. Wilson, seniors, the Councilman was born and received his early education in Brinkley, Ark. He did his undergraduate work at Howard university and received his law degree from the Boston University School of Law in 1929.

While at Boston university, the young student was an honorary member of the Woolsack club, a law society, and assistant editor of the law school year book.

Well known in civic and social circles in Lake county, the genial attorney has served on the board of directors of the Gary Urban League, president of the Gary Anselm Forum, officer in the integrated Gary Bar association, former vice-president of the Gary Council of Churches, and city-wide co-chairman of the March Of Dimes.

He is also a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Chamber of Commerce NAACP and the Frontiers. Last year Wilson was elected attorney for the National Baptist Conference, U. S. A., Inc., which represents about 4,500,000 members.

Wilson is also a member of the American Bar association, Indiana Bar association and National Bar association.

Prior to setting up practice in the steel city, 22 years ago, the attorney practiced in St. Louis. Among his clients was the fabulous Annie M. Malone, who founded Poro College, Inc. Not only was he her attorney but also her general manager for six years.

In religious life, the senior councilman is a member of the trustee board of First Baptist church.

Wilson still manages to be a spectator at sport events and to find time in his busy schedule to travel, his greatest pastime.

"I just love to motor," he exclaimed. "I just love to take long motor trips."

To prove it, he said he has traveled all over the United States. In fact, when Wilson and the former Fannie Buchanan Shobe decided to marry, they flew to Mexico for the important step.

Unusual as it may seem, the grey-haired attorney said he has never had one unpleasant incident in all of his travels. The only place he has ever had an indication of discrimination was Helena, Montana, where Wilson and his wife stopped to make reservations for South Glacier Park.

Wilson's one son, John B. Wilson, who is now in army intelligence in California, plans to follow in his father's footsteps and will enter law school when he finishes his stint with Uncle Sam.

When Gary writes the history for its second hundred years, it can truthfully say that the founding doctrine of the Constitution is more than empty words.

Two Negro Women Seek Seat In Illinois House

CHICAGO — (ANP) — For the first time in the history of the State of Illinois, two Negro women, both Chicagoans were among the many hopefuls seeking a seat in the lower house of the general assembly when voters went to the polls Tuesday.

The two women were Mrs Yolando M. Johnson, and Mrs Floy Clements. If either or both are elected they will be the first Negro women to sit in the general assembly.

B. F. Lewis elected alderman

CHICAGO (NNPA) — Complete unofficial returns Wednesday showed that voters in the West Side 24th Ward elected Benjamin F. Lewis, 47, a city building inspector, by a vote of 3 to 1 as the first colored alderman from that ward.

Lewis, supported by the Democratic machine, defeated Arthur N. Hamilton, 47, a Democrat, who had broken with the organization. The vote was 11,359 for Lewis and 3,867 for Hamilton.

The election filled the vacancy created when Sidney D. Deutsch quit to become city treasurer.

ONLY TWO candidates were in the race, Lewis' winning margin was far less than the 10 to 1 victories usually achieved by the ward machine Democrats.

Hamilton, a former city corporation counsel and former assistant state's attorney, campaigned on charges that ward control is in the hands of nonresident politicans, including Deutsch and Arthur X. Elrod, county commissioner and ward committeeman, who now live in the North Side.

Hamilton also charged that 8 of the 63 precinct captains in the ward are nonresidents.

Howard, Lewis Vie To Oppose Dawson

Democratic Representatives William L. Dawson and Barratt O'Hara, both running without opposition, top the list of candidates who have filed for places on the April 8 primary election ballot.

One of the most interesting contests in the election will pit John Earl Lewis, "Mayor of Bronzeville," against Dr. Theodore R. M. Howard, famed civil rights, leader formerly of Mound Bayou, Miss.

They are seeking the Republican nomination for the First Congressional district, with the winner facing the prospect of doing battle with Dawson in the general election.

No Republican has filed for the Second district, now being represented by Rep. O'Hara.

In other races, Malcolm H. Hemphill will face Dudley S. Martin on the Republican ballot for state central committeeman in the First district. On the Democratic slate, Corneal A. Davis is running without opposition.

Following is a line-up of candidates in major state races:

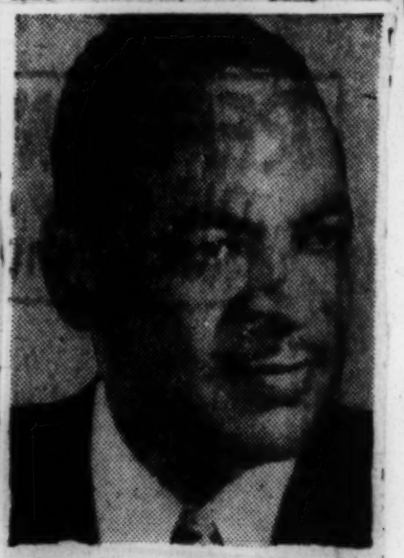
20th District — Republican: William H. Robinson; Democrat: Corneal A. Davis and James Y. Carter.

21st District — Republican: J. Horace Gardner and James A. Strickling; Democrat: Cecil A. Partee, Kenneth E. Wilson.

22nd District — Republican: Elwood Graham, James L. Tukes; Democrat: Charles F. Armstrong, Floy Clements, Lemuel E. Bentley.

In the running for state senator from the Fifth district are Charles W. McIntyre, Republican, and Marshall Korshak, Democrat.

In the 11th district there are three Republican candidates, Ernest A. Green, Dudley S. Martin and Clarence W. Harding and a lone Democrat, Fred J. Smith.



CONG. WILLIAM L. DAWSON

JOHN E. LEWIS

DR. T. R. M. HOWARD

CECIL PARTEE WRITES THREE ILLINOIS LAWS

Draws on Experience as Prosecutor

BY ROI OTTLEY

Cecil A. Partee, who before his election as state representative from the south side's 22d district compiled a record for successful prosecutions as an assistant state's attorney, has utilized his experience in formulating bills he has introduced in the state legislature.

Partee

Partee, who in collaboration with Herbert Barsy, his former colleague in the state's attorney's office, won 18 consecutive jury trials, has introduced three bills which have been enacted into law.

One provides that indictments become null and void if not tried within four months, a second act more closely regulates casualty insurance companies, and a third provides for the merger of sentences in criminal cases.

A Prosecutor 8 Years

The Negro Democrat served eight years successively under State's Attorneys William H. Touhy and John S. Boyle in the fraud and complaint division, the police courts, and finally in the Cook county criminal courts.

Partee, who feels the variety of cases he has handled was in valuable experience for his legislative work, was elected a state representative in 1956. He regards himself as a watchdog of spending by the state.

The young legislator, who settled in Chicago in 1944, was born in Blytheville, Ark., April 10, 1921. His father, Charles, was a cotton classifier; his mother, Mrs. Bessie Ivy, is a retired school teacher.

Engaged in 3 Spots

He attended elementary school and the Richard B. Harrison High school in Blytheville, where he played football, basketball, and tennis. He graduated in 1938. He enrolled at Tennessee State university, Nashville, Tenn., became a member of the debating team and editor of the school's paper, and graduated in 1944 with a B. S. degree.

Meantime he worked summers in the Joliet steel mills and winters in the school's business office. A steel mill injury caused his rejection for service in the army in World War II. He entered Northwestern university law school, graduating in 1946 with a J. D. degree.

Enters Law Practice

He soon afterwards entered the law offices of the late Joseph Clayton and in 1948 was appointed as an assistant state's attorney. As a state representative, his district roughly embraces the area from 43d to 73d sts. and from Lake Michigan west to South Park way, excluding the Kenwood-Hyde Park district.

Partee, a member of the Congregational Church of Park Manor, is married to the former Paris Bradley, a former Michael Reese medical technician. They have a daughter, Paris, 8.

He is a member of the Chicago Urban league, N. A. A. C. P., and the Cook county, Chicago, national, and Illinois state bar associations.

Dr. Howard Attends Minority Meeting

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. T. R. M. Howard, who migrated from Mound Bayou, Negro-colored town in Mississippi, to Chicago, after the kidnap-murder of 14-year-old Emmett Till, a Chicago lad who was visiting grandparents in that state, attended the minority meeting of the President's Government Contracts committee.

He was displaying a letter signed by William E. King, chairman of the First Congressional District Republican committee, saying the committee is backing Howard for the Republican nomination for Dawson's seat.

The Howard candidacy is not worrying Dawson. The congressman is looking forward to extending his political organization over another Chicago ward, giving the organization another seat in the City Council.

Incidentally, Mr. Dawson says he will make no demands or requests upon the Chicago branch NAACP which his followers recently captured.

Alford In Race For Alderman

J. CLIFFORD ALFORD

The latest candidate to enter the confused and highly fluid political race in the April 8 election for 24th Ward alderman is Jeff Clifford Alford, the 43-year-old Republican Ward committeeman of the Regular Republican organization.

Alford, a six-year resident of the Westside was nominated by the Regular Republican Ward organization to run at a meetng held Dec. 16.

This brings to a total of five candidates who have publicly committed themselves as aldermanic aspirants with the possibility of a sixth person in Mrs. Gloria Pughsley, head of the Greater Lawndale Association of Block Clubs.

Among the five are Ben Lewis, the only democratic endorsed candidate, who is considered by many to be the front runner because of the party's endorsement and fact of dissention which surrounds the Republican and inde- Hamilton, an independent and dependent candidates.

Another hopeful is Atty. Arthur erstwhile democrat whom democratic party stalwarts said is smarting over the fact that his candidacy was not endorsed by the Democratic Ward organization.

Others are Atty. Emory Tate and the Rev. Ivory Blackmon.

Alford who lives at 1654 S. Harding, is presently employed by the Illinois Commerce Commission as a field investigator.

He was formerly a case worker with the Cook County department of Welfare until he assumed his present position with the State.

He is married to the former Julia Walker, of Arkansas. He is a graduate of the Industrial high school of Birmingham and of Roosevelt university where he received an A. B. degree in sociology. He has taken additional post graduate studies at the University of Chicago in anthropology.

Alford is a member of the Shiloah Baptist church and is a teacher at the Chicago Baptist Institute and a member of the Classification Committee of the National Baptist Sunday School and BTU Congress.

He is a veteran of World War II where he served in the Coast Guard and won three battle stars and five ribbons.

Chicago May Get 6th Negro Alderman

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Benjamin F. Lewis is slated to become the first Negro alderman from the westside of Chicago and the sixth in the city council.

Lewis, a city building inspector, was selected last week by the regular Democratic organization dominating the ward. Republicans have named a candidate too; but Democratic nomination is tantamount to election. Last year, President Eisenhower did well to get 4,000 voters in the ward against 21,000 for Adlai Stevenson.

The ward is 80 per cent Negro. Six Negro aspirants coveted the spot when the incumbent alderman resigned to become city treasurer.

Lewis, 45, has lived on the west side of Chicago almost all of his life. He attended Crane Junior High college, was an Army 2nd lieutenant, and has a 20-year-old daughter in Chicago Teacher's college.

1st Negro Runs For City Clerk

Claiming to be the first Negro candidate for city Clerk, Atty. Lemuel E. Bentley is being supported by a non-partisan group called the Chicago League of Negro Voters. He will run in the Democratic primary.

Ex-Demo Aide In Key Role For GOP

A knock-down, dragout political battle, unprecedented in the history of the Chicago Negro community, was assured Tuesday with the runaway victory of Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Candidate for Congress, in the Republican primary.

The battle will be between Congressman William L. Dawson, veteran incumbent of the First Congressional District, and the Republican winner.

The contest will attract nationwide interest because of the stature of Congressman Dawson who is vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee and the kingpin of Negro Democrats throughout the nation.

TENSION GREAT

Cries of treason, disloyalty and double - crossing have already heightened the tension between the Republican and Democratic camps in the First Congressional District.

Frederick P. Wall, veteran Democratic political operator and former secretary and confidante to Congressman Dawson, was credited with a major role in the landslide victory of Dr. Howard in the Republican primary.

Wall will have a decisive role in the general election as he attempts to mobilize dissident Democrats as well as Republicans in support of Dr. Howard's candidacy.

Undercover raiding of precinct captains and key workers by the rival camps is certain to produce friction, if not violence.

On the record, both Congressman Dawson and Dr. Howard have indicated that they will personally refrain from mud-slinging and unethical political practices.

CURRENT REPORTS

It has been reported, however, that Democratic forces have already arranged to transport Mississippi Negroes to Chicago who will allege that Dr. Howard played a fraudulent role as president of the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro leadership.

It also has been reported that Rpeublican partisans will produce witnesses who will claim links between Congressman Dawson and underworld figures.

Keen interest in the political fight in the colored community has already been evinced by the state and county leadership of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Secret war chests, totaling thousands of dollars, are being organized to flood the First Congressional District with political broadsides and propaganda — including teams of speakers on sound trucks.

SPEECHES READIED

Major political figures of both parties from all parts of the country will invade the district to make speeches on behalf of the candidates.

If President Eisenhower comes to Illinois, as is being planned by the state and county organization, every effort will be made to have him speak in the First Congressional District.

7th TERM

President Truman has already been slated to talk in behalf of Congressman Dawson.

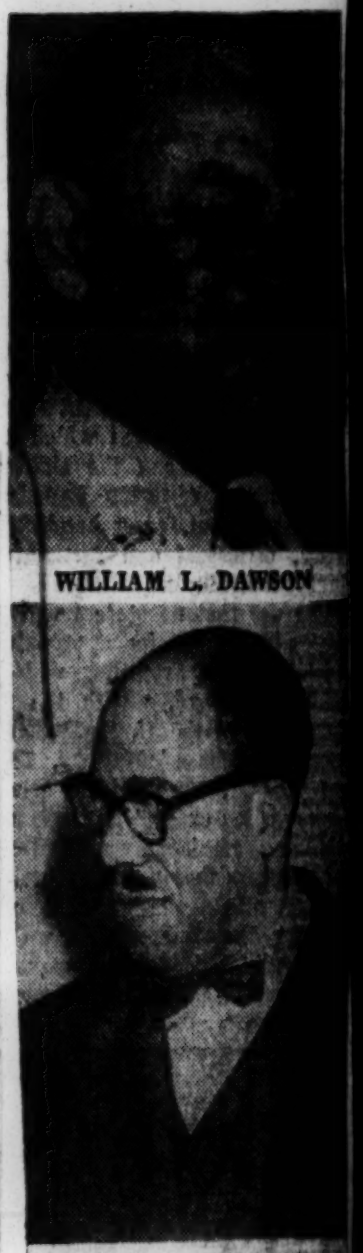
Both Dawson and Howard are experienced leaders, well-educated and well-regarded by their colleagues.

Dawson, unopposed in the Democratic primary, is seeking his seventh term in Congress. He was first elected in 1942. Born in Albany, Ga., Congressman Dawson will be 72 years old on April 26.

Dr. Howard, former Mound Bayou, Miss., civil rights fighter, is president of the National Medical Association. He reportedly received several death threats before moving to Chicago in 1953.

Howard easily thumped John

subcommittee on special educatio on April 2. He enumerated th eight states with untrustworth



WILLIAM L. DAWSON

T. R. M. HOWARD

6th Ward Demos Dump Ald. Jones

Alderman Sidney Jones was officially dumped Wednesday night by the Sixth Ward Democratic Organization.

A resolution endorsing Committeeman Robert H. Miller as a candidate for Jones' aldermanic post was unanimously adopted at a closed meeting of officers and captains from the ward's 77 precincts.

The long-rumored action came on the heels of a meeting several days ago at which the Sixth Ward Citizens Committee passed a resolution calling for support of Jones in his bid for re-election.

JONES' PLANS

The action set the stage for a spirited contest in the aldermanic election set for Feb. 24. Jones plans to seek re-election as a Democrat.

The Citizens Committee has set up an office for Jones at 1133 E. 63rd st.

Miller and other members of the Sixth Ward Regular Democratic Organization pointed out that they were not engaged in a feud with Jones, but felt that he had not done an adequate job of serving the people of the ward.

Miller, in a statment to the officers and precinct workers, declared: "I am grateful to the captains for selecting me. We're going to build our campaign on service to the people in the ward. We're going to give the ward back to the people.

SIGNERS

The resolution supporting Miller was directed to the Democratic Central Committee of Cook County. It was signed by:

State Rep. Charles Armstrong, president of the Sixth Ward Democratic Organization; Mrs. Odell McSee, committeewoman of the Sixth Ward; Mrs .Ola Lee Muirhead, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary; William Bowman, president of the Young Democrats of the ward; Milton Reynolds III, vice president; Edward Presberry, secretary; Clifton Martin, Sgt.-At-Arms; James Clardy, assistant sergeant-at-arms; Samuel President, financial secretary; Charles Peter Hitt, treasurer, and captains of the ward's 77 precincts.

Jones, an attorney, was elected alderman of the sixth ward four years ago in a run-off election with incumbent Ald. David Muir—who had won the post as a write-in candidate. Jones had the support of the then Democratic committeeman, Elmer J. Whitty. Miller was his campaign manager.

Miller is a widely known businessman and civic leader. He succeeded Whitty as committeeman of the ward.

NO SURPRISE

Jones, said the move did not come as a surprise to him and would not stop him from seeking re-election as a Democrat.

Continuing the incumbent alderman said, "It is purely a desire for a job and Miller has a right to run like anybody else."

Jones said the Sixth Ward Citizens Committee, which was established after he was elected in 1955, has set up an office for him at 1133 E. 63rd st. He asserted that the organization which includes well-known civic, labor and church leaders, was set up to work with him on community problems.

Among those Jones mentioned as belonging to the organization are:

Atty. Odas Nicholson, Warren Seltzer, of Local 351 Dining Car Employees union and a trustee of Parkway Gardens; Harry Gray, president of Local 208 Musicians union; Major Clay, president of United Auto Workers union; Robert Mitchell, Packinghouse Workers union; Mrs. Thelma Clarke, former committeewoman of the Sixth Ward and Mrs. Johnnie Cotton, president of the Woodlawn Friendly Neighbors group.

In seeking reelection without support of the regular Democrat organization, Jones stated he will stress what he considered his accomplishments. Among those he listed:

1) New street lights; (2) repavement of Cottage Grove ave.; (3) widening and relighting Marquette rd.; (4) getting three parking lots; (5) several play lots; (6) the planting of hundreds of trees and (7) the placing of new sewers.

"I really served the people and I deserve to be reelected," Jones said.

The Sixth Ward stretches from 63rd to 73rd and from State to Stoney Island. It has a population of some 100,000 persons.

ROBERT MILLER

Civil Rights, Aim Of Woman Solon

MRS. FLOY CLEMENTS

SPRINGFIELD — (UPI) — The first Negro woman ever elected to the Illinois Legislature as a Democrat who says her chief interests during the General Assembly starting in January will be civil rights and the shortage of school classrooms.

Mrs. Floy Clements, who was elected from Chicago's 22nd District, was interviewed here at a lunch for new members of the House of Representatives.

Besides the election of Mrs. Clements, Illinois also scored another first in the Nov. 4 election when former State Rep. Richard A. Harewood, Chicago Democrat, became the first Negro ever elected to the University of Illinois board of trustees.

Mrs. Clements will join a male Negro delegation in the General Assembly that includes one senator and eight representatives.

She said she started working in Democratic campaigns "for Al Smith in 1928 when you found hardly any Negroes voting the Democratic ticket."

Mrs. Clements is a precinct captain in Chicago and proudly told the new members lunch that she "carried my precinct 7 to 1 for the Democrats."

CIVIL RIGHTS

She said she would be concerned during the legislative session with advancing civil rights for members of her race, particular with efforts for a state law on Fair Employment Practices, commonly called FEPC.

Also, she said, she was interested in school problems and would plug for construction of enough classrooms to eliminate the "half day" school sessions now in effect in some parts of the state.

Mrs. Clements said she "never thought for a minute I'd ever get to the state Legislature," therefore had not yet made up her mind on many of the issues expected to come up in the General Assembly.

"I'll have to feel my way along," she said.

STRAIGHT DEMOCRAT

One thing Mrs. Clements was sure of: She would be voting with the Democrats.

"I have always, all my life, voted the straight Democratic ticket," she said. "I feel it is the party that has done most for Negroes."

Mrs. Clements is a widow and childless. Her husband died in 1949.

She ducked one question, her age, in the manner of comedian Jack Benny. "Just say I'm 39," she said.

Dr. Martin Seen As Top Executive

Dear Reader and Friend: We, the employees of the Sanitary District are using this plan to appeal to you as a race man or woman to cast your vote for DR. J. B. Martin as Trustee of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago. He polled more nominating votes than any other candidate for either party.

Doctor Martin has torn away the barrier that has kept our people out of many decent positions. Other races take care of their race when elected to office, and now that Dr. J. B. Martin, who was elected in 1949 has placed our people in various positions that have been a credit to our race, we are appealing to you to re-elect him on November 4th.

Doctor Martin is the President of the Negro American Baseball League, a position for which he receives no salary, in order to train young Negro players for the big leagues. You of course already know the progress that these players have made in the major leagues and all but them are from the Negro American League.

So if you are going to vote the Democratic ticket, please, when you come to the Metropolitan Sanitary District, vote for J. B. MARTIN, Roger Severns and Francis T. Delaney in order to keep the Republican party in control of the Sanitary District.

Very truly yours,
Employees of the Metropolitan Sanitary
District of Greater
Chicago

J. B. MARTIN VOTING MACHINE NO 39-B

DR. J. B. MARTIN

Bluff and hearty Dr. J. B. Martin, the former Memphis druggist, who came to Chicago to launch his outstanding career as a politician, businessman and sports promoter, is unworried about the results of the election Nov. 4 when he expects to be returned to office on the regular Republican ticket as a Trustee of the Sanitary District of Metropolitan Chicago. Dr. Martin's record, his friends contend, "speaks for itself."

Will He Be Iowa's First Negro Judge?

Tumors came fast and thick last week from reliable sources that Atty. Luther T. Glanton, Jr. would become Iowa's first Negro judge. Glanton, who is a member of the human rights commission, city and state—missed by a little over 2,000

GLANTON

votes, election as municipal judge in 1955.

A vacancy will occur on the municipal bench here next January when Municipal Judge Don L. Tidrick begins his term on the district court. Governor Herschel Loveless, who will make the appointment to fill out the remaining year of Tidrick's term, said he will make his decision then.

Woodford Porter Highlights Election

John M. Robsion Seeks Re-Election

With the Third Congressional District elections 5 days off, the Republican and Democratic candidates for the seat are wagering confident last minute drives for the right to represent Louisville and Jefferson County in Washington.

Also at stake are seats on the Louisville Board of Education and the election of a judge to the Kentucky Court of Appeals at Frankfort. Judicial candidates are prevented from wagering spirited campaigns by the dignity that surrounds the office they seek. The outcome of this election, therefore, will depend largely upon who is elected to the congressional seat.

For Negroes, in particular, this year could be by far the most important off-year election in recent history. The reasons for this is the non-partisan Board of Education election. The election of a Negro — Woodford Porter — to this post is deemed possible by many political observers.

12 Years In Seat

Republican John M. Robsion, is running for re-election to Congress against Democratic candidate Frank W. Burke. Republicans have held the Third District seat for the past 12 years. Robsion has been the district representative since his election in the Eisenhower landslide in 1952.

Democrats on the whole are optimistic about this year's election for a number of reasons. One is the national trend against the Democratic party, because of President Eisenhower on the ticket and the fact that they feel that Burke is the strongest candidate that they have produced in recent years.

Burke, a former state representative, will also have the support of the solid backing of the Jefferson County Democratic organization. Democrats also claim that Burke is wagering a "hard and vigorous" campaign. He, in the majority of his campaign speeches, has attacked the Eisenhower Administration record while ignoring Robsion's record.

Foreign Policy

Favorite targets of Burke's in these addresses over the Third District has been the Administration's Far Eastern policy, foreign policy and prestige and Communist moral victories. This, says Burke, has been the fault of the current Republican administration.

Robsion was elected to the Third District post when the now Senator Thruston B. Morton declined to run for re-election after serving 3 terms in the House. Robsion has made it clear that he is running on his record and the 600-odd roll-call votes he made.

In defense of American foreign policy that Burke has attacked, Robsion states that American prestige has suffered no damage abroad. He has often said that the Eisenhower Administration has kept us out of war. Robsion believes that the administration is also responsible for the highest prosperity that it has ever known.

Appellate Judges

Running as the Republican candidate for the Kentucky Court of Appeals bench is Frank Ropke, formerly judge of Criminal Court. Ropke, who also served as Jefferson County Commonwealth Attorney, will be a running mate to Robsion.

Opposing Ropke for the appellate judgeship is Democrat incumbent John Moremen. The Democrats have a 6-to-1 edge on the 7-man tribunal. Both candidates for this post are given equal chances of capturing this seat.

Woodford Porter, businessman and operator of the A. D. Porter Funeral Home, has waged a vigorous campaign for election to the Board of Education, and has the solid backing of Negroes and many whites.

Although the school board race is non-partisian, Porter has received the endorsement of the Louisville Federation of Labor, Interdenominational Ministers Alliance of Louisville, the Baptist Ministers and Deacons Committee, the Louisville Citizens League and the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Lone Negro

Originally selected by a committee of his fellow citizens to seek this all important post, Porter is the lone Negro in this race. Porter has stated that his interest lies in better education for all children of the city.

For 19 years Porter has been busily engaged in running the business his father, the late A. D. Porter, founded 51 years ago. Porter is convinced that his relative "newness" to the prospect of serving on the Board of Education and the election campaign would not hurt his chances.

Said Porter: "The campaign so far has been an interesting experience. The type of thing that I am doing should be able to be done by any civic-minded citizens." He also said that in reference to integration, that "problems that are peculiar to the times can best be solved by having representatives from all segments of the population."

Veteran

A Navy veteran of World War II, Porter is married to the former Harriett Bibb. The two are parents of five children ranging in ages from 14 to 8. The family lives at 4511 Greenwood and attends the Broadway Temple AMEZ Church.

Porter, for many years, has been active in religious, civic and fraternal circles. Currently he is treasurer of the Trustee Board of Broadway Temple and teacher of a Sunday School class.

Fashionable new, handy pint and half-pint package for the new higher proof Seagram's Golden Gin has just been introduced. The handsomely designed form-fit flask has a most attractive convenience feature — a golden cup cap that is also perfect for accurate measure, when you want to be sure that your mixed drinks are "just right."

CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. ROBSION was honored on "Men's Day Service" held at the New Zion Baptist Church, 34th and Southern Avenue last Sunday. Pictured above with the Third District Congressman is Jesse H. Lawrence, former state legislator, and the pastor of the Church, Reverend C. L. Cunningham.

Negro Wins Seat On Louisville's Education Board

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANPA)—Woodford Porter, running as an independent, Tuesday became the first colored person to gain a seat on the Louisville Board of Education.

His election culminated 30-odd years of effort by some 10 candidates to win representation on the school board.

Porter polled 11,036 votes, only 734 fewer than the second place candidate. The highest number of votes, 14,753, went to Scott C. Detrick, a Democrat. Ran 1,160 votes ahead of the fourth ranked candidate who polled 9,876.

Porter's victory indicated that colored voters spurred to bloc voting by the persistent refusal of Omer Carmichael, superintendent of Louisville schools, to integrate teachers and his derogatory remarks about colored people generally, can supply a winning margin of votes.

Frank M. Burke, Democrat, defeated Representative John M. Robinson, Republican incumbent for the Third Congressional seat by a 6,200 margin.

Incumbent Judge John R. Moreman, Democrat, was reelected to

W. R. Porter Is Candidate For School Board

Woodford Porter prominent funeral director of 1305 W. Chestnut Street, was unanimously endorsed last week by a citizens committee meeting at the

Woodford Porter

Tenth Street YMCA as a candidate for membership on the Louisville Board of Education in the coming November election.

Unanimous Selection

Porter was selected from a list of several possible candidates, most of whom were present at the citizens meeting. The unanimous selection carried with it a pledge by other aspirants htat they would support Porter's candidacy to prevent a division of the Negro vote among more than one Negro candidate.

The need for a Negro member on the Board of Education has been felt in Louisville for a number of years. That need, according to spokesmen for the committee, is considered now even more urgent than ever. Previous attempts to elect such a member have failed because of the entry of more than one Negro in the race. The citizens' committee, made up of Republicans, Democrats and Independents, will seek to get one hundred per cent cooperation of the Negro vote behind the one candidate, Mr. Porter.

Active In Community

Porter has been a resident of Louisville for 39 years. He has been engaged in business as a funeral director since 1940. His family consists of a wife and five children ranging in age from 8 to 14. He has been active in working for the betterment of the community as a member of the Community Chest drives, American Red Cross drives, the Red Cross Hospital Fund Raising Campaigns, the NAACP and various neighborhood improvement groups.

Attorney Harry S. McAlpin will serve as Mr. Porter's campaign chairman.

Because of the importance of having a Negro member on the Board of Education, the simple justice of such a large segment of the population having representation thereon, and the cost of conducting an effective campaign fund. Checks money orders or cash should be sent to the Woodford Porter Campaign Fund, c/o Atty. Harry S. McAlpin, 608 W. Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

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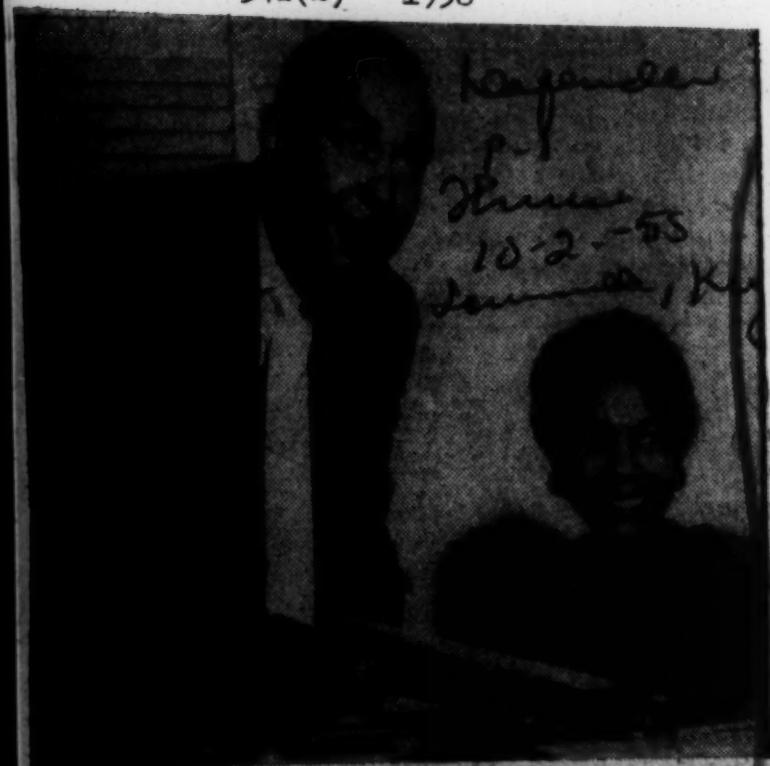
KENTUCKY



...ORD PORTER confers with Mrs. Valeria Gordon, ...ry of the 'Citizens For Porter' election committee. ... is the candidate for election to a seat on the Louis... Board of Education in November.

...R. Porter Determined To ... Education Board Post

By Leonard L. Matthews

...leader, is the long Negro ...date seeking a seat on the ... Board of Education in the ...mber elections.

...Porter, who is determin... to accomplish a task at ... heretofore no Negro has ...ttempted, "I don't have ...professional politics back... and I sincerely feel that ... make a good candidate ... member of the Board of ... This people, ini... into a partisan or ... political co...

...Louisville the son of ...ent undertaker, Porter ...d the public schools of ...city and is a graduate of ... High School. Following ... school graduation he did further study at the University of Indiana, Municipal College and the University of Louisville before graduating from the Kentucky School of Embalming at Louisville.

For 19 years Porter has been busily engaged in the business of running the A. D. Porter Funeral home which his father, the late A. D. Porter, founded over 51 years ago. Candidate Porter revealed that he had always intended to go into the undertaking business.

Porter is convinced that his relative "newness to the prospect of serving on the Board of Education and the election campaign would not hurt his chances. Said Porter, "the campaign so far has been an interesting experience. The type of thing that I am doing should be able to be done by any civic minded citizen."

For all Children

In difference to having any special group to represent, Porter said that his interest lies in better education for all children of the city. If elected Porter will join other businessmen with himself who make up the majority of the Board of Education.

In referring to the integration process in Louisville education, Porter said, "problems that are peculiar to the times can best be solved by having representatives from all segments of the population."

When queried on what he thought of his possibilities in gaining the educational seat, Porter replied, "I am working hard toward that end and I am running to win." Porter is the choice of hundreds of civic leaders who have formed the "Citizens For Porter' committee to assist him in the campagn.

A Family Man

A Navy veteran of World War II, Porter is married to the former Harriett Bibb. The couple are parents of Sharon, 14, Marie, 12, Woodford, Jr., 11. Ferda, 10, and Harriett Eleanor, 8. The family resides at 4511 Greenwood Avenue and attend the Broadway Temple AMEZ church.

Porter for many years has been active in religious and fraternal circles while considering it his duty to participate where needed in civic projects.

Currently Candidate Porter is treasurer of the Trustee Board of Broadway Temple and teaches a Sunday School class. He is also a member of the Peter Salem Post 45 of the American Legion, president of the Epicurean Club, a Mason, and a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. For several years he has been on the Trustee Board of the Royal Circle Christian Society and affiliated with several benevolent orders.

W. R. PORTER AND FAMILY

Southern School News Credits Defender In Porter's Election

Louisville Defender

Southern School News, publication of the Southern Education Reporting Service, credited the Louisville Defender with playing a large part in the election of [illegible] Porter to the Louisville Board of Education.

In the education newspaper sent the Louisville Defender "carried a lengthy pre-election series of articles criticizing the Louisville schools for delaying faculty integration."

Southern School News quotes Publisher Frank L. Stanley in his column, "People, Places and Problems" thusly:

"Porter ran not necessarily as a Negro representative, but on the overall issues...

"White people themselves were more receptive to a Negro's candidacy largely because of the sacrifice of previous aspirants and more because of our continually improving racial climate, which has made Louisville America's most desegregated southern city...

"The real margin of victory, however, was provided by Negro voters themselves. After many years of coaching they finally learned how to not nullify their votes. Obviously voting for others along with Porter would have had an offsetting effect. But to vote only for him was the only way to build up safe majorities in Negro-dominated precincts."

Pointed out by the sheet was the fact that the daily papers refused to endorse any candidates.

Young Attorney To Seek Seat In La. Legislature

Well over a year before the actual election, Attorney Lawrence A. Wheeler, last Friday, formally announced his candidacy for Louisiana State Representative from the Second Ward of the City of New Orleans in the democratic primary to be held in December, 1959, in order to give time "to properly educate my people as to the value of solidifying themselves behind this campaign physically, spiritually and financially..."

In a formal statement Wheeler said: "The question that arises at this time is why I consider myself the candidate of the people. I feel that I am qualified by my background and training as a lawyer and because I have worked civically, politically, religiously and socially with all the various factions in this ward and throughout the City of New Orleans. I have done this for the specific welfare of my fellow citizens in the second ward and for the general good of all the citizens of New Orleans."

An active member in committees that supported the candidacy of Attorney Earl J. Amedee and Attorney Alexander P. Tureaud, in their bids for Councilman-at-Large and Congress, respectively; Wheeler's statement continued: "My participation in these two campaigns have revealed to me that the best chance that the Negro people have for electing one of their own group as a member of the Louisiana State Legislature is to support a candidate from the second ward of the City of New Orleans.

"I base this on the premise that if an intensive registration drive is carried on in this ward and all of the various religious, political, civic, business and social organizations would rally themselves behind a qualified candidate, one would be assured of a victory."

LAWRENCE A. WHEELER

Wheeler is a native New Orleanian, with his training coming from Dillard and Southern Universities. He has been practicing law for two years.

The New Orleans Voters League has announced through its president, Reverend Dave A. Dennis, that it is supporting Wheeler's candidacy.

"My platform and the structure of my campaign committee will be announced at a future date," Wheeler added.

4 NEGRO CANDIDATE CHALLENGES HEBERT

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23 (AP)—Three candidates, one a Negro attorney, today challenged Representative F. Edward Hébert of Louisiana's First Congressional District in a Democratic primary.

In the four-way contest with Mr. Hébert were A. P. Tureaud, an attorney; Lionel A. Hernandez and A. Roswell Thompson.

Some 141,041 voters were registered in the district, which includes part of New Orleans and two adjoining parishes (counties).

The last time Mr. Hébert had opposition was in the 1952 primary, when 30,000 votes were cast. That was 21 per cent of a registration of 146,504. Mr. Hébert first was elected in 1940.

Mr. Tureaud, Louisiana counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was Mr. Hébert's busiest opponent. He hoped for the support of 18,000 Negro voters registered in the district.

Seven other members of Congress in the state and several state and local officials also were to be nominated as Louisiana tested Saturday as an opening day.

'Scared' Candidate Talks After Victory Over Negro

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D., La.) Sunday credited Louisiana Democrats with "a magnificent victory" in re-electing him over his main opponent, Negro attorney Alexander Tureaud.

Hebert had accused Tureaud of being a "sneak" candidate of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and of being backed by New Orleans 17,000 registered Negro voters.

A record of 73,089 votes were cast in Saturday's Democratic primary in the First Congressional District (Greater New Orleans), giving Hebert almost a six-to-one lead over Tureaud.

"The fact that I have been returned to office for the 10th consecutive time by the greatest majority I have ever received is only incidental to the victory the people themselves have won," Hebert said. "There can be no doubt that the nation knows where we stand," he added.

While campaigning, Hebert admitted that he was "running scared," and said he feared the combination of the Negro block voting for Tureaud and voter apathy would result in Tureaud's nomination in the Democratic primary.

However, an astonishing 52 per cent of the total registration went to the polls, compared to a bare 20 per cent six years ago, the last time Hebert was opposed.

Hebert 'Runs Scared' Against Mixer Leader

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — New Orleans voters today decide whether they will send a Negro integration leader to Congress.

Alexander Tureaud, an attorney who has led the legal fight to integrate Louisiana schools, is pitted against veteran Rep. F. Edward Hebert in the highlight of Louisiana's Democratic primary election.

Registered Democrats take to the pools to select eight Democratic nominees for congress and a host of city and state officials.

But the focal point of an otherwise listless summer campaign was New Orleans, where Tureaud has made the strongest challenge by a Louisiana Negro for a national office since reconstruction days.

Tureaud, a 59-year-old newcomer as a political candidate, but an "old pro" in precinct organization, has the solid support of 17,000 Negro Democrats in the 1st Congressional District.

Hebert, a popular ex-newspaperman seeking his tenth term in Congress where he is chairman of a House Armed Services subcommittee, admits he is "running scared."

A switch in the voting day from Tuesday to Saturday, when many Orleanians leave the city heat for Gulf Coast resorts, and lack of labor's support figure to cost the congressman votes.

Tureaud dismisses the current Little Rock integration troubles as a factor in his campaign for election, but political observers note that it might have shaken pro-segregationist voters from any apathetic tendencies..

But even if he is nominated, Tureaud would probably face another harsh test against a Republican opponent in the November elections.

Normally, however, Democratic nomination in Louisiana is tantamount to election.

Amedee Raps Backers Of Judge Hamlin

Speaking during the third straight Sunday broadcast of "The Forum of Public Opinion" over radio station WTIX last Sunday morning, Attorney Earl J. Amedee flayed Mayor delesseps S. Morrison's "alliance" with Leander Perez of Plaquemines Parish, "who is the arch-enemy of the Negro."

Amedee asked, "Has 'Chep' decided that to be elected Governor he has to join forces with the Negro-haters of this state?"

Amedee continued:

"A concrete example of his disregard for the feelings of the Negro voter of this area is his support of civil district court Walter Hamlin for Supreme Court Justice in the election of November 15."

Then Amedee asked two more questions - "Doesn't Morrison remember that just a month or so ago Judge Hamlin was the featured speaker at a White Citizens Council rally at the Municipal Auditorium? Or was he (Morrison) in South America or Europe?"

Amedee went on to state that the Negro and the liberal thinking people of this area aren't going to be stampeded behind a candidate that is the darling of the White Citizens Council.

"It appears that Judge Rene Viosca of the seventh ward... is the choice of labor...I heartily endorse the candidacy of Judge Rene Viosca for Supreme Court Justice and ask all my friends to vote for him on November 15..." Amedee declared.

The program is sponsored by the New Orleans Voters Association, Attorney Amedee, President; Miss Bertha Ray Parr, radio secretary.

Others on the program included Earl J. Amedee, Jr., Assistant Moderator, and Miss Leontine Mundy. The program is heard at 10:30 a.m., Sundays.

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LOUISIANA

Amedee Outlines 5 Point Platform

Earl J. Amedee, candidate for City Councilman-at-large, in his final week of vigorous campaigning announced a nine point platform headed by a strong stand for "an ordinance calling for Fair-Employment practices in our City Agencies."

Amedee's introduction of an FEPC act in his campaign platform was something new and different to politcal campaigns in New Orleans and the deep south where Negroes have been systematically excluded from employment generally in various occupations under the direction of political heads.

Attorney C. Alexander, campaign manager for Amedee, said, "The New Orleans Item has endorsed Morrison for re-election because he is a good friend in government. No Negro has ever had in the City Hall of Louisiana. He is courageous, friendly, and he will serve the Mayor of all the people of the City of New Orleans."

Amedee's platform as announced by NOVA is: (1) I shall maintain my independence as a legislative representative of the people in conformity with the provisions of the new city charter, which was adopted in 1954. (2) I shall serve in this high office with dignity and use my office to promote good will and better relations in New Orleans, the State of Louisiana, the South throughout the United States. I shall work to improve the slum side of the public housing program in our city. (4) Shall work for the extension of sanitation service, such as trash and garbage collections, to all areas of the City. (5) Shall introduce an ordinance calling for Fair-Employment Practices in our City Agencies in order that the City may be able to utilize and benefit by its total man-power; (6) Shall support a strong, independent and impartial Civil Service for our City Government; (7) Shall resist with all my power any attempt to increase taxes; (8) As an at-large member of the City Council, I shall serve and represent all the people of the City of New Orleans; and, (9) Shall do everything within my power to promote the progress of the City of New Orleans as one of the leading seaports, to continue the expansion of the city trade with Latin countries and promote programs to encourage and invite new industries into our Fair City.

NOVA's final mass rally before wrapping up pre-election day activities will be a gigantic Mass Rally meeting set for Friday night, Jan. 31, at Hayes Chicken Shack, 2101 Louisiana Ave. The Crescent City Independent Voters League is assisting in the promotion of the rally. Reservations are $2.50 per plate and may be made by calling TUlane 3528. More than 500 people are expected to attend the banquet.

Among platform guests scheduled are: Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, Glenn P. Clasen, Atty. Richard A. Dowling, Ernest J. Hessler and James Comiskey.

Organizations listed as supporting Amedee are: NOVA; Crescent City Independent Voters League, Clarence "Chink" Henry, president; The New Orleans Civic Voters League, Rev. Dave A. Dennis, president, along with numerous civic organizations, church groups and social clubs.

AMEDEE SEEKS WORK MEASURE

Council Candidate Asks Fair Practices Law

An ordinance calling for "fair employment practices in city agencies" was proposed Wednesday by Earl J. Amedee, Negro attorney running for councilman-at-large in the Democratic primary election Saturday.

Other points in Amedee's platform as announced Wednesday are:

To maintain "my independence," to serve with dignity and to promote better race relations in New Orleans, to improve the "human side" of the public housing program, to work for the extension of trash collections to all areas of the city, to support civil service and to promote port progress with Latin America.

Amedee also announced that the New Orleans Voters Association will hold a final rally at 8 p. m. Friday at 2103 Louisiana.

He said platform guests will be Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, city councilman Glenn P. Clasen, attorney Richard Dowling, Ernest J. Hessler and James Comiskey.

Amedee said NOVA has endorsed Morrison for re-election.

Atty. A.P. Tureaud Files For Congress

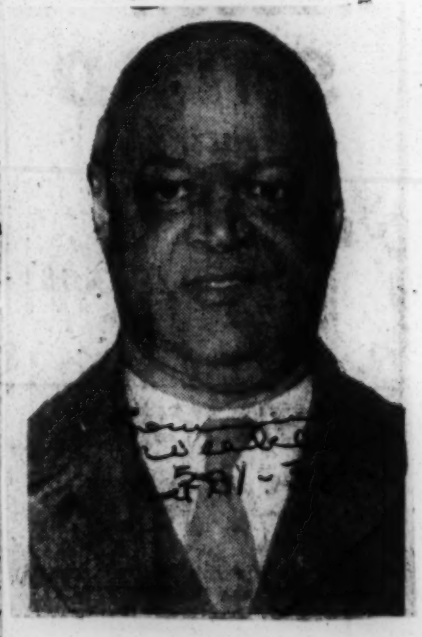
Alexander P. Tureaud, dean of Negro lawyers and veteran civil rights lawyer in the Pelican State, filed this week for election for the office of U. S. Congressman from Louisiana in opposition to the present incumbent, F. Edward Hebert, who has held office for the past twenty years.

Mr. Tureaud is a native of New Orleans and since his return from Howard University, where he graduated from the law school, has been active in civil rights, civic improvements, and in the welfare of the Negro public in general. He has acted as attorney for practically all of the important civil rights cases in the State. His first great victory was the securing of equal salaries for Negro teachers. Following this was the case relative to discriminatory practices involved in the registration of Negroes in Louisiana, equal school facilities for Negroes, admission of Negroes to public schools, admission of Negroes to Louisiana State University law school, graduate schools and to the medical school for students in nursing education, and to the undergraduate schools of Louisiana State University and other state supported institutions of higher learning.

Mr. Tureaud is married to the former Lucille Dejoie and the father of six children and one grand child. He is a member of the Knights of Peter Claver, national Catholic organization, and is presently the national attorney for that organization. He has held positions of national secretary and national editor in the same organization.

He is a member of the Orleans Parish Progressive Voters League, former president of both the local New Orleans Branch of the NAACP and of the State Branches of the same body. He belongs to the Alpha Phi Alpha national fraternity and was recently honored for meritorious achievement by that body, by the chapters in Baton Rouge. He is secretary of the Pyramid Life Insurance Company and general counsel for the New Orleans Insurance Executives Council. He is running as an independent Democrat.

Among the many honors heaped upon Attorney Tureaud have been a public testimonial and a plaque given him by the fifteen Negro owned and operated insurance companies of the New Orleans Insurance Executive Council, an award for distinguished service given by the board of trustees of Howard University. He served as chairman for New Orleans in the War Bond sales conducted by the United States Treasury Department during World War II.



NEGRO LAWYER FILES FOR LOUISIANA SEAT IN CONGRESS

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In Race—Atty. Alexander P. Tureaud, a native of New Orleans, and dean of civil rights lawyers in Louisiana, has entered the race for the office of U. S. Congressman in opposition to the incumbent F. Edward Hebert.

N'Orleans Attorney Supported For Seat In U. S. Congress

By O. C. W. Taylor

NEW ORLEANS (ANP) —Experienced politicains of both races stated this week that A. P. Tureaud stands a good chance to be elected to the U. S. Congress from Louisiana's First Congressional district and will be one of the first Negroes to achieve that distinction.

The district in which Atty. Tureaud is seeking election consists of about half of New Orleans, the lower half in which the majority of Negroes live, and the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquomines. These two parishes are sparsely inhabited but there are a few Negroes registered in St. Bernard. In Plaquemines no Negroes are registered. This parish is at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

DEADLINE RELEASE

The fact that the present incumbent may feel himself embarrassed here he forced to campaign against a Negro candidate, may give added advantage to Atty. Tureaud. Added to this is the fact that this is an off-year election and most white voters consider the election "in the bag" seems to give Tureaud another edge.

There are about ten Negro political organizations in New Orleans. These have never been able to agree upon anything before now but this election they seem to be of one mind—the support of Tureaud. The Tureaud committee states that many from throughout the United States are sending donations to the fund at the Tureaud headquarters, 1108 N. Claiborne.

Lone Negro Seeks Office At Kenner

New Orleans, La.

Forty-five years old James Louis is the lone man of his race to qualify as the first Negro candidate for the office of city alderman in the City of Kenner election on April 8.

He is one of 26 who is trying for one of the five contested seats.

The husband of Mrs. Della Louis, he is the father of five foster children, a member of the board of deacons of the

Oakland Baptist Church and also a member of the Scottish Rite Masonic Order, Lodge No. 72.

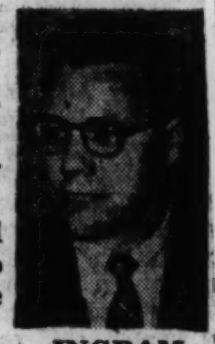
His campaign manager is the Rev. Mr. A. P. Clay, minister of Oakland Church.

Two Candidates Change Their Style

By Bob Ingram

IT IS REMARKABLE what a campaign for governor can do to a man.

Take Faulkner for instance. In 1954 it was James H. Faulkner, successful businessman, outstanding legislator, dignity personified, with every public phrase a guarded one lest it offend somebody.



INGRAM

He was a grown-up boy wonder far removed from the vulgar professional politicians, immaculately dressed, almost untouchable.

That particular Faulkner model ran well, but second. He hopes to do better a week from Tuesday with the new model.

It is now Jimmy rather than James H., he has donned a sombrero, his teeth frequently clamp a cigar, and he talks far and wide of having the "best political organization" of any candidate in the race.

Faulkner has also sought to dispel the idea that once elected he might be well nigh unreachable.

"You won't have to have an appointment to see me," Faulkner claims on the stump. "You just walk right in. In fact, I'm gonna knock the hinges off that door to the governor's office.

"Why you can come right in, take a seat and put your feet on my desk if you want to," Faulkner continues. "That is unless you are a lady."

Four years ago James H. Faulkner would have preferred death to making such a statement; today Jimmy Faulkner does it without the slightest wince.

Patterson's Change Of Pace

Then there's the case of Atty. Gen. John Patterson. Unlike Faulkner's transformation, Patterson's metamorphosis has taken only a few months.

No more than 90 days ago he was at best a rather dull, listless campaigner, showing little or no relish for the potitical role he had chosen to play. He wasn't particularly excited, nor were his followers.

But in recent weeks he has improved tremendously as a campaigner. He has developed an efective speaking ability, displaying much more force and enthusiasm, an ingredient lacking earlier in the campaign.

He is also using the Phenix City story to the hilt, yet without overdoing it. Patterson opens every stump speech with a note of thanks to the crowd "for the fine vote you gave my daddy in his two races four years ago."

"My daddy was mighty proud of the fine vote he got in ——— County," Patterson will state, filling the blank in his speech with the proper county.

And he reminds the crowd that "everytime I take a law book down from the shelf in my office I get smut from where the gangsters tried to burn me and my daddy out." The crowd eats this up.

Running Mad

BUT the Patterson who barged belligerently through the heart of the Black Belt Thursday was still a different one than the Patterson who has set the woods afire in the last two weeks.

Thursday he was mad at everybody except those who support him, in fact he was almost carried away by his anger.

The way he stated his case Thursday, those who do not vote for him May 6 are either gangsters, racketeers, NAACP members or professional politicians. It was a rather broad indictment, perhaps drawn in anger.

Patterson was particularly incensed at The Advertiser, a feeling he displayed personally as well as politically. A leper would have received a friendlier reception than was accorded this reporter on the stump tour.

Unpictured And Uncounted

THE attorney general was apparently enraged at The Advertiser for its coverage of his rally on the Capitol steps a week ago. Patterson partisans protested that no picture was used, no mention was made of the size of the crowd.

Actually a picture was used in the earlier editions, but a major jailbreak with accompanying photographs rooted Patterson out of his picture, and from a news standpoint, properly so.

As to the crowd, no estimate was made because so many people were seated in parked automobiles that an accurate total would have been impossible. For the record, another newspaper used the figure of 2,000 while Patterson supporters are claiming 6,000 and upwards. A fair guess from all reports would be somewhere in between these two figures, but either way he had an encouraging turnout.

At that one rally he spoke to more people than Faulkner attracted in seven day-time stops in Montgomery earlier in the week. And on the crowd angle, Patterson's rally in Selma Thursday night attracted more than twice the number who heard Faulkner in the same auditorium a week earlier.

The Klan Vote

IN THE Selma crowd were several men recognized as active in the Montgomery Klavern of the Ku Klux Klan. This group is supporting Patterson almost to the man, as is the Selma Klavern. The Bessemer KKK is claimed by the Wallace group.

Ironically, Patterson's attack on the press sounded very much like the tactics used by the man the attorney general has been most critical of in the campaign—Gov. Folsom. Folsom prospered and grew strong with his frequent attacks on "them lying newspapers."

A couple of glaring inconsistencies have shown up frequently in Patterson's stumping.

On one hand he has taken credit in his stump talks (and also in the Patterson comic book) for running all the gangsters and racketeers out of Alabama. But on the other hand he warns that these same gangsters and racketeers "are riding the highway of Alabama trying to defeat John Patterson." Either they are here or not here.

For Want Of Prosecution

ANOTHER claim made by Patterson is that he has proof of many cases of mis-spending in state government by the present administration.

"If I had time I could list you hundreds of cases where there have been kickbacks and commissions paid by the present administration," Patterson has contended the length and breadth of the state.

Yet the record will show that in more than three years as the state's highest legal officer he has not obtained a single indict-

ment, much less a conviction, against any individual or state official accused of such wrong-doing.

Despite the political mistakes Patterson has made, and there have been enough of them to kill most any other candidate, he has made strong gains in the last few weeks.

Neither Wallace nor Faulkner is particularly eager to be in a run-off with Patterson.

Negroes Are Ignored By School Board

There are no Negroes on the recently appointed board of 22 members named by Emile Wagner, arch segregationist and president of the Orleans Parish school board, to study the financial situation of the Orleans Parish school system.

This fact was asertained by the Louisiana Weekly upon contacting the school board office. A spokesman for the board told the Weekly that as far as she knew there wasn't any particular reason why Negroes were not on the board.

Wagner, seemingly a full time segregationist and part time board president, except when integration issues are discussed, was according to the spokesman, "out of town." She related that Wagner would not return until the next board meeting, scheduled for April 28.

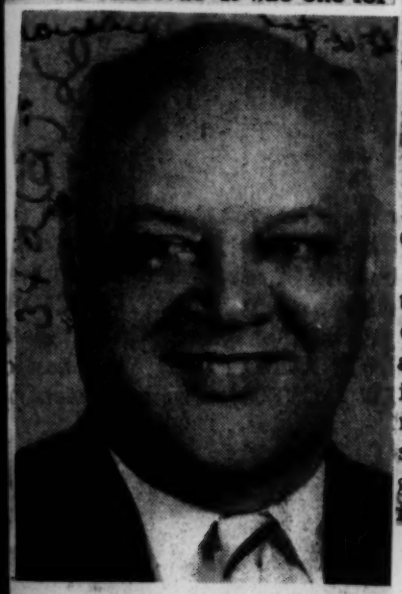
Wagner was content to name only white members to the board, despite the fact that some 10,000 Negro children in this city attend school on the deplorable "platoon" system.

Tureaud Fails In Bid For Congress

Alexander P. Tureaud was defeated here Saturday in his bid for election in the Democratic primary by the incumbent F. Edward Hebert by a better than six to one lead. Returns gave Hebert 60,936 votes to 9,924 for Tureaud.

The presence of Attorney Tureaud as a candidate for Congressman from the First Congressional District is part of a national trend where courageous Negroes are offering themselves as candidates for public offices on all levels.

Attorney Tureaud had this comment to make - "I am indeed gratified at the turnout of voters on Saturday, August 23rd, although this was an off-year election and on a Saturday, too. Of course, there were many who failed to turn out for various reasons, but our purpose was accomplished. It was not so much a campaign for an office as it was one for



A. P. TUREAUD

principles."

"I want to thank all of the voters, commissioners and poll workers, and many civic-minded citizens for their help and great assistance. All shall have my everlasting gratitude."

Jackson Acox, Tureaud's campaign manager said: "The results of Saturday's primary were quite gratifying to Tureaud's camp although he was defeated for the position of congressman. A sample of six predominantly Negro precincts with a total of 3978 registered Negro voters and 236 registered white voters, Tureaud received a total of 2384 votes. This means that slightly better than 59 per cent of the Negro voters turned out and voted for Tureaud.

Tureaud's campaign was for a cause and not so much to be elected to an office. Tureaud's opponent had the backing of all of the organized political factions of this City, three daily papers, all of the present and past tax assessors of New Orleans, the White Citizens Councils and the bosses of St. Bernard and Plaquemine parishes. In addition to this, there were many Negroes who did not turn out to vote because of fear. This was plainly demonstrated by the fact that out of one hundred eight nine Negro commissioners appointed to serve at the polls, most of them refused to serve, leaving about 25 that accepted the appointment, notwithstanding each commissioner would have received $25 for the day's work, paid by the City of New Orleans."

A study of the voting, the first time in our state's history an election was held on Saturday and not the traditional Tuesday, indicated that Attorney Tureaud's candidacy served as a stimulus to voters of all racial groups and an unprecedented record voting of more than 52 per cent was set for an "off-year" election. A total of 127,000 voters were qualified to vote in Saturday's election.

Tureaud throughout his campaign kept his many talks, campaign speeches purged of "mud-slinging" and the racial issue, which was injected by Hebert's camp through the White Citizens Council. They attacked Mr. Tureaud because of his relationships as legal counsel for the NAACP. This explosive weapon was used to arouse the many "here-to-fore none too anxious" white voters to make their way to the polls" not to vote for Hebert, who could have easily been Mickey Mouse, but against the man who has in many Civil Rights cases fought to make Democracy work the same way for all American citizens.

Although Tureaud failed in his attempt to unseat Rep. Hebert it was conceded he made the best showing achieved by a Negro in a southern congressional election since the turn of the century.

A further study of Saturday's voting indicated that "it can happen even here in New Orleans" ---Negro voters will as a Bloc vote.

In predominately Negro precincts the vote was for Attorney Tureaud, but there just was not enough ammunition --- VOTES. Percentage-wise Tureaud garnered better than 59% per cent of the 17,000 votes within the Negro community.

The "political brick" tossed by the White Citizen's Council that Tureaud was the NAACP's candidates, was of course the "Big Lie" technique "Patented" by Hitler.

According to A. J. Chapital, Sr., president of the local N. A. A. C. P. Branch, and Attorney Tureaud himself, "the NAACP is a non-partisan organization and it does not propose support or endorse candidates for public office."

Negro Attorney Asks State Post

Lawrence A. Wheeler, Negro, attorney, 4325 Clio, Friday announced his candidacy for the state House of Representatives from the Second Ward in the 1959 Democratic primary.

At the same time, Dave A. Dennis, president of the New Orleans Voters League, a group which has Negro members, announced that the organization had endorsed Wheeler's candidacy.

Wheeler said he had been active in politics, having served on the Tureaud for Congress committee and having been a member of one of the committees supporting the candidacy of Revius J. Ardoin for councilman at large in the last city election.

"I am announcing my candidacy this early because I think that in order to properly educate my people as to the value of solidifying themselves behind this campaign physically, spiritually and financially will take a year," Wheeler said.

Tureaud Opposes 20 Year Veteran

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

NEW ORLEANS — Alexander P. Tureaud, dean of Negro lawyers here and veteran civil rights lawyer in the Pelican state, filed this week as a candidate for U. S. Representative from Louisiana. He opposes the present incumbent, F. Edward Herbert, who has held office for the past 20 years.

Tureaud is a native of New Orleans and has been active in civil rights, civic improvements, and in the welfare of the Negro public in general.

He has acted as attorney for practically all of the important civil rights cases in the state. His first great victory was the securing of equal salaries for Negro teachers.

Following this was the case relative to discriminatory practices involved in the registration of Negores in Louisiana, equal school facilities for Negroes, admission of Negroes to public schools, admission of Negroes to Louisiana State university law school, graduate schools and to the medical school for students in nursing education, and to the undergraduate schools of Louisiana State university and other state supported institutions of higher learning.

Tureaud is married to the former Lucille Dejoie and is the father of six children and one grand child.

He is a member of the Knights of Peter Claver, national Catholic organization, and is presently the national attorney for the organization.

He has held positions of national secretary and national editor in the same organization.

He is a member of the Orleans Parish Progressive Voters League, former president of both the local New Orleans branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and the State branch of the same body.

He belongs to the Alpha Phi Alpha national fraternity and was recently honored for meritorious achievement by that body by the chapters in Baton Rouge.

He is secretary of the Pyramid Life Insurance company and general counsel for the New Orleans Insurance Executives council. He is running as an independent Democrat.

Among the many honors heaped upon Atty. Tureaud have been a public testimonial and a plaque given him by the 15 Negro owned and operated insurance companies of New Orleans under the name of the New Orleans Insurance and Executives Council and an award for distinguished service given by the board of trustees of Howard university.

He served as chairman for New Orleans in the War Bond sales conducted by the United States Treasury Department during World War II.

Amedee Campaigning Hard For City Council Seat

Attorney Earl J. Amedee, a candidate for City Councilman-at-large, announced his speaking engagements for the remaining days of January. The announcement was made through his campaign manager, Rev. Avery C. Alexander, executive president of the New Orleans Voters Association of which Amedee is president.

Mr. Amedee has been relieved of his duties as president of NOVA to pursue a hard hitting campaign, which has been described as "strenuous but well-received by all voters of Greater New Orleans."

Mr. Amedee, now a veteran campaigner having run for public office on several other occasion, has appeared before groups of various sizes and interests. "No organization or group is too large or small for me to meet with, providing time will permit. I only wish that I had more time so that I could meet with all groups inviting me," said Amedee.

A preview of his busy speaking schedule leaves no doubt that this courageous young man is conducting a vigorous campaign. Listed among his recent engagements were: Jan. 10, A Labor Meeting, 544 Camp Street; Jan. 11, The Studs Club; Jan. 13, Florida Garden Civic Association; Jan. 14, The Frontiers of America; Jan. 14, A Mass Rally at The Caffin Theatre; Jan. 15, PTA-Council at Xavier Prep; Jan. 16, Educational TV-Program WYES.

Rev. Alexander stated that NOVA was staging an UPtown Rally Banquet at Hayes Restaurant, 2101 Louisiana Avenue, at 8:00 p. m. Reservations are $2.50 per plate and may be made through NOVA or members of the Banquet Committee.

In a private interview with a Louisiana Weekly reporter, Mr. Amedee expressed the belief that he could win this election. "I am not in this campaign for publicity and fun. I believe that with the proper support of Negro voters and other liberals of this City, I can be elected. I have neither the time nor money to waste, and nothing can stop my feeling of confidence."

Typical of all comments about Attorney Amedee's campaign was in that of a construction worker. He said, "I am happy to see Mr. Amedee again run for office. I believe that just his presence is a sign that Negroes must put their own in these offices if they expect to get ahead here in New Orleans and elsewhere. I am voting for him, win or lose! This I know, he won't use my money against me like that jewelry store owner."

Leonard W. Gunzburg, owner of Manners Jewelers, 139 Baronne Street, in announcing his candidacy for office of mayor did so on a platform of segregation and race-hate. (See story in this edition.) Many Negro customers have vowed to boycott Manners which would certainly stop Gunzburg's boast of "my sales are the highest."

VOTE

EARL J. AMEDEE

For

COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE

VOTE

The Straight AMEDEE TICKET

FOR MAYOR—CHEP MORRISON

	No.
For City Council	
Earl J. Amedee—Councilman-at-Large	7
Glenn P. Clasen—Councilman-at-Large	10
CHAS. F. SEEMANN—District "A"	16
PAUL V. BURKE—District "B"	18
LOUIS E. THOMAS—District "C"	20
ANTHONY J. VESICH, JR.—District "D"	23
THEODORE M. HICKEY—District "E"	25
For District Attorney RICHARD A. DOWLING	42
For Coroner NICHOLAS J. CHETTA	46
For Clerk, Civil District Court THOMAS BUCKLEY	48
For Civil Sheriff LLEWELLYN SCANLON	53
For Criminal Sheriff LOUIS A. HEYD, SR.	58
For State Tax Collector GEORGE MONTGOMERY, JR.	60
For Recorder of Mortgages FRANCIS J. DEMAREST, SR.	61
For Registrar of Conveyances ERNEST HESSLER	65
For Clerk, First City Court NAT GROS	67
For Constable, First City Court CLYDE F. BEL, SR.	68
For Constable of Second City Court HENRY M. GRUNDMEYER	71
For Judge, Section "D", Criminal District Court JAMES C. GULOTTA	75
For Assessors JAMES E. COMISKEY—District 1	29
CLAUDE MAUBERRET, SR.—District 2	
WM. Y. "CY" HICKEY—District 3	32
RICHARD F. BURKE—District 4	33
WILLIAM J. ERIKSON—District 5	35
CHAS. A. DEGAN—District 6	
E. HENRY HEATON—District 7	

VOTE No. 7
ON VOTING MACHINE

Earl J. Amedee

ELECTION DAY FEBRUARY 4

RADIO PROGRAMS:
WMRY - 10:00 A.M. to 10:30 A.M.
January 26, 1958
February 2, 1958

BANQUET - DATE
JANUARY 31, 1958
Hayes Restaurant
2101 Louisiana Ave

VOTE No. 7
ON VOTING MACHINE

Hebert Swamps Negro Foe In Louisiana Vote

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Negro attorney P. P. Tureaud failed dismally in his attempt to unseat Rep. F. Edward Hebert in Louisiana's 1st Congressional District, but Tureaud made the best showing achieved by a Negro in a Southern election since the turn of the century.

Hebert, archfoe of waste in government, scored a landslide victory and a 10th term in Saturday's unique Democratic primary, rolling up 60,936 votes in complete returns from 223 precints. The primary was the first ever held in Louisiana on a Saturday. The 1958 Legislature changed the voting date from the traditional Tuesday at the urging of Gov. Earl Long.

DISTANT SECOND

Tureaud finished a distant second in the four-man race with 1,924 votes. Although he claimed he was not backed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Tureaud anticipated substantial support from approximately 18,000 Negro voters among the more than 141,000 registered in the 1st District.

Rep. Overton Brooks easily won renomination in the 4th District and Rep. James Morrison was returned to Congress from the 6th District.

Amedee To Back 'Chep' Morrison

Attorney Earl J. Amedee, a candidate for City Councilman-at-Large, announced Tuesday the endorsement of Mayor de Lesseps S. Morrison as candidate for Mayor in the coming election on Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Amedee, in making his announcement at a luncheon meeting of the New Orleans Chapter of the Frontiers of America, pointed out that the Amedee ticket had endorsed as my running mate for Councilman-at-Large Glenn P. Clasen and that Mayor Morrison had been added to the ticket."

According to NOVA the Amedee campaign is "snowballing." "Wherever Mr. Amedee appears his supporters increase and he is being labeled the candidate to beat by the opposition," stated Rev. Alexander. He further pointed out that "it is necessary that voters must vote for two candidates for Councilman-at-Large. There can be no single shots, all voters must vote for two in order that their votes will register. The winning combination is easy to remember, just vote 7 and 10," (Amedee and Clasen).

Amedee has informed his thousands of listeners that "I will be a living petition for you on the city council when elected." He has admitted frankly that "In this race I am considered a long-shot, the dark horse, but often the long-shot wins, and it is my feeling that this is my time to win." Following his address to a business organization, one of the members stated that "Amedee is going to continue to run for office until he wins, and this may easily be the time. I have no doubt whether or not he can hold the job. He is qualified and has my vote."

Rev. Clay Candidate For Jefferson School Board

Reverend Arthur Paul Clay, prominent clergyman of Kenner, has announced his candidacy for a position as a member of the Jefferson Parish School Board from the Ninth Ward, in the upcoming election scheduled July 29.

An eight point program outlined by Rev. Clay, pledges the following:

(1) Respect the rights of the people (2) work in the better interest of the children (3) seek to protect the interest of the taxpayer (4) strive for an equation in financial distribution without regard to race or locality (5) work for the betterment of both races (6) fight earnestly for improvement of building facilities (7) to fight with every legal weapon to remove the control of politics from the system and to restore to the administration the freedom that is rightfully theirs, and (8) to bring the findings to the people for their endorsements or rejection.

Rev. Clay, speaking of the forthcoming election, said recently:

"One of the grave concerns of our country today is being able to cope with the educational needs of the child. Such is important and requires competence, devotion and intelligent planning. The tremendous influx in post-war population increase in the elementary and secondary schools leave no alternative other than competitive planning and wise use of the taxable dollar. Sound principles and wise planning are conducive to National security.

"If elected, I pledge to fight for the child, and safeguard the interest of the taxpayer. I am not a politician; I am an independent candidate, who has the interst of the child at heart. Check my interest in the past and you will see I am sincere. Your children will learn and play with the fight of Clay."

Rev. Clay is a life long resident of Kenner. He is married to the former Dorothy Smith and the couple have five children. Rev. Clay attended Kenner Elementary School and graduated from Kenner High School.

The candidate holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Xavier University; the Master of Arts degree in the field of Guidance and Counseling from Xavier University; the Bachelor of Divinity from Union Seminary; the Master of Theology from Union Seminary, and the Master of Religious Education from New Orleans Baptist Seminary.

Rev. Clay was honorably discharged from the United States Navy after serving three years and two months.

Negro Candidate Fails in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24 (AP). —Negro attorney A. P. Tureaud failed miserably in his attempt to unseat Rep. F. Edward Herbert in Louisiana's 1st Congressional District, but he made the best showing achieved by a Negro in a Southern election since the turn of the century.

Hebert, arch-foe of waste in government, scored a landslide victory for his 10th term in Saturday's unique Democratic primary, rolling up 20,936 votes in complete returns from 223 precincts.

Tureaud finished a distant second in the four-man race with 9924 votes. Although he claimed he was not backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Tureaud had anticipated substantial support from approximately 18,000 Negro voters.

Tureaud In Final All Out Bid For Congress

Saturday, August 23rd, is the Democratic election primary day and Att'y Alexander P. Tureaud, candidate for Congressman from the 1st Congressional District comprising wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 15 and the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, has left no stone unturned in his efforts to win a seat in the Congress of the U. S.

This campaign has attracted national interest and the closer it gets to election day, the more the interest on the part of local voters is shown. However, all has not been quiet on the local front. There is a definite restlessness on the part of the incumbent candidate and the members of the White Citizens Councils about the outcome of this election!

Jackson V. Acox, campaign manager for Mr. Tureaud, stated that everything is working in Tureaud's favor and that Tureaud is a sure bet to be the strongest opponent the incumbent has ever faced. He further stated that the type of positive campaign Tureaud is waging and the enthusiam demonstrated by the people, giving their time, their labor and their dollars, and the wide-spread endorsements given by practically all of our political organizations, are most gratifying and encouraging. Acox stressed that we cannot afford to let up; we must follow through on election day. Every voter in the 1st Congressional District should make it a "must" to go to the polls and vote. Tureaud can win if you vote. The polls will open at 6:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. For further information and assistance on election day, telephone TUlane 3225 or TUlane 5811 or WHitehall 3-2088.

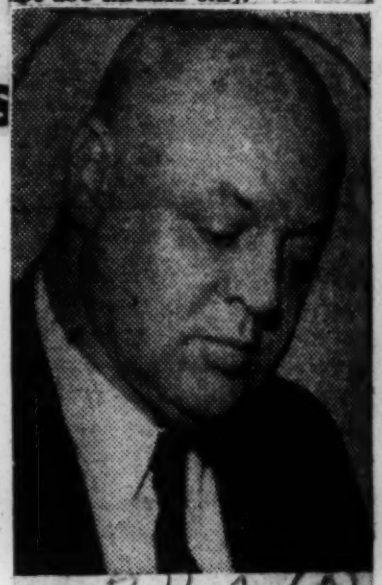
And not only are Negroes championing their own cause in Attorney Tureaud's campaign, but the Negro vote for Tureaud has been solidified by, of all people, a full time race hater, Leander Perez. Perez, didn't know it but because of his hatred for the Negro, anything he might say against a Negro would in effect be working for the man Perez speaks against.

Perez, speaking on the Citizens Council bi-weekly telecast over WJMR Television, the avowed segregationist of St. Bernard and Plaquamines Parishes attacked Attorney Tureaud, and thereby gained for him many supporters. Perez charged that Attorney Tureaud is seeking to deceive the white voters and that Tureaud is a "stooge of the NAACP."

Perez declared that Tureaud filed under the name of Alexander P. Tureaud whereas he has been known as A. P. Tureaud. Perez looked upon this as an apparent attempt to disguise his identity and get white voters to cast their ballots for him. He then pleaded with the television audience to go to the polls and give his candidate an overwhelming victory.

And how did the Tureaud camp take Perez's appearance on TV? Rubbing his hands with glee, Jackson V. Acox, campaign manager, said he hopes that he can find the time to thank Perez on behalf of the Tureaud Committee, for the publicity given Tureaud at the expense of the Citizens Council.

Acox, continuing his review of Perez's appearance, said that the race-hate merchant, again ran true to form and distorted facts for the purpose of exploiting poorly informed voters. Acox stated: "No one should know better than Mr. Perez that the election laws require that Tureaud, like the other three candidates, could not use initials only."



Defeated— Atty. Alexander Tureaud, New Orleans civil rights fighter, was defeated, almost six to one, in the Democratic primary for U. S. Congressman. Victorious was the incumbent, F. Edward Hebert. Many of the 17,000 Negro voters failed to vote for Attorney Tureaud.

Mrs. Dixon is delegate-elect with highest number of 4th Dist. votes

Afro-American P.1 Baltimore, Md.

34a(3)

BALTIMORE

Mrs. Irma George Dixon, 1906 McCulloh St., polled the highest number of votes ever any woman of her race has ever received to win the post as delegate-elect to the Maryland House of Delegates.

Her victory came after she waged a successful campaign as a Democratic 4th District candidate.

Mrs. Dixon was also chosen to run on the citizens coalition ticket.

The owner of the Valentine Dress Shop located at 1906 McCulloh St., Mrs. Dixon was interviewed on Wednesday, the day following election.

* * *

AS SHE talked with the AFRO the newly elected Delegate remarked with her well-known wit and humor:

"I am glad it's over. Do you know I almost lost my voice yesterday?"

She continued with a broad smile: "I am known as a talker. I always talk a lot. But this time is the firrt time I have almost talked my voice out."

She added: "I am deeply grateful and humble to God, my husband and the people of the 4th District for their faith in me.

"I pledge myself to work untiringly for the best interests of every segment of the populace."

AS MRS. Dixon commented on the election her telephone was ringing with messages of congratulation.

She said: "It started late last night and has done nothing but ring since before day."

Mrs. Dixon stated that she has received many other messages of congratulation including flowers, cards, long distance calls and telegrams.

* *

A FORMER school teacher, Mrs. Dixon is a native of Baltimore and a graduate of Morgan State College.

She is a lifelong member of the Grace Presbyterian Church and the wife of William H. [illegible], well-known real estate dealer and bondsman.

For many years, Mrs. Dixon has been an ardent civic worker.

In 1957, she was appointed member of the advisory board of the Department of Public Welfare.

In addition to working with the Red Cross, the Heart Fund Campaign and the Community Fund Drive, Mrs. Dixon is a sponsor of the Boumi Shrine Circus and the Children's Misson Home.

She is a member of the NAACP, the YWCA, the National Council of Negro Women and the Sponsors Club of Grace Church.

Mrs. Dixon is also a member of the Lambda Kappa Mu sorority and the School Marms Club.

Election night sees Mrs. Welcome doing good deed for worker

Afro-American P.1 Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

Although Mrs. Verda Welcome, a victorious 4th District candidate for the House of Delegates, was in the midst of receiving congratulations Tuesday night, she paused long enough to rush a sick woman to the hospital.

At 10:15 p.m. the Delegate-elect left Coalition Headquarters in the 1300 block W. North Ave. to go to a downtown hotel where she later appeared on TV and radio.

As she stepped into her car an unidentified man called to her attention to a woman on the sidewalk who said she was ill and wanted to go to the hospital.

He said: "Mrs. Welcome, will you take her to the hospital?"

* * *

MRS. WELCOME immediately told the man to help the woman into her car and asked her driver, Raymond Haysbert, a local business man, to rush to Provident Hospital.

After the patient was seen inside the hospital door, Mrs. Welcome went on her way to the hotel where she was greeted with handshakes and congratulations.

The sick woman was Mrs. Bessie Chambers, 1500 block Clifton Ave. who had worked at the polls since 6 a.m. Tuesday morning.

Fourth District now has 54.5% of total voters

Afro-American P.5 Baltimore, Md.

34e Md.

BALTIMORE

Final colored registration figures for the city of Baltimore announced Thursday was 100,211.

According to the Supervisors of Elections office, this is after all adjustments are made and the new registration figures reconciled with those persons removed from the books because of death or removal from the city.

These are the final figures which will be used in the November election.

The final figures by districts are as follows:

D.	Tot.	White	Colored	Pct.
1	43,546	40,416	3,130	.071
2	34,261	21,097	13,164	.384
3	128,256	115,578	12,678	.098
4	51,579	23,444	28,135	.545
5	110,922	81,627	29,295	.264
6	52,084	38,275	13,809	.265
T	420,648	320,437	100,211	.238

* * *

THE 54.5 per cent colored registered vote in the Fourth District represents an increase. The 1956 figures for the Fourth District showed only 47.7 per cent colored of the registered vote in the Fourth District.

In 1956 the number of colored voters in the Fourth District was 19,961 and today, it is 28,135, which represents an increase of 8,174 voters and brought the percentage from 47.7 to 54.5.

White voters in the Fourth District also increased from 21,000 to 23,000.

In the Fifth District there are 29,295, which is an increase of 10,521 over 1956, but they are still only 26 per cent of the total registered vote in that District.

In 1956 colored registered vote represented 19.7 of the city's total registration. This week, the percentage is 23.8, an increase of 22,837.

New state senator wins on first try for office

Afro-American P.5

J. Alvin Jones, Baltimore's 4th District Senator-elect, made his first bid for an elective public office this year.

Mr. Jones, known to friends and acquaintances as "Mickey" has been a familiar figure in the city's sporting and political circles for years.

He is a native of Maryland, and is a graduate of Douglass High School and the University of Pennsylvania, where he received a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering.

Since, he has studied law by La Salle Extension University in Chicago.

MR. JONES' career has followed this pattern:

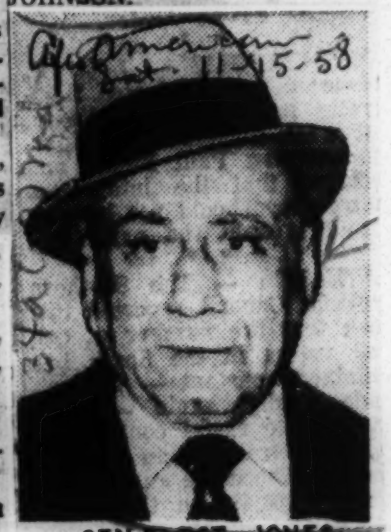
A teacher at Douglass High School; civilian engineer, U.S. Army Ordnance Department, Washington; 1st lieutenant, U.S. Army Signal Corps in World War One.

Also, a U.S. Internal Revenue agent; 20 years as an employee of the Maryland State Department of Employment Service, holding the position in recent years of minority employment consultant. He retired earlier this year.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Board of Recreation and Parks; the Governor's Veteran Service Committee, and secretary of U.S. Local Draft Board No. 4.

IN ADDITION, Mr. Jones is chairman of the Board, Monumental Democratic Club, and a member of the Elks, Masons, Delta Eta Sigma Fraternity, St. Katherine's Episcopal Church, the Chesapeake Club and the Maryland Classified Employees Association.

He is 69 years old, and lives at 1359 N. Calhoun St., with his wife, Mrs. Clara Jones. They have two sons.—MAX JOHNSON.



SEN-ELECT JONES

34a(2) 1958

MARYLAND

Mrs. Welcome to seek seat in Assembly?

BALTIMORE

Mrs. Verda Welcome, civic leader and wife of Dr. Harry Welcome, was presented Tuesday as a "Fourth District representative to the House of Delegates next year."

Dr. Thomas A. Pitts included the remarks as he presented Mrs. Welcome at the Frontiers Club luncheon where she introducted the guest speaker.

Mrs. Welcome, a Republican, laughingly replied:

"I admit I'm interested in getting someone to run but I'm not that someone."

The AFRO has learned that Mrs. Welcome is being encouraged to make the race.

So far she has not accepted but has not made a final refusal, the AFRO was told.

Headline for filing for the May primary is March 10.

8 women running in May primary

BALTIMORE

The names of eight women will appear on the city ballots in the May 20th primary elections.

The candidates are seeking nominations to the House of Delegates, the Republican State Central Committee and the Democratic State Convention.

THE FEMALE primary candidates, the offices they seek and what they stand for follow:

Mrs. Verda Welcome, 2101 Liberty Heights Ave., Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates, 4th District.

Mrs. Welcome is a member of the City Planning and Housing Board, the Zoning Committee and president of the Northwest Improvement Association.

Mrs. Welcome also taught school for 11 years and is a graduate of Coppin State Teachers College, Morgan State College and New York University.

A member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, she is the wife of Dr. Henry Welcome, a local physician.

Mrs. Welcome would weed out "the rotten eggs in the basket" and "the rotten apples in the barrel" as far as labor is concerned. Labor deserves a "square deal" she says.

Mrs. Irma George Dixon, 1906 McCulloh St., Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates, 4th District.

A former teacher and social worker, she is a native of Baltimore and a graduate of Morgan State College.

She is a member of Grace Presbyterian Church.

A lifelong Democrat, Mrs. Dixon is the wife of William B. Dixon.

• • •

MRS. BERTHA C. WINSTON, 1500 Madison Ave., Republican candidate for the House of Delegates, 4th District.

Mrs. Winston is the widow of the Rev. Willis J. Winston, the former pastor of New Metropolitan Baptist and Wayland Baptist Churches.

A lifelong Republican, she is interested in elimination of segregation in hospitals throughout the state and in the welfare of children.

Mrs. Helen G. Woodland, 1205 Myrtle Ave., candidate for the Republican State Committee, 17th Ward.

Mrs. Woodland is the widow of Charles T. Woodland, an insurance agent, and member of the Republican organization in organization in 17th Ward for more than 20 years.

Mrs. Woodland

Mrs. Woodland herself has been a ward leader and active in Republican circles for two decades.

She is a member of the trustee board of F. E. W. Harper Temple, Pride of Baltimore Elks, St. Pius Catholic Church, the Blessed Virgin Society.

Mrs. Mollie B. Neal, 1013 Whitelock St., candidate for the Republican State Committee, 17th Ward:

Mrs. Neal is a clerk in the Supervisor of Elections office and the widow of James E. Neal, a postal worker for 37 years.

She is a member of Payne AME Church, the Women's

Mrs. Welcome Mrs. Neal

Mrs. Smith Mrs. Dixon

Mrs. Watson Mrs. Pennington

Civic League, Provident Hospital Guild, the Madison Ave. Neighborhood Club, and the DePriest Republican Club.

If elected, Mrs. Neal promises to guard rights of all people.

Mrs. Ida Murphy Smith, 1702 N. Carey St., candidate for the Democratic State Convention, 4th District.

Mrs. Smith is an AFRO sales representative and the wife of S. Edward Smith, a teacher of distributive education in the public schools.

She was for five years manager of the Washington AFRO advertising department and the first woman to attend the Columbia Press Institute for advertising managers.

A graduate of Douglass High School and the University of Wisconsin, she is past president of the Epsilon Sigma chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and former national journalist of Jack and Jill of America.

She is a member of the St. James PE Church Mothers Guild.

Mrs. Smith has lived in the fourth district for more than 20 years and pledges herself to carry out instructions of the 4th District voters if she is elected at the State Democratic Convention.

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Mrs. Ella L. Watson, 829 N. Bond St., is candidate for the Republican Central Committee 17th Ward.

Mrs. Watson has been a committee woman for six years, looks forward to another term. She was first elected in 1952, served four years, was re-elected in 1956.

As ward executive her task has been to serve voters throughout the ward and supervise at the polls.

Her husband, Bernard Watson, is a Schmidt Bakery Co. employee. They have three children, Mrs. Mildred Fennell, Mrs. Dorothy Davis and Bernard Jr.

The Watsons are members of First Baptist Church. Mrs. Watson is employed as a clerk in the Supervisor of Elections office.

Associated Press Photo

First for Maryland

Irma G. Dixon, who led Democrats in a clean sweep of Baltimore's 4th District seats, is the first Negro woman elected to the Maryland Legislature. Mrs. Dixon campaigned as a member of the integrated Democratic ticket.

Sen. and Mrs. Harry A. Cole happy over expected heir

BALTIMORE

State Senator and Mrs. Harry A. Cole expect their first heir in February.

Mrs. Cole, the former Miss Doris Freeland confirmed the report for the AFRO this week.

She said: "It is delightful. There's no use in hiding it. We're both very happy."

She added: "It doesn't make any difference if it's a boy or a girl so long as it is healthy."

Senator and Mrs. Cole were married Dec. 26, 1957. He is Republican state senator from Baltimore's 4th District and a candidate to succeed himself in the November elections.

MRS. COLE is a kindergarten teacher at Hayes Elementary School No. 102 but will not return to the classroom in September.

She says she will probably spend time making baby clothes and planning a nursery for the third floor of their 1534 Druid Hill Ave. residence.

She disclosed that the news of the coming heir was confirmed by her family physician after she returned ten days ago from a visit with her brother, Wendell Freeland, in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Freeland is an attorney and former district attorney. He and his wife, the former Miss Jane Young of Baltimore have a six - year - old son, Michael.

The Cole heir will be the second grandchild in the Freeland family and the fourth in the Cole family.

SEN. AND MRS. HARRY A. COLE
'We're both very happy . . .'

Maryland Negro Ticket Challenges Power of Jack Pollack Machine

By CHARLES L. HOFFMAN
Star Staff Writer

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—An all-Negro legislative ticket is challenging Baltimore's most successful Democratic boss in his home district, in one of the most spirited battles of the 1958 Maryland campaign.

The Negro slate, which has the backing of this city's aggressive Negro newspaper, the Afro-American — also is threatening continuance of the political career of Jerome Robinson, one of Maryland's leading liberals in the General Assembly for the last two decades.

Negro leaders here say this is the strongest all-Negro ticket fielded south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Target of the coalition ticket is the slate supported by veteran boss James H. (Jack) Pollack.

The Republican Party in the 4th district had nominated an all-Negro ticket for the House of delegates. Coalition leaders, however, persuaded two to withdraw so they could pick up two Negro Democratic candidates to prevent "Negro fighting Negro."

The two picked up were Mrs. Verda Welcome, a non-Pollack candidate, and Mrs. Irma Dixon.

Mrs. Dixon has repudiated the coalition, however, denouncing it as "segregation of the worst type." Mrs. Dixon is running with Pollack support. Mr. Pollack also has a Negro candidate, J. Alvin Jones, running for the State Senate.

Ironically, the Negro ticket is being tagged by Pollack forces as the "segregated ticket." The Pollack slate is being referred to as the "integrated" slate.

Cole Is Coalition Leader

Political kingpin of the coalition is State Senator Harry Cole, Republican, who defeated Mr. Pollack's candidate in 1954.

The colored ticket has four other Republicans and two Democrats running for the House of Delegates.

Mr. Cole, first Negro to be elected to the Maryland Senate, is being tagged by his opposition as Baltimore's Adam Clayton Powell.

Some say he wants to run against Representative George Fallon, Democrat of the 4th district, for Congress in 1960.

Mr. Pollack says Mr. Cole wants to be Mayor of Baltimore.

Mr. Cole himself is noncommittal. He simply declares he wants to be re-elected to the State Senate November 4.

Senator Cole claims it is "only by accident" that the coalition ticket is all colored.

Conditional Offer

He said he offered to support Mr. Robinson and other white candidates "if they would renounce Mr. Pollack."

Other Negro leaders and the Negro press do not see it this way.

They are using the race line and urging the Negro voters to vote the all-colored ticket.

Leaders of the Baltimore Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been active in setting up the coalition ticket and are urging their members to support it.

Mrs. Lillie May Jackson, president of the chapter, said: "The colored people have made up their minds and decided they want to help in running the fourth district.

"We are solid. We are going for ourselves."

The NAACP, she said, provided the original impetus for the movement. During the last 18 months the Baltimore chapter put on a registration drive that increased the Negro registration in the city from 59,000 to almost 102,000.

In the fourth district alone the drive put on enough registrations to give the Negroes a 4,000 majority over the white voters.

According to a colored newspaper account of the original formation of the citizens committee for the coalition ticket, speakers emphasized "dedication to the unity which will erase all lines of party, class, and denomination." Race was omitted.

Mr. Robinson has charged that the Afro-American has refused to use his name or the name of any white candidate in its news columns.

Senator Cole denies this but says the newspaper will use white names only when they make news that is of interest to Negroes.

"If their names have not been in the newspaper it is evidence they have not done anything that matters," he said.

Friend of Colored Race

Mr. Robinson, even Senator Cole concedes, has been a friend of the colored race in Annapolis.

It was he who sponsored and fought for legislation to take Jim Crow laws off the books in 1951.

In 1953 he was praised by Mrs. Victorine Adams for his work in moving colored children from Crownsville State Hospital to the all-white Rosewood school where they could get proper treatment. Mrs. Adams now is chairman of the womanpower committee working for the all-colored ticket.

Mrs. Jackson said she felt it was time Mr. Robinson, who is 47, stepped aside and let younger people serve in the House. He has been a member of the House for 20 years. He recently became the first Marylander to be elected to the executive committee of the National Legislative Conference.

Mr. Robinson himself deplores the present situation as "power politics based on race as is played in Adam Clayton Powell's district in New York City.

"This sort of tactic in the long run will hinder them," Mr. Robinson said.

Tremendous Impact

Senator Cole, however, says that a victory over Mr. Pollack would have a "tremendous impact" on the colored voters of the State.

In the past, he said, Mr. Pollack had maintained his power by "spending a lot of money in the colored sections."

"We are going to break his back this time," he declared "We are going to crush him.'

"We are going to put to an end once and for all the old bugaboo that the colored people can't get together."

Behind the coalition are a great many of the Negro ministers in the city. Chairman of the citizens committee, for example, is the Rev. Frank Williams.

Murphy One of Leaders

Carl Murphy, 70 - year - old publisher of the Afro-American, has been one of the leaders in the movement.

Another was Samuel T. Daniels, executive secretary of the Maryland Interracial Commission. He has given up political activity, however, because of objection from some members of the commission.

Just what the outcome will be is pretty much anybody's guess.

SENATOR HARRY COLE
Political Triumph

JEROME ROBINSON
Maryland Liberal

CONTENDER FOR CONGRESS — Attorney Harvey N. Schmidt who, was chosen by the new labor-supported Fourth Congressional District Citizens committee to oppose Attorney Robert N. C. Nix Sr. for Democratic nomination to Congress in the May 20 special election, breaks the news at a family gathering. The family includes Harvey Edward, 4; Barbara, 16; Mrs. Alice Schmidt, and Mary, 10.

NEW VOTERS — Mrs. Verda F. Welcome, Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates from the 4th Legislative District, takes a group of citizens to the Supervisor of Elections office to make arrangements to vote on May 20. Left to right are Theodore Colson, Millard Cox, Frank Sorrell, Ralph Biggers, Ervin Boulware, and Mrs. Lola Powell, getting into car.

Mrs. Welcome 1st Member Of House Of Delegates

By MOSES J. NEWSON

BALTIMORE

A dazzling new personality burst into the Maryland political picture Tuesday as Mrs. Verda Welcome becomes the first colored woman elected to the Maryland Legislature on her own.

Also elected was Mrs. Irma Dixon, but the convincing manner in which Mrs. Welcome independently earned her victory, makes it by far the more remarkable and significant.

Both women are Democrats. Both ran for the House of Delegates from the 4th District of Baltimore. Both led the vote parade in the District, Mrs. Dixon leading by 514 votes, 16,544 to 16,040.

From this point on the similarity between the two ends abruptly.

MRS. WELCOME was a member of the Coalition Ticket, while Mrs. Dixon was backed by the Pollack machine, regular Democrats, which went all out in this election.

Because Mrs. Welcome refused to link herself with the candidates put in the field by the Pollack machine, the Democratic Party in the 4th District denied her its support, even left her name off its official ballot.

At the same time, the Coalition Ticket, headed by Senator Harry A. Cole, included Mrs. Dixon on its slate and supported her all the way. Still Mrs. Welcome outran all the Pollack candidates except for Mrs. Dixon who had the advantage of full support from both sides.

In the wake of her sweet triumph this week, Mrs. Welcome refuses to read into the impressive victory the political potential which others in and outside the district are already discussing.

As telephone calls continued to bring new congratulations on Thursday, she said:

"I am deeply grateful to all the people who worked for my nomination in the primary and who worked even harder for my election.

"What I want to do now is make a good delegate. That is my one desire."

* * *

TODAY, AND in the days to come, the voters who cast their ballots for Mrs. Welcome are going to see something pretty strange for a candidate who has just been elected.

Mrs. Welcome, who rang doorbells and shook hands from up in the all-white areas all through the lower end of the district, including such short streets as St. Mary explained what she will do this way:

"It is really so hard to say thanks to everyone.

"One way I'm going to try to lo is put a big sign on my car and go out and trace my tracks in all the district." It may take me so metime but I'm going to do it."

long, hard campaign and who themselves a bargain at the polls this time.

This came from a woman who had little rest during the long, hard campaign and who has had even less since well wishers have been congratulating her on her victory.

This is something new and refreshing in politics.

The voters have indeed won themselves a bargin at the polls this time.

* * *

BUT IT appears there was a mutual winning on the part of voter and candidate.

Vibrant, easy to meet Mrs. Welcome won thousands of new friends in this, her first campaign, and she is the type of woman to make more friends as she goes along.

Born in North Carolina, second oldest among 6 children, Mrs. Welcome is today the learned wife (she holds the master's degree in education from New York University) of Dr. Henry C. Welcome. They reside at 2101 Liberty Heights Ave.

This summer she traveled in Europe. She is a member of scores of civic organizations.

All this gives her that added attraction every successful politician needs — the ability to walk among people at every social level and understand ambitions.

She talks of it this way:

"I have always loved people. It is an easy thing for me to recognize people, no matter who they are.

"(For) the little person who so often is ignored, I somehow feel the need to defend him, to help him. Some people in certain societies feel they have to set themselves apart. I can't do that."

* * *

MRS. WELCOME used that love and understanding of people to sell herself to the electorate.

"In my campaign I tried to make it my business to contact everybody, in those little streets, every where," she said.

Explaining how she worked it, Mrs. Welcome said:

"I rang door bells and I would say, 'This is Verda Welcome. You may have heard of me. I want you to know me.

"I'm not as bad as you may have heard.'

"I got some heartwarming reactions. One woman told me, 'seeing you has changed my opinion from what I had after reading about you. I'm going to vote for you."

OF COURSE campaigning, for a woman or man, is not all good reactions and it is not an easy task. Mrs. Welcome pictures it this way:

"It is a very tiresome thing, but strange to say, the next morning I was fresh and ready to go again.

"It's almost unbelievable the number of things people will ask you to do. You can't say no and somehow you end up enjoying it.

"Many a day I looked at that long, long schedule and braced myself and then started out to give it the best I had.

"When I saw a day that required only a few engagements, I would say, 'Oh my,' and it was a relaxing thing."

ONE THING that the novice and veteran candidate for office suffer did not burden Mrs. Welcome so much this time. That is the painful wait between the time the polls close and the time the count is in.

HUSBAND AND FATHER flank Mrs. Verda Welcome, Delegate-Elect to the Maryland House of Delegates, as they take a post-election stroll. Left is Dr. Henry C. Welcome, a well-known physician, and right is James N. Freeman, her father, of Rutherfordton, N.C.

Four Negroes Win In Boston Primary

BOSTON, Mass. (ANP) — Four Negroes won in the primaries here this week. The state offices which they seek total three seats in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

In Ward 9 the incumbent State Representative Lincoln G. Pope will be opposed by former State Representative Laurence H. Banks. Pope is a Democrat; Banks, a Republican.

In the 11th district, Suffolk County, a predominantly Negro area, Alfred S. Brothers, a war veteran, won the Republican nomination easily. However, barring a recount which could change the results, Attorney Oswald L. Jordan field representative with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, edged political newcomer Royal Bolling by 44 votes for one of the two Democratic nominations for state representative.

The white incumbent for the 11th district, State Representative George Greene, won a Democratic nomination by a margin of 554 votes over his nearest opponent, Jordan, or, if a recount proves otherwise, Bolling.

3 candidates win in Mass. primary

BOSTON — Three tan candidates were victorious in the primary election last week, all three seeking seats in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Rep. Lincoln G. Pope, the incumbent from Ward 9, won on the Democratic ticket. He will oppose Laurence H. Banks, who ran as a GOP candidate. Alfred S. Brothers, a veteran, won the Republican nomination in the 11th District, Suffolk County, which is predominantly populated by colored residents.

Candidates pledged to mix staffs

BOSTON, Mass. (ANP) — By word and by deed, both the Republican and Democratic candidates for the office of state attorney - general have indicated they will have integrated staffs which will include qualified colored lawyers.

Christian A. Herter Jr., the Republican candidate for attorney - general readily told a group of reporters this week that he would definietely have qualified colored lawyers on his staff, if elected, because he believed in it as a matter of principle.

Presently a member of the Governor's Council, Herter told of his experience in the Far East with the Foreign Operations Administration, now the International Cooperation Administration, which confirmed his beliefs about equality in opportunities for all people.

ASKED ABOUT his policy relative to the extradition of colored persons from Massachussetts back to states of origin for a measure of southern "justice," Mr. Herter categorically went on record as being opposed to returning readily any person or persons sought by Southern states.

However he pointed out that the final say in the matter would rest with the Governor of Massachusetts and in such instances as might possibly arise, he would oppose extradition on principle, but would consider carefully each case.

Although admittedly not too familiar with Massachusetts policies in housing under Federal Housing Administration contracts, Herter told the reporters he would work with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination on matters alleging racial discrimination in the purchase of homes in normally all - white districts. (The MCAD received jurisdiction in such matters last year.)

By deed, the interim attorney - general of Massachusetts, Edward J. McCormack, Jr., has reappointed Atty. Keesler H. Montgomery of Boston, at an annual salary of $6,000, to the post he held under the late Attorney-General George Fingold.

As yet McCormack has not stated publicly his views on extradition, just compensation for colored whose homes will be taken by eminent domain for highway construction, or cooperation with MCAD on matters pertinent to housing for colored persons in predominantly white neighborhoods.

Mississippi Primary Backs Segregation

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 27 (AP).—Representative William Colmer, dean of Mississippi's Congressional delegation, and Representative Arthur Winstead headed for new terms today, sweeping to easy victories in the Democratic primary.

A constitutional amendment designed to bulwark State segregation laws chalked up big margin on the ballot yesterday and was adopted by almost a 5-1 margin.

Mr. Colmer, who has represented the Sixth District since 1932, piled up a 14,000-vote margin before his nearest rival, District Attorney Boyce Holleman, conceded defeat.

Returns from 328 of the district's 365 precincts gave the 58-year-old Colmer, ranking member of the House Rules Committee, 31,544 votes and Mr. Holleman 17,998.

Mr. Colmer's two other rivals, William P. Davis and Wayne T. McClure, were crushed in the yotoing avalanche. Mr. Davis received 362 and Mr. McClure had 182.

Mr. Winstead, who has represented the Fifth District for the last 16 years, gave Charles Mosby, jr. of Meridian and Ance Blakeney of Taylorsville a sound beating. Returns from 328 of the district's 383 precincts showed Mr. Winstead with 20,425 votes, Mr. Mosby with 4,667 and Mr. Blakeney with 671.

Incumbents Nominated

The constitutional amendment, indorsed by Gov. J. P Coleman as well as his legislative opponents, would simplify means of amending the 68-year-old state constitution.

With segregation laws under constant pressure, advocates contended the amendment would strengthen legislation to prevent integration.

Returns from 868 of 1,847 precincts showed the amendment with 72,356 favorable votes and 15,098 against.

Senator John Stennis and four other representatives — John Bell Williams, Jamie Whitten, Tom Abernethy and Frank Smith—failed to draw opponents and move into November's general election.

Nomination in the primary is equivalent to election in heavily Democratic Mississippi.

Williams Sounds Racism Trumpet

Vows Federal Defiance If He Is Governor

SPEAKS AT NESHOBA FAIR

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 16. — Speakers at the Neshoba County Fair this week left no doubt about what will be the main theme of the 1959 governor's race —maintaining segregation.

This will be no surprise to voters who have been hammered with the subject constantly since the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

Signs Of Campaigning

But Representative John Bell Williams' apparent entry into the race made it more so. He said he had not decided whether to run but some observers got the impression they were listening to a campaign opener.

Mr. Williams said in so many words that if he does run and is elected governor he will be ready to out-Faubus Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus in defying the Federal Government.

He hinted the next governor apparently will catch the first attempt to integrate Mississippi's schools and the chief executive should be willing to "rot in a Federal jail if necessary" to prevent it.

The 39-year-old Raymond representative has long been close to the hearts of segregationists. Along with Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) he is a favored speaker to whip up anti-integration feelings at Citizens Council meetings. He is credited with coining the term "Black Monday" as used with the school integration decision.

He served on the congressional committee that investigated integration of Washington schools and was one of the most outspoken members of Congress against it. He likes to tell how he was forced to move his family to Virginia to keep his children from attending integrated schools.

Others May Need Strength

If he does run, other candidates may feel it is necessary to bolster their segregation planks to keep up with Mr. Williams on that score.

Opponents of Gov. J. P. Coleman's administration have been urging Mr. Williams to run and are flocking to his support. But the question is will there be enough of them.

Governor Coleman is not expected to sit quietly in his office and let Mr. Williams be elected without a fight. Governor Coleman has told friends as much and Mr. Williams has hinted he will be an anti-Administration candidate down the line, if he runs.

Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, the only announced candidate, is clearly a segregation candidate, too. He proposed a compact of Southern States to propagandize the South's position with tax money, similar to a proposal made three years ago by Senator Eastland.

Mr. Gartin has Governor Coleman's support and it will be interesting to see whether he adopts the Governor's legalistic approach to maintaining segregation as opposed to Mr. Williams' open defiance.

Mr. Williams was first elected to the House from the Fourth District in 1946 when he ran as a young war veteran who lost an arm as a pilot in the Air Corps. He served as district attorney prior to that.

He told the Neshoba County fairgoers he had a lifelong ambition "to sit in the governor's chair."

May Name Negro As U.S. Attorney In Missouri

ST. LOUIS.— (NNPA) — It is speculated that the Justice Department may soon name Attorney William C. Martin as the first Negro to ever serve as an assistant United States Attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, which includes St. Louis.

Attorney Martin, who has offices in the Peoples Finance Building, 11 N. Jefferson, has been recommended for the post by United States Attorney Harry Richards.

The position, which pays $7,500 a year, was left vacant when Robert C. Tucker resigned recently to accept a position as clerk of the United States Court of Appeals.

The two Republican leaders in the state of Missouri, Roscoe C. Hobbs, Republican national committeeman for Missouri, and H. Kenneth Wangelin, chairman of the State Republican Committee, have said they will endorse Attorney Martin for the position if he gets clearance from the Justice Department, in this case a mere formality.

Attorney Martin, a native of Muskogee, Oklahoma, received his bachelors and law degree from the University of Illinois. After practicing law in Chicago from 1935 until 1944, he came to St. Louis to become professor of law at Lincoln Law school. He remained on the faculty until 1955, when the law school closed.

Since that time, Attorney Martin has been in private practice. He is 46 years old and lives at 4822a Ashland avenue, with his wife, Sarah, and their two children.

ST. LOUIS NEGRO GOP LEADER SEEKS POST

By R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS. — (ANP) — Republican leaders succeeded for the first time in a number of years in inducing a candidate to run for Congress in each of Missouri's 11 congressional districts. In many previous elections Republicans ran no candidates against Democratic incumbents in several heavily Democratic districts.

Josiah C. Thomas, a former state legislator and past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri, on Thursday filed for the Republican nomination for United States representative from the Third District.

Thomas is the second Republican to file for nomination for the office, which is now held by Mrs. Lenor K. Sullivan. Morton L. Schwartz, a lawyer, filed earlier on the Republican ticket.

SEEKS REELECTION

Mrs. Sullivan, a Democrat is seeking reelection. Her only opponent in the primaries is Norman S. Fox, an accountant.

Ellis S. Outlaw, veteran lawyer, and Silas E. Garner, lawyer, Republican committeeman of the Eighteenth Ward will be on the Republican ballot for nomination from the Third and Tenth Magisterial districts in the August primary election.

Speaking to an all-white gathering, which was an integral part of the Third Congressional District, Josiah C. Thomas, Monday night, told his listerners that "people have lost their enthusiasm and their spirits need to be stirred up."

Text of Address by Governor Meyner at His Second Inauguration in Jersey

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 21—*Following is the text of Gov. Robert B. Meyner's second inaugural address to the New Jersey Legislature today:*

It is a solemn but very happy moment of my life to take the oath of office from my warm friend, the distinguished Chief Justice of New Jersey.

Four years ago I stood here to deliver my first inaugural address, and I did so with a prayer that I be given the strength, the intelligence and the understanding to perform my tasks as Governor. Today I renew that prayer as I enter my second term.

A week ago today I delivered my annual message in which I outlined a detailed program of legislative action. By mid-February, I will present to you my budget for the next fiscal year. On this ceremonial occasion I would rather speak in general terms concerning the State of New Jersey and the office of Governor.

Challenges Ahead

We have made progress in the past four years, but the days ahead are full of challenge. Many of the problems I talked about in 1954 are still with us, in altered form. As I pointed out then, "We must never be conscious that government, as in life, contains within itself the possibility of settled nothing ever disposed of beyond the need for continuous study and action."

The years that lie just before us will be a period of urgency, a period of test, both for the state and the nation. Man is penetrating the mysteries of outer space, even as he explores the secret heart of the atom. The possibilities of this modern pioneering stagger the imagination. That our own country lags in this field is a grave challenge to all of us.

On the national domestic scene we face mounting unemployment, deficits in education, problems involving civil rights, the common defense and the public welfare, declining revenues and increasing costs of government.

Brighten Our Corner

We in New Jersey must face up to these challenges. We must do our full part in all these fields. Our area is a limited one, but to paraphrase the old hymn, we can brighten the corner where we are. We can do our best to make state government a meaningful and efficient instrument for ministering to the progress and well-being of our people. I pledge myself anew to work untiringly to that end.

Three Centuries of Experience

As colony and state, New Jersey has had 300 years of experience in self-government. That rich and varied experience has made for maturity, balance and stability. As a people dedicated to the common weal and united in purpose, we are not easily given to extremes of optimism or pessimism. We are a fusion of many races and nationalities and backgrounds. We have learned to live together, not with mere tolerance but with active friendship.

We hold high the guarantees of civil right embodied in our state and Federal Constitutions. When our schools were integrated by the terms of our 1947 Constitution, the process was carried out with hardly an incident because it had the approval of our people. That is only one of many examples of our veneration for the ideals of the Founding Fathers and of our faith in democracy.

Pressure of Population

Many of New Jersey's problems stem from a steadily rising population in a limited land area. Ours is the fourth smallest state in the Union. We have a high strategic importance, however, not only because we lie between two great metropolitan areas and front 125 miles along the central Eastern Seaboard, but because of our vast industrial output and because we are a vital center of industrial and scientific research.

New Jersey is the most urban of all states, with no fewer than 567 communities. Our urban character has been intensified since Woodrow Wilson, speaking as Governor, said that New Jersey had "the problems of the country in such a form that they are raised to the highest degree of difficulty and complexity." This was, remember, almost half a century ago. Even then, said the Governor, we were faced with "all the great urban problems," among them that of water supply, created by congestion of population.

Growing Pains

We had an example of the growing pains that come with increasing urbanization in our recent necessary acquisition of Round Valley in Hunterdon County. It was the last feasible large reservoir site in the northern part of the state.

Whenever a new highway is projected, we face the problems of dislocating settled neighborhoods. Growing population and the spread of urban developments require that we place a high premium on land for parks and recreation areas and wildlife preserves. This growth, of course, lies at the heart of our agricultural problems. It makes our farm land high-priced, and farm income must therefore be correspondingly high.

Emphasis on Planning

All this compellingly points to the need of our giving strong emphasis to planning. New Jersey is now first among the states in the program that permits Federal and state assistance for planning to municipalities under 25,000 population. It is also first on a per capita basis in terms of cooperation with the Federal Government on advance public works planning.

These problems of population and expanding economy were stressed in my second annual message. We of New Jersey are fortunate and happy in our growth and our strength. Were we not enjoying this progress, we would not need—as we do—more schools, more highways, more recreational facilities and many other things, nor would we be obliged to increase our present services. Growth explains why the costs of state government are rising. New Jersey is forging ahead and will, I am confident, continue to do so. It is up to us to see that our state government meets the demands that come from the impact of growth and change.

Informing the People

It has been my constant aim to keep the people of New Jersey fully informed of the operation of their government. I subscribe to the belief of Thomas Jefferson that whenever the people are well-informed, they may be trusted to rule themselves, and when things go wrong, they may be trusted to set them to rights.

We in state government have used every possible means to tell what is going on at the State Capitol and in all of the fourteen departments of government. I meet the able daily press corps twice a week, and at times even oftener, to give out news and to answer questions. Once a month there is a similar session for the editors of the weekly newspapers. On Sunday evening New Jersey citizens can tune in on a half-hour television and radio report by their Governor on various aspects of state government, and they may also hear a half-hour program conducted by the Legislature.

Practice of Democracy

Every letter sent to me is answered as promptly as possible. In the past four years I have made it my business to visit all parts of the state to learn of conditions at first-hand and to exchange views with my fellow citizens. Last year I devoted months to intensive campaigning, in which I gave a full account of my stewardship. All of this is in accord with my belief that democracy should be constantly practiced as well as preached.

Citizen Participation

This program has been effective. It has enabled us in state government to know more intimately the great capacity of our citizens to accept and endorse needed change. Most of all, it has made for effective democracy because of greater citizen participation.

Our citizens have shown a genuine capacity to share the burdens of self-government. They make their views known individually or through their effective organizations. They form the public opinion so essential to ligislative and administrative action.

Literally hundreds of able people have assumed great burdens on voluntary boards and agencies in state government, where matters of policy are carefully considered and determined. Administrative action based on these policies is then carried out by our state officers and employes. At the local level, in all phases of county and municipal government and in our school districts, we have literally thousands of citizens who serve their fellow citizens at real personal sacrifice.

Rewards of Public Service

In reflecting on my four years as Governor, I find I have been richly rewarded in the moral, spiritual and intellectual satisfactions that come from public service. I have been given the chance to serve my fellow man.

In the true sense of Lord Tennyson's line, "I am a part of all that I have met." If I have been privileged to help shape the destiny of New Jersey for a few brief years, I, in turn, have been shaped by my friends and colleagues, and by the thousands of New Jerseyans who have consulted me and been consulted by me.

A Mandate

When the election returns came in last Nov. 5, my deeply felt reaction was that the finest thing in life for a public official is to have his own friends, his own neighbors, and the tens up on tens of thousands of citizens of a great state give him so unmistakable an expression of confidence. It was a mandate to carry on with a program already clearly stated and explained.

I set out on my second term with the feeling that there is nothing esoteric about the job of being Governor. The techniques of democracy are the same—in the village, the township, the city and the state. In the larger units, the pressures may be greater and more zeroes must be added to the budget figures, but fundamentally men govern with the consent of the governed and with whatever ability, understanding and cooperation they can muster. Within proper limits they are expected to furnish leadership rather than merely follow.

Fresh, Hard Look

Re-election gave me a renewed determination to justify the confidence of the people. At the first Cabinet meeting after Nov. 5, I asked each department head to take a fresh, hard look at the policies and aims of his department, to lay out forward-looking programs for the next four years, to re-examine methods and, in every possible way, improve the efficiency of our work and our service to the public.

Assembly Majority

And I found another thing had happened on Nov. 5. Not only had I been rehired by my 5,500,000 boses, but they had given me a new setting to work in—they had given my party a majority in the House of Assembly and increased its membership in the State Senate. This means that my party will bear heavier responsibility for good legislative practices and the enactment of a forward-looking program.

My own aim for the next four years is to do the best possible job as Governor of New Jersey, to the limit of the powers and talents with which the Lord saw fit to endow me.

Let me tell you some of the things it means to be a good Governor.

It means he must strive to keep in proper balance the hundreds of conflicting pressures that operate to influence government in our ever

complex and competitive society.

Lobbyist of the People

It means that forever in his mind must be the fact that while it is proper for all special groups to be represented and heard, the Governor is the chief lobbyist in all the state—and that his clients are all the people.

It means that his judgment is tested by the character of his appointees who sit in the courts and who direct the activities of the executive departments.

The success of a Governor's administration is dependent on making his views known and his direction felt throughout all the echelons of state service.

Role of State Government

In my third annual message I pointed out the many ways in which state government touches the lives of the people. It plays a vital role in the education of our children, in the care of the poor, the sick, the retarded, the handicapped and the aged; in the administration of justice; in the preservation of order; in the construction and maintenance of our highways; in safeguarding the rights of labor; in the protection of health.

Indeed, state government intimately touches upon many of the smallest details of our daily lives. It affects everyone every day, from the person who is assured an honest weight in the food markets, to the person who turns on an electric light, travels in a motor car, buys an insurance policy or deposits money in a bank.

Highways

It means, to be a good Governor, that he should be deeply concerned about our highways in a day when everyone is on wheels.

It means that every time a death occurs on these highways, he must ask: "Could this tragedy have been prevented?"

Labor and Management

It means he is responsible for fair play to the workers, and he must sponsor legislation to improve their lot. And, since the welfare of the workers is dependent upon the prosperity of industry, the Governor must see the labor-management problem as a whole. He must do his best to preserve an atmosphere of peaceful relations and to do whatever lies in his power to foster the progress of business and industry and labor.

He must, through himself, his economic ambassadors, and every agency of state government, encourage industries to locate here and to prosper, taking advantage of our highly skilled labor force, availability to great markets, excellent transportation facilities and the state's many other attractions.

The Governor must win and retain the trust and confidence of the people and must guard against those who would betray that trust and confidence.

Wards of the State

It is the Governor's responsibility to look after and watch over the many thousands who, for one reason or another, have become wards of the state.

I could give you the numbers—and they are great—but I would rather think of them as human beings rather than as units in a table of statistics.

These are the people in our mental hospitals, in our colonies for the retarded, on the relief rolls and in our prisons and correctional institutions.

Take the people in our mental hospitals. Should we be content with locking them up, in putting them into the misery and idleness of back wards?

No, we should not and we need not. We have entered a new day for treating mental illness, and while I am Governor, these people will be treated—not merely kept in custody—and they will not be forgotten.

Civil Rights

[redacted] executive must strive constantly to be certain that our citizens enjoy the inalienable civil rights guaranteed them by the law of our land and state. Only by constant vigilance at all levels can we be sure that there shall be no tolerance of second- or third-class citizenship.

In my list of things for which a Governor should be held responsible, I leave to the last what is probably, in the long view, the most vital, the most important, the most challenging problem in a democratic society—namely, education.

Aims of Education

For here is the crucible in which the moral strength of our children is formed; here is the place where that amazing gift of God Almighty—the human intellect—is planted with the seeds of knowledge, of noble and useful thoughts, of high ideals and aspirations, of freedom to think, to speak, to worship and to dare.

It is here where equality of opportunity is furnished our citizens. More and more, all phases of our economic life are relying on our schools to do the screening by which the talented are chosen for leadership in our professions, business and industries.

And perhaps most important of all in these blazing times, when democracy is being challenged all over the world, here in the schools is nourished the education without which democracy cannot endure.

So that, my friends, is my ambition—to be a good Governor. To me it is an inspiring ambition which I welcome the chance of sharing with you and all of the pepple of New Jersey on this inauguration day.

Four-Year Voyage

Inauguration is in a very real sense a special day for all of us. Those of you here, those within range of radio and television, those who read this message in our press, are real participants in a four-year voyage on the sea of democracy. The efforts of all of us are essential for effective performance by all three branches of government represented at this ceremony. With your active participation we can continue to move forward.

In the variety of its problems and opportunities, New Jersey is a laboratory where all phases of democracy can be tested, applied and made to work. In an era when our system is under attack all over the world, we in New Jersey must bring new devotion and new vision to the practice of our democratic ideals.

Our Heritage

We ought to count our blessings. We live in a land singularly favored by nature and by the opportunities offered by liberty. It is a country where rich rewards are paid for character, brains and hard work—where a man, however obscure his origin, may aspire to all the good things of life.

It is easy to grow lyrical over such a country and over our magnificent heritage of democracy. Let us in New Jersey guard and cherish our birthright. With God's help and blessing, let us together and with unflagging confidence, move forward into the years that lie ahead.

Negro Judge for Newark

NEWARK — Harry J. Hazelwood Jr., [illegible] is slated to become the first Negro municipal judge in the history of Newark, N. J. Nov. 3. Mr. Hazelwood, an assistant Essex County prosecutor, was nominated for the judgeship last week. Confirmation of the nomination is expected to come in November.

Pittsburgh Courier

U.S. judge for N.Y.?

By LOUIS E. LOMAX

NEW YORK — Justice Francis E. Rivers is being considered for the $22,500 a year post as Federal Judge of the Southern District of New York, the AFRO learned this week.

The vacancy was created by the appointment of former Justice Lawrence Welsh as Assistant U.S. Attorney General.

Although several white lawyers are seeking the post, a top Republican official told the AFRO that the White House is being urged to appoint Rivers as an effort to boost Republican strength among Harlemites by the 1958 elections.

Mr. Eisenhower has not, to date, named a New Yorker to an important Federal post.

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FORMER GOVERNOR and Republican presidential hopeful, Thomas E. Dewey, and Republican Senator Irving M. Ives are the principal backers of Rivers for the post and it is also believed that former Attorney General Herbert Brownell will throw his support to Rivers.

Justice Rivers now holds the $22,000 a year post as City Court Judge. His current term has six years to run. If appointed, Rivers would become the first person of his race to be appointed to a Federal District court judgeship in the continental United States.

The only Federal district judge, Judge Herman Moore of the Virgin Islands, retired recently, leaving 3rd Appellate Judge William Hastie and the two jurists of the U.S. Customs Court as the only colored Federal jurists in the nation.

Informed Republican sources here say that Rivers has the best chance of being appointed of all those who have been rumored on the verge of such an appointment for some time.

Justict Rivers himself refused to comment on the report.

New York Liberals Push UN Official

Boom Bunche for Senate

NEW YORK — If he can be persuaded to accept a draft, Ralph Bunche, undersecretary-general of the United Nations may get the chance to become the first Negro to serve in the United States Senate since the Reconstruction era.

The possibility of Dr. Bunche being boomed for nomination on a Democratic-Liberal slate is being put forward in an effort to heal the rapidly developing breach between the Liberal party and the Democrats.

The Liberal party would like to forestall the nomination of a conservative U. S. Senator from New York by the Democrats.

THE LIBERAL PARTY leaders see a stalemate developing between those already mentioned as possible Democratic party nominees, which already include Thomas K. Finletter, Frank Hogan and Thomas Murray. However, there has been no sign of any crystalizing of sentiment and the "grapevine" has it that conservative Democrats would prefer to press for a selection from among their own number.

In this event, several Liberal party leaders have asserted that they might be willing to endorse Republican Senator Irving Ives who now holds the seat.

• **Alex Rose, the Liberal party's chief strategist, is said** to be the major supporter of the move to draft Dr. Bunche. **Carmine G. DeSapio, interviewed on the proposed "draft Bunche" drive, praised Bunche as a dedicated public servant but refused to comment further than that.**

Chairman Prendergrast of the Liberal party also refused to discuss the plan to draft Bunche. Gov. Averill Harriman was also approached on the issue of drafting Bunche by Liberal party leaders, it is understood.

DR. BUNCHE, when questioned, said firmly: "No comment."

• **In the past Dr. Bunche has been reluctant to abandon his work at the United Nations and enter politics.**

The "draft Bunche" movement, it is said, will get under full formal steam at the Liberal party's policy committee meeting in March.

Brown urges school parley

NEW YORK — Councilman Earl Brown last week asked President Eisenhower to call a conference of colored and white leaders to discuss the "school integration crisis."

Brown is a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the U.S. House of Representatives from Harlem's 16th District, the seat now held by Rev. A. Clayton Powell.

The New York candidate urged the President to hold the conference at the White House before Sept. 1. He asked that representatives of all sections of the country (who would work honestly on the issue") be invited.

Senator Bunche? It sounds good to us

NEW YORK—A proposal that Democratic-Liberal forces nominate Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN Under Secretary General, to run for the seat now occupied by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R.-N.Y.) appeared to be gaining backers.

Although no formal statement has yet been made, key Liberal spokesmen said Friday that the movement will be initiated at a meeting of the Liberal Party's policy committee meeting later this month.

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THE SUGGESTION for the draft of Dr. Bunch came as a warning to state Democratic party leaders that the Liberals have no intentions of backing a conservative Democratic candidate if one is selected.

Dr. Bunche, who has not yet been approached by the party representatives, declined to comment upon the matter.

In the past, however, he has refused to run for political office, preferring to continue his work with the United Nations.

Consequently, it was pointed out, any draft movement would have to first obtain very widespread backing to have any chance of winning Dr. Bunche's consent.

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IF HE WERE to agree to run and is elected, he would be the first colored candidate to be elected to the Senate since the Reconstruction era.

He is listed as a political "Independent."

Harlem Battle Nearing Climax

BY GEORGE W. CORNELL
Associated Press Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 — A rough, bare - knuckle political fight is rocking the crowded arena of Harlem.

It comes to a decisive test Manhattan's powerful Democratic organization, Tammany Hall, which dumped fiery-tongued William Clayton Powell Jr., the district's congressman for 14 years.

Powell is waging a maverick's battle for the party nomination. His opponent is City Councilman Earl Brown, supported by Tammany, which backed Powell in seven previous elections.

"This showdown with Tammany Hall has been brewing a long time," said Powell.

Both Powell and Brown are Negroes.

"Harlem means the American Negro," says Brown. "What we decide to do in Harlem . . . will be felt far beyond the boundaries of our district."

The choice, he said, is not between two candidates, but between "two entirely different approaches to the fight for civil rights— between hard action and empty talk, between deeds and words."

He accuses Powell of rabble rousing, racism and long-time "treason to the Democratic Party."

Tammany Leader Carmine G. DeSapio says Powell was dropped because he deserted the party to support President Eisenhower in 1956.

Powell has been having trouble elsewhere, including a pending indictment for income tax evasion charges.

Powell says the party abandoned him because he is not a "hat-in-hand Negro who could be bought."

He calls Brown a "hand-picked Uncle Tom selected by the Tammany plantation bosses to work against his own people."

If Powell wins, he aims to take over full control in the district.

Powell Suggests Jackie, Thurgood, Bunche for Posts

Coupled with his comments that he might run for Mayor, Controller or City Council President in 1961 in New York City, U. S. Representative Adam C. Powell Jr. also suggested the names of Dr. Ralph Bunche, Atty. Thurgood Marshall and Jackie Robinson as other possible top office candidates.

Powell's speculations concerning himself and the other three Negroes as prospective candidates for city offices is not mere speculation because many political observers have pointed out the importance of the colored vote because the urban white population is decreasing while the number of Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other darker races is increasing.

BROWN IS FAVORED TO OPPOSE POWELL

Tammany Reported Close to Choice for Harlem—Harriman Rebuffed

By RICHARD AMPER

Tammany Hall leaders appeared ready last night to choose City Councilman Earl Brown to run against Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of Harlem. Earlier Governor Harriman tried and failed to get two others to make the race.

The Governor threw his prestige into Tammany's feud with Mr. Powell. Mr. Harriman unsuccessfully sought either Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or the Rev. James H. Robinson, a Harlem clergyman, as the Democratic candidate in the Sixteenth Congressional District.

Both declined to run on grounds of previous professional commitments.

Tammany leaders in Harlem conferred yesterday on a choice and were close to designating Mr. Brown last night, it was reported. A councilman since 1950, Mr. Brown, who is 52 years old, was a sponsor of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill outlawing racial discrimination in private housing here.

Tammany leaders were described as "optimistic" about his prospects against Mr. Powell. His effort for the anti-bias legislation was seen as an important campaign asset.

The final choice was understood to have been between Mr. Brown and former Assemblyman Elijah L. Crump, a Tammany leader in the Twelfth Assembly District.

Mr. Robinson, 38, Presbyterian pastor of the Church of the Master, 360 West 122d Street, called a press conference at which he explained his refusal to run. He denounced both Mr. Powell and Tammany Hall, which is headed by Carmine G. De Sapio.

He charged that "unwise and "inept" leadership was responsible for the Democratic political crisis in Harlem.

Mr. Robinson said that he met with Mr. Harriman and Mr. De Sapio Saturday at the Governor's home, 16 East Eighty-first Street. Mr. Harriman, he said, "pointed out the importance of the issues involved" and expressed the hope that he would run.

Asked why he had intervened, Mr. Harriman said that he did not "interfere with local situations" and had no right to offer a nomination but sought to learn if Mr. Robinson or Mr. Marshall were available.

"I was not interested in getting a capable and outstanding individual able to represent not only the Congressional district but also the people of the state," Mr. Harriman said.

The New York Times

REFUSES BID: The Rev. James H. Robinson, who, although critical of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., refused to oppose him in race for Congressional seat in Harlem.

State's Lead Cited

He declared that New York had led in championing civil rights. He noted that obtaining a "respected" representative was important because civil rights was an issue of both national and international significance. He would "have been happy" with either Mr. Robinson or Mr. Marshall, who, he said, would have been a "splendid candidate if he were available."

Mr. Marshall, however, pleaded commitments in his work "of nation-wide character."

The Governor's entry in the developing Congressional conflict involved a possible risk that it might provoke election-day reprisals against him by Powell supporters.

Some Harlem Democratic leaders previously had predicted that Tammany's feud with Mr. Powell would not affect the top of the party's state ticket.

Mr. Powell himself has warned that his support might be a decisive factor in Mr. Harriman's bid for re-election. He hinted at retaliation at a rally last night, saying that he was "disturbed" by the Governor's support of Mr. Robinson and thatit "calls for a lot of thinking by all of us up here."

Mr. Robinson said that officials of the Liberal party also had offered to nominate him and that both Liberal and Democratic officials had offered to finance his campaign. But he said that adding Congressional duties to his ministerial duties would mean a "major reorientation of my life which I am not prepared at this time to make."

He said, however, that he might be willing to run for Congress in two years provided that Tammany by then overhauled its leadership in Harlem.

He said that Mr. Powell was "neither invincible nor unbeatable" but indicated that he believed that Negros had little choice but to support him.

"He is not the best to represent us, but who else is there to represent us?" he asked.

Leadership Attacked

"The Democratic leadership, both of Harlem and this city, seems neither to have fully understood nor accurately gauged the basic political attitudes, unspoken but deep resentments and desires of the people of Harlem," he said in a prepared statement.

"It seems also to have missed the very essential point that there is at least as much, if not more anti-Hulan Jack feeling as pro-Powell sentiment." Mr. Jack is the Manhattan Borough President, Mr. Powell's chief political antagonist.

Mr. Robinson declared that the "booing" of Mr. Jack at a recent N. A. A. C. P. rally in Harlem reflected the anti-Tammany sentiment in Harlem and did not stem alone from the issue over Mr. Powell. Tammany leaders had voted to read Mr. Powell out of the party for his support of President Eisenhower in 1956.

Mr. Jack was booed previously when Mr. Powell was out of the country, Mr. Robinson said.

Democratic leadership, he said, has helped to create a picture of Mr. Powell as a "martyr" and has given him an opportunity to win sympathy on a claim of persecution. He said that Mr. Powell exploited this.

Lack of Aid Noted

Negroes in Harlem feel that "they have been denied rights, privileges and a share of patronage and that leaders have not stood up and worked and fought for them," Mr. Robinson declared.

Mr. Robinson said that there was a "possibility" of violence in the Negro community because of aroused passions and that "Mr. Powell has it in his power to control this situation."

No sizeable part of the community wants violence, he said. But he added that "there are people always in any situation who can be swept up by emotion and commit acts of violence."

Never Supported Powell

He declared that he had never supported Mr. Powell. Mr. Robinson had been regarded as a candidate able to withstand a charge that he was a "tool" of Mr. Jack and Tammany because he ran as the Liberal party candidate against Mr. Jack for Borough President in 1953.

The Governor's effort to get Mr. Robinson to run was expected to lead to a demand by Mr. Powell for Tammany to reconcile its action in ousting him for backing Mr. Eisenhower with the Governor's endorsement of a Democrat who opposed a party candidate locally.

Mr. Brown was elected to the Council as the nominee of the Democratic, Republican and Liberal parties. A graduate of Harvard, he was a reporter on The Herald Tribune and later managing editor of The Amsterdam News. He was on the staff of Time Magazine and had served on the editorial staff of Life Magazine. He was born in Charlottesville, Va. His father was a Baptist minister and his mother a nurse.

He worked his way through Harvard, where he won a letter in baseball. He majored in economics.

Begins Sunday Rallies

Mr. Powell began a series of Sunday evening church rallies last night in his campaign for the Democratic nomination.

Addressing 500 persons in the Second Canaan Baptist Church, 111th Street and Lenox Avenue, he denied that he was a "racist" or favored violence.

This was a reversal from a speech he had made last Saturday at an N. A. A. C. P. rally in Harlem. The N. A. A. C. P. accused him of making "racist" statements in the speech and disassociated the organization from them.

The following day Mr. Powell warned Mr. De Sapio, and Borough President Hulan Jack of Manhattan that it might be dangerous for them to walk on the streets of Harlem.

Notes His Citations

Mr. Powell said last night that his whole career had been based on preaching Christian brotherhood. He called attention to citations he had received from leading Jewish organizations.

Denying that he had threatened Mr. Jack or Mr. De Sapio, he said, "My life is based on nonviolence."

Mr. Powell said he was fighting "bossism" in his effort to win the Democratic nomination.

POWELL PREDICTS A 2-TO-1 VICTORY

Congressman Plans Street Drive to Defeat Brown in Democratic Primary

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. predicted yesterday that he would defeat City Councilman Earl Brown by a 2-to-1 margin for the Democratic nomination for Representative from Harlem's Sixteenth Congressional District.

Mr. Powell also announced that he would start ten days of intensive street campaigning Wednesday in preparation for the primary election Aug. 12. He met newsmen at his campaign headquarters in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street. He is pastor of the church.

Mr. Powell criticized his rival for what he called Mr. Brown's refusal to debate the issues of the campaign with him. In his own campaign, Congressman Powell said, he will stress his "twenty-eight years of achievement for the people of Harlem" as a minister, City Councilman and Representative.

He contended that Mr. Brown and the Councilman's supporters had resorted to the "big lie" in their efforts to show that Mr. Powell had been an ineffective leader. Mr. Powell said his defeat of a Tammany candidate would make Tammany Hall more responsive in the future to the needs of Harlem's people.

Aid for Eisenhower Cited

Tammany Hall selected Mr. Brown to try to unseat Mr. Powell this year after its leaders had denied the Congressman support for re-election. Carmine G. De Sapio, Tammany chief, said the support had been withheld because Mr. Powell had campaigned for President Eisenhower in 1956.

Also at the news conference, Mr. Powell:

¶Demanded an investigation of what he called the illegal hiring by Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack of two newsmen to work for the Brown campaign. "These men are on the public payroll as laborers," Mr. Powell said. "They are not doing any work for the city, and I demand that they be removed."

¶Accused Tammany Hall of giving the people of Harlem "nothing but crumbs" as political jobs.

¶Declined to comment on the status of his income tax case. He is awaiting trial on charges of evading income taxes.

34a(2) 1958 NEW YORK

U.S. Bars Black Visitors Abroad!

U. S. Embassy Bias Stirs Controversy

NEWARK, N. J.—The statement of Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, calling upon the national administration to end its "outrageous practice" of barring native Africans from the American Embassy in South Africa drew a strong reply from Herbert H. Tate, assistant campaign manager for Robert W. Kean, this week.

• Tate said, "The concern of Mr. Williams over the situation in South Africa comes with poor grace in the light of what the members of his party are doing in Little Rock, Norfolk and Clinton, Tenn." Tate pointed out that Williams should fight racism in the United States before he begins his crusade abroad.

"Shouldn't our native ideals demand the same condemnation of racism in Southern states against American citizens as it does abroad? It is the failure of the elected officials in these states to protect the constitutional rights of Negro citizens that has weakened our international prestige," Tate continued.

"Would Mr. Williams have the Negroes of New Jersey believe that the present school integration crisis in America is not contributing to the 'surging national movements' which are creating new states in Africa.

"The South African is well aware of the biased treatment Negroes are receiving in certain states in this country. If it is the policy of men like Faubus, Eastland and Almond to bar Negroes from the public schools of their states because of race, then we need to change our racial policy at home before we can talk about fair racial attitudes abroad."

"The Negroes of New Jersey feel it is equally as important that no State in the Union bar Negro children from their public schools as it is that South Africans not be barred from the American embassy in that country. Let Mr. Williams come out and call upon Democratic Governors Faubus of Arkansas, Almond of Virginia and others to admit Negro children to the public schools of their states before he seeks to influence the policy of the state department. We cannot have one kind of racism in Little Rock and another kind in South Africa," Tate concluded.

Powell to Back Harriman; Ends Feud With De Sapio

Harlem Leader Wins Concession Over Patronage and Help in Retaining His Seniority in Congress

BY FARNSWORTH FOWLE

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. announced the end of his feud with Carmine G. De Sapio yesterday and pledged to work for the election of Governor Harriman and the Democratic state ticket.

The independent Harlem Representative, who is seeking his eighth term in the House said that Mr. Harriman and Mr. De Sapio, leader of Tammany Hall, have accepted "the decision of the electorate."

He was referring to his 3 to 1 victory in the Aug. 12 Democratic primary in the Sixteenth Congressional District over City Councilman Earl Brown, who had the support of the Democratic organization.

"I am no longer purged," Mr. Powell remarked.

Mr. Powell also appears on the Republican slate for his district. His strong personal following among Negro voters there and elsewhere in the state is recognized by both parties.

He disclosed the following terms or his new understanding with the Governor and Mr. De Sapio:

¶Mr. Harriman and Mr. De Sapio "will continue and accelerate their program of job opportunities and of upgrading for Negroes and all minorities." He said that this meant "specific pledges" of patronage appointments. He disclaimed, however, setting himself up as a political boss.

¶Mr. De Sapio, as Democratic national committeeman, will fight in Washington for Mr. Powell's seniority rights in Congress.

Mr. Powell explained that he ranked first among Democrats after the chairman, Representative Graham A. Barden of North Carolina, on the House Committee on Education and Labor, and fourth on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. He said that Mr. De Sapio "will see that I am protected" against rules that might keep him out of subcommittee or committee chairmanships to which he was entitled on a strict seniority basis.

Governor Harriman and Mr. De Sapio, in separate statements, later confirmed Mr. Powell's explanation of their understanding.

Mr. Harriman said he was glad to get Mr. Powell's support. They have long seen eye to eye on the most vital domestic issue of civil rights, he explained.

"I welcome also Congressman Powell's support of my program of appointing and advancing qualified Negroes and members of other minority groups in the state government," he went on. "I intend to continue and advance this expression of real democracy in New York State."

Mr. De Sapio said that, as a national committeeman for New York, "I insist and will urge that Mr. Powell be given complete and full seniority on all committees in all matters as the senior member of the House of Representatives of all parties from New York County."

Mr. Powell said he would work "with all my power and the powers of my group" for the Democratic slate. He announced acceptance of the position of associate campaign manager for the Harriman ticket.

Mr. Powell's prepared statement, issued at a press conference in a metting room of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, of which he is pastor, was delayed to include a reference to the imminent announcement by Mr. De Sapio of their renewed alliance.

Powell in Good Humor

The Representative was in high good humor as he read the statement and replied to questions. He said the voters of his district had decided the issue of "bossism"—meaning the effort to defeat him in the Democratic primary—and the issue of seniority in Congress.

He risked his seniority in 1956 byu supporting President Eisenhower, the Republican candidate, for re-election. He said he was "still glad" he had done this, pointing to the fact that he had obtained a pledge that led to the signing of the civil rights bill last year. He called his Aug. 12 victory an "indirect result" of this.

Replying to a question, he said there was nothing inconsistent in his accepting Republican as well as Democratic support. He cited the precedent of former Representatives Eugene J. Keogh of Brooklyn and James G. Donovan of Manhattan, who won with the backing of both parties in 1950.

The status of the Harlem Democrat leaders who opposed him in the primary will be decided after the election, he said. Mr. Powell said that if Borough President Hulan E. Jack, a Democrat, asked to join him on the sound trucks, "I would be happy to make the arrangements."

The New York Times

BACKS DEMOCRATS: Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., who promised to work for state ticket.

34a(2) 1958 NEW YORK

Earl Brown's Tammany's choice to oppose Powell

NEW YORK (NNPA) — Harlem Democratic leaders, under the guidance of Carmine De Sapio, New York County Democratic chairman, Monday picked Earl Brown, City Councilman to run for the congressional seat now held by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat.

The selection of Councilman Brown was ratified at a meeting of assembly district leaders at Tammany Hall.

Previously Gov. Averell Harriman attempted to persuade Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund or the Rev. James H. Robinson, a Harlem clergyman, to accept designation as the Democratic candidate for Powell's seat.

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MR. POWELL was read out of the Democratic party by assembly district leaders at a meeting with Mr. De Sapio on the ground that he was not a Democrat. Mr. Powell supported President Eisenhower for reelection in the 1956 Presidential campaign.

Mr. Brown, Councilman from the West Harlem-Upper Westside 21st Senate District and a writer for Time and Life magazines, has been one of several candidates the district leaders have had under consideration since they voted to dump Mr. Powell.

Among the other candidates considered were Assemblywoman Bessie A. Buchanan, State Senator James L. Watson, and Elijah L. Crump, a former Assemblyman.

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MR. POWELL intends to enter the Democratic primary on Aug. 12. To do so he must obtain by the week of July 8, 750 valid signatures on his designating petitions.

This means, in effect, that he must get some 3,000 names, to allow for the invalidations that inevitably eliminate hundreds of names that come under challenge.

For this purpose, Mr. Powell has begun organizing special classes, meeting at his church, to instruct workers on the techniques of getting proper signatures.

Gov. Harriman is reported to have tried and failed to get either Mr. Marshall or the Rev. Mr. Robinson to run in the Aug. 12 primary.

Both declined to become candidates on grounds of previous professional commitments.

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THE FINAL choice is understood to have been between Mr. Brown and Mr. Crump. Mr. Brown is 52 and has been in the City Council since 1950.

Gov. Harriman said Sunday that he had been "keeping in touch" with the efforts to pick a candidate.

Asked why he had intervened, Gov. Harriman said he did not "interfere with local situations" and had no right to offer a nomination but sought to learn if the Rev. Mr. Robinson or Mr. Marshall were available.

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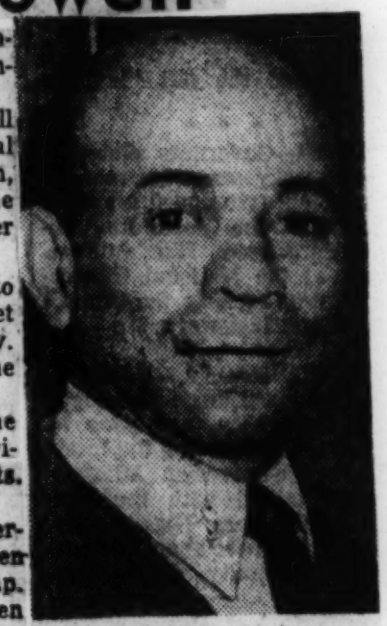
HE WOULD have been "happy" with either the Rev. Mr. Robinson or Mr. Marshall, who, he said, would have been a "splendid candidate if he were available."

The Governor's entry into the fight against Mr. Powell involved a possible risk that it might provoke reprisals against him in his candidacy for reelection.

Mr. Powell himself has warned that his support might be a decisive factor in Gov. Harriman's bid for reelection. He hinted at retaliation at a rally Saturday night, saying that he was "disturbed" by the Governor's support of the Rev. Mr. Robinson.



EARL BROWN

Shy Governor Harriman

Wishes Earl Brown well, but refuses to indorse candidate

NEW YORK — Governor Harriman feels that Tammany - selected Democratic nomination candidate Earl Brown is a fine man - but declines to speak for him in his race to unseat Rep. Adam Clayton Powell as the Congressman from Harlem.

"I do not intend to speak in support of Brown," the Governor declared, "I am familiar with his record in the City Council where his record was one of vigorous determination."

The majority of Harlem's Democratic leaders turned down the highly controversial Abyssinian Baptist Church pastor last week, allegedly for his support of President Eisenhower during the last Presidential campaign.

THEIR EFFORTS to find a candidate to oppose him met with little success until their announcement of Mr. Brown as their standard bearer.

This drew bitter criticism of Brown from Mr. Powell and numerous other Harlem leaders.

Governor Harriman, asked whether he intended to aid Mr. Brown, declined to back the Tammany candidate, although he had been quoted as expressing the hope that either Thurgood Marshall, NAACP legal defense counsel, or the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Master, could be persuaded to run against Powell.

Governorship Platforms

As the state campaign neared the end, Governor Harriman, Democratic-Liberal candidate for re-election, and Nelson A. Rockefeller, his Republican opponent, issued statements yesterday summarizing their positions on election issues. Following are excerpts from each:

Averell Harriman

The overriding issues confronting the people of New York State in this election is the basic difference between the philosophies and beliefs of the Democratic and Republican parties. The choice is between moving ahead in the forward-looking tradition of the Democratic party in the interests of all the people or turning back state government to the reactionaries of the Republican party * * *

This afternoon the chairman of the Republican National Committee said that my opponent and Vice President Nixon have the same "basic political philosophies * * * basic beliefs. This confirms the charge I have made that Mr. Rockefeller is trying to deceive the people of New York City by attempting to disassociate himself from the philosophy and policies of the Republican party.

Take the vital question of rent control. The choice is between my record of achievement in preserving rent control against the Republican legislative leaders who for four years have been trying to scuttle it, and the vague promise of my opponent which are not supported by his running mate for Lieutenant-Governor.

I stand on my record of solid achievement on all fronts for the benefit of all the people as against the irresponsible, reckless promises of my opponent.

During the past four years, we have undertaken new programs to meet new needs. Our Charter for the Aging is a practical, effective program. We have pioneered in legislative safeguards protecting against fraud and overcharges for those who buy on time. We developed a new program to help much-needed privately financed middle-income housing at no cost to the taxpayer.

There has been the biggest increase in state aid for schools in history—an increase of 77 per cent. Toll-free highway construction has been tripled. In our mental hospitals, we have reversed the emphasis from principally custodial care to research and intensified treatment. During the past three years, for the first time, the number of patients in our mental hospitals has been declining, we have revitalized the State Commission Against Discrimination. Labor standards have been advanced in the face of Republican attempts to undermine them. Our Commerce Department has a new vigorous program to help communities attract industry and tourist trade, as well as to provide technical assistance and finance for small business.

Nelson A. Rockefeller

If I am elected, I will act—and with all of my strength—to serve the best interests of all the people.

I am firmly for continuation of rent control. In addition, the Republican leaders of the Legislature and the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Malcolm Wilson, have publicly and strongly backed up my position.

I am just as firmly opposed to any increase in the 15-cent subway fare.

I will end Tammany Hall's domination of our government at Albany.

My program as Governor will be designed to:

¶Provide more jobs and job opportunities by encouraging a higher rate of economic growth in our state.

¶Coordinate law enforcement agencies to drive out organized crime. I will mobilize all the forces at my command to meet the growing problem of juvenile delinquency.

¶Strengthen our educational system to meet the vast increase in school population that will occur in the next dozen years and to prepare our children for the challenge of the complex world in which they will live.

¶Safeguard the rights and the dignity of working men and women because I believe in the principle of collective bargaining and responsible union leadership.

¶Overcome the crisis in housing so that our families may find decent homes in good neighborhoods at a reasonable price.

These are some of the immediate problems. But now I want to go further—to speak to you of even more important convictions. Factories and roads and even schools are * * * but the symbols of our steps toward the good and high purpose to which we dedicate ourselves.

America, since its inception, has been a promise that men, given freedom and the will to enrich that freedom, could build and grow and prosper beyond the grandest dreams of the past.

We must never neglect this promise of America—this promise of freedom. We must never risk a passive attitude toward the moral values that carried us to greatness.

We can speak of justice among nations only as we practice justice in our own land.

We can speak of law and rights among men of all nations and races only as we bring about equality for all in America itself.

HARRIMAN KEEPS HIS POWDER DRY

Fires Political Salvos at Home After Rain Washes Out Visit to Coney

By MILTON BRACKER

Sweeping rains kept Governor Harriman out of Coney Island yesterday, but they could not keep him from filling in the enforced gap in his homestretch drive with an attack on his Republican opponent.

Mr. Harriman begun his day with a television appearance, then made a luncheon speech at the Waldorf-Astoria and was prepared to go strolling on the Boardwalk and eat the inevitable frankfurter on Surf Avenue.

The weather intervened. It also prevented a stop at a Puerto Rican meeting in Brooklyn, which was to have followed the visit to Coney Island. But that did not mean that there was a respite from campaigning when the Governor returned to his home at 16 East Eighty-first Street.

Mr. Harriman went into action when he was informed by aides of a comment made during the morning by Meade Alcorn, Republican national chairman. Answering a question on "College News Conference" on television, Mr. Alcorn has said:

"If you set these two men [Vice president Richard M. Nixon and Nelson A. Rockefeller, Mr. Harriman's gubernatorial opponent] down * * * and examined them on their basic political philosophies, their basic beliefs, you would find that they were in agreement, that a common denominator of belief runs through all their thinking."

Adds Own Comment

The Governor read the quotation to newsmen in his living room, then had copies run off, with his own comment appended. It read:

"This statement by Mr. Alcorn that Mr. Rockefeller and Vice President Nixon have the same 'basic political philosophies * * * basic beliefs' confirms the charge I have made that Mr. Rockefeller is trying to deceive the people of New York City by attempting to disassociate himself from the philosophy and policies of the Republican party.

"His literature in New York City omits reference to his party and includes the false inference that former President Truman supports him. Mr. Rockefeller clearly is a Republican, surrounded on his ticket by reactionary Republicans, and must assume full responsibility for his party."

The Governor strode across the room and sat in an armchair near the fireplace.

"He knows perfectly well that Truman's opposed to him," he remarked.

From his pocket he drew a leaflet bearing the imprint of Citizens for Rockefeller-Keating. Kenneth B. Keating is the G. O. P. candidate for Senator. Under a picture of Mr. Truman facing Mr. Rockefeller appeared this remark made by the former President after Mr. Rockefeller's nomination.

"I like him very much. He worked for me when I was President and did a fine job."

The leaflet noted that Mr. Rockefeller had served under Mr. Truman as chairman of the International Development Advisory Board and on the founding conference for the United Nations.

Mr. Harriman said the flaw in the quotation was that it had been abridged. The left-out portion, he said, smiling, was Mr. Truman's comment that Mr. Rockefeller's trouble was his party.

Charles Van Devander, the Governor's press secretary, showed copies of a letter from Mr. Truman to Mr. Harriman. It said in part:

"I said that what is wrong with Nelson Rockefeller is that he is a Republican—the candidate of a party which works for special interests, as opposed to the Democratic party, which works for the good of all the people."

Governor Harriman sat back and relaxed, but not for long. His luncheon address had been to the Manhattan Council of the National Council of Negro Women. His schedule last night called for a dinner at the Waldorf and a dinner dance at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn.

And today is not just another day, it is the last one of the campaign.

GUEST OF HONOR at luncheon of Manhattan Council of the National Council of Women is Governor Harriman. With him at Waldorf-Astoria are, seated from left: Joyce P. Austin and Mrs. Elayne W. Corley. Standing, from left: Representative Clayton Powell, Miss Ruth Whaley and Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan Borough Pres.

POWELL CHARGES VOTE STEAL PLAN

Says to Tammany a Plot to Send Hoodlums Into Harlem—2,000 Hear Him

By MILTON ESTEROW

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. charged yesterday that "hired hoodlums" had been retained by Tammany Hall "to come in and cause trouble" in Harlem during the primary election there Tuesday.

Mr. Powell said that "the bosses of Tammany plan to use every bit of chicanery, trickery, bribery and thuggery to try to steal this election."

He spoke at a rally in front of the Theresa Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street. Two thousand persons attended.

Mr. Powell said he had asked for a meeting with Mayor Wagner, Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy and State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz to discuss the matter and to request the assignment of extra policemen.

Fighting Move to Unseat Him

He is campaigning for the Democratic nomination for Representative from Harlem's Sixteenth Congressional District.

Tammany selected City Councilman Earl Brown to try to unseat Mr. Powell this year after its leaders had denied the Representative support for reelection.

Carmine G. De Sapio, the leader of Tammany Hall, said the support had been withheld because Mr. Powell had campaigned for President Eisenhower in 1956.

Speaking in his shirt sleeves and with his collar open, Mr. Powell said:

"I learned last night that leaders have been sent out to tell the Democratic workers working inside the polls to wear a ring on their fingers with a sharp cutting edge so that in the counting of ballots they will be able—when not observed—to tear them and thus destroy the vote.

"This I am referring to the Attorney General and to the Honest Ballot Association."

"If officials do not stop this influx of hired hoodlums, black and white, I hereby announce publicly that I will not be responsible in any way for what happens on primary day in this community.

"I would like to say that we are not going to allow any hired hoodlums to push us around in any way," he said. "The responsibility, therefore, is clearly that of the Mayor and the Police Commissioner."

Police Protection Pledged

Later, Deputy Police Commissioner Walter Arm, in charge of community relations, said:

"The citizens in all sections of the city will get the fullest police protection. This department will guarantee an orderly primary."

Thirty policemen were assigned to yesterday's rally, which was billed as "a closing victory rally."

Mr. Powell reiterated that he would defeat Mr. Brown by a margin of 2 to 1.

"We intend to take the victory and use it as a mandate in all humility to lead the people of this community into green pastures of complete political equality and recognition within the Democratic party," he said.

In addition to speeches, the rally included jazz by Dizzy Gillespie, folk singing and tap-dancing.

Other speakers included A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and chairman of the Independent People's Committee for Powell, and Jackie Robinson, former baseball star.

PRIMARY VOTING HEAVY IN HARLEM, LIGHT ELSEWHERE

Sharp Powell-Brown Battle Reflected in Lines at Polls —Both Claim Victory

BALLOTING IS ORDERLY

Interest Runs High in Race to Pick Coudert Successor —Contests Few in City

By LEO EGAN

Voting was heavy but orderly in Harlem yesterday, where the key battle in New York City's primary election was being decided.

Elsewhere in the city, including the Park Avenue area where a major Republican struggle was in progress, the voting was light and orderly.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. and City Councilman Earl Brown, the two contenders in the Harlem battle, were each claiming "2-to-1" victories before the polls closed at 10 P. M.

Paper ballots were used to record the vote in Harlem as well as in other sections of the city. Disputes over the validity of the various ballots tended to delay a final result until the early hours of the meeting.

Other Contests in City

Twenty-six other party nominations for various offices in different sections of the city were at stake in the primary. Nine Democratic district leaderships in Brooklyn and eight in Queens also were under contest.

Besides picking their candidates for local offices to be filled this year, the enrolled voters of the three recognized parties chose delegates and alternates to state and judicial conventions. In only a few places were the choices of district leaders for convention delegates challenged.

The struggle between Representative Powell and Mr. Brown was for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Sixteenth District. Both contestants are Negroes, and racial and religious issues were the dominant themes in the campaign.

Mr. Powell has represented the Harlem area in Congress for seven terms — fourteen years. Given to flamboyant oratory, he has acquired a national reputation and has aspired to be a major spokesman for American Negroes.

This year the Tammany leaders of the district, in consultation with Carmine G. De Sapio, leader of Tammany and unofficial leader of the New York City Democratic organizations, decided to oppose his renomination. The stated reason for their decision was Mr. Powell's support of President Eisenhower in 1956.

Mr. Brown, who was picked by the Tammany district leaders to replace Mr. Powell in Congress, is a magazine writer. He is credited with a more moderate approach to racial questions than Mr. Powell. He got into politics when he was picked by all three parties—Democrats, Republicans and Liberals—to put an end to the City Council career of Benjamin J. Davis, a Communist.

At 8 P. M., two hours before the polls closed, there were indications that more than half the 50,000 enrolled Democrats entitled to vote in the Harlem primary would do so. At many polling places lines of voters were waiting to enter the voting booths throughout the afternoon and early evening.

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy had doubled the police detail for the Harlem area on representations by Mr. Powell that violence and attempts at intimidation were likely. Up to 8 P. M. the police had not received any reports of violence or other incidents.

In the Park Avenue area, embraced within the Seventeenth Congressional District, Republicans were locked in a struggle over the choice of a candidate to succeed Representative Frederic R. Coudert Jr., who is retiring.

Elliot H. Goodwin had the backing of a majority of the Republican leaders in the area. He was opposed by John V. Lindsay. Both Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Lindsay are former presidents of the New York Young Republican Club and advocates of greater Republican activity in the area.

In the Bronx, the Democratic primary was enlivened by an attempt of Representative Paul H. Fino, a Republican, to capture the Democratic nomination as well through a write-in vote. Mr. Fino was unopposed for the Republican nomination.

The choice of Democratic leaders to oppose Mr. Fino in the general election was Magistrate Neal P. Bottiglier, who also had liberal endorsement.

Governor Votes Upstate

CENTRAL VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Governor Harriman voted in te state primary today in the Central Valley elementary school of this Orange County village.

The Governor, who will head the Democratic ticket this fall in his bid for re-election, had a chance to vote for himself as a delegate to the party's state convention Aug. 25 and 26 at Buffalo.

Mr. Harriman was greeted at the polling place by John S. Stillman, Orange County Democratic chairman, and Stephen W. Hayes, Town Supervisor.

The Governor siad afterward that the four candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor were trying to trump up criticism of his administration, but that the people would not be fooled by their remarks.

Mr. Harriman referred specifically to attacks on his administration over various issues by the four Republican candidates at a rally in Bear Mountain Inn last Saturday night.

One-Policy Powell

REP. Adam Clayton Powell demonstrated the brute force of his demagoguery when he licked Tammany Hall this past summer.

Tammany had opposed his renomination, naming another Negro, Earl Brown, instead. Powell calling all those who oppesed him "Uncle Toms," won an overwhelming endorsement from his Harlem constituents.

Now Powell has grandly offered to support the Democratic ticket in the general election. In exchange for this gesture, Gov. Averell Harriman, running scared against Nelson Rockefeller, has made Powell "specific pledges" of political jobs for the racist minister-politician to hand out.

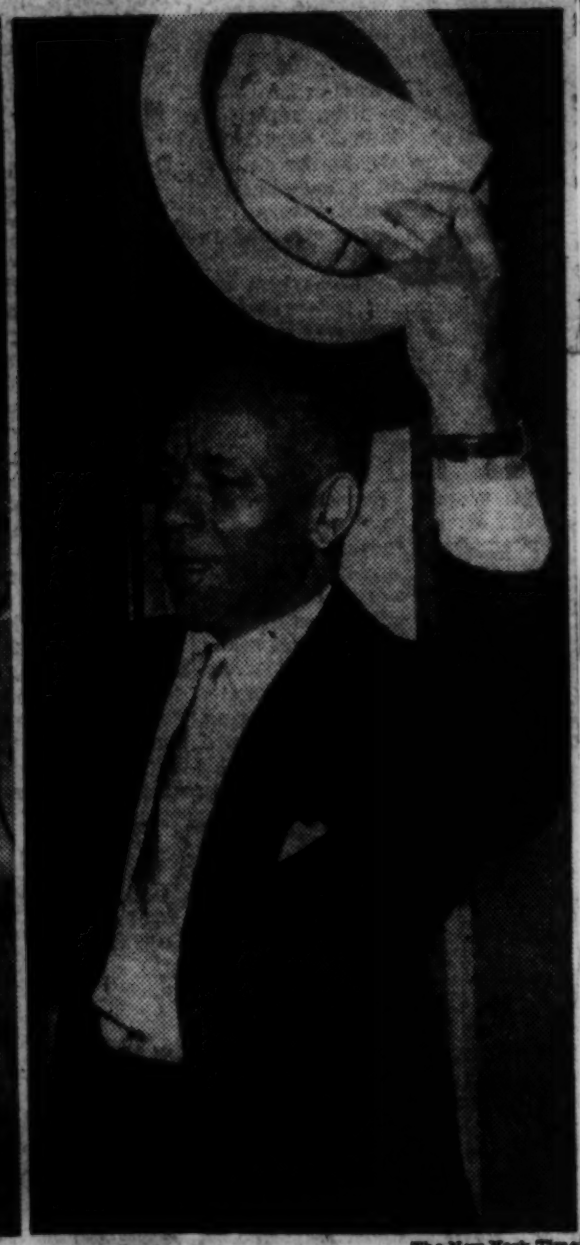
Thus Powell will have gained a great hold on the Democratic Party in New York if Harriman wins. But even if Harriman loses, Powell is assured a strong voice in party affairs by virtue of his awesome popularity among Negro voters.

In addition to the patronage promises, Tammany leader De Sapio has promised to "insist and urge" that Powell's seniority be respected by House Democrats in Congress. Thus Powell seems to have established himself firmly in the saddle in New York. His position is doubly secure because Republicans are almost as frightened of his proven control over Negro voters as are Harriman and De Sapio. The meaning of all this is well expressed by Columnist William S. White, formerly of *The New York Times*.

White, who can hardly be accused of Dixiecratic tendencies, writes:

> [Powell] has now openly come forth as the first truly powerful and frankly racist politician in the North in generations. It might be said, indeed, that *he is the first in any section to make racism a total*

Opponents Cast Ballots in Primary in 16th District



The New York Times

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. **City Councilman Earl Brown**

policy [italics ours].

For while the South has suffered from many politicians who have been basically racist—the late Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, for example—none has made racism his sole effective plan. Even Senator Bilbo often took political actions not connected with race on matters like farm legislation . . .

Mr. Powell, however, has worked the racist line so unashamedly and so successfully as to terrify both the Democratic and Republican parties in New York . . .

Thus the dominant symbol of racism in American public life today is a Negro, the Harlem hellmouth whose vile tirades even made the NAACP choke. But, except for an occasional, isolated tut-tut, Northern "liberal" politicians have had eyes only for Dixie while black demagoguery emerges under their noses.

Here is a man more obsessed than Bilbo, more dangerous to domestic tranquility probably than McCarthy ever could have been. And they tremble in silence.

'I Am Opposed to Deception'

Will Randolph Split Hurt Powell?

NEW YORK—Political observers wondered just how much, if any, A. Philip Randolph's split with Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. would hurt the New York legislator"s chances of re-election.

Powell, fiery, outspoken pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, recently snowed under New York City Councilman Earl Brown in a primary election to run for Congress on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Brown is the Liberal party candidate for Congress.

Mr. Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Por-

(Editor's Note: Read Evelyn Cunningham on Powell, Page 1, Magazine.)

ters had served as chairman of the Independent People's Committee for the Re-election of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. He resigned the post Sept. 24.

■

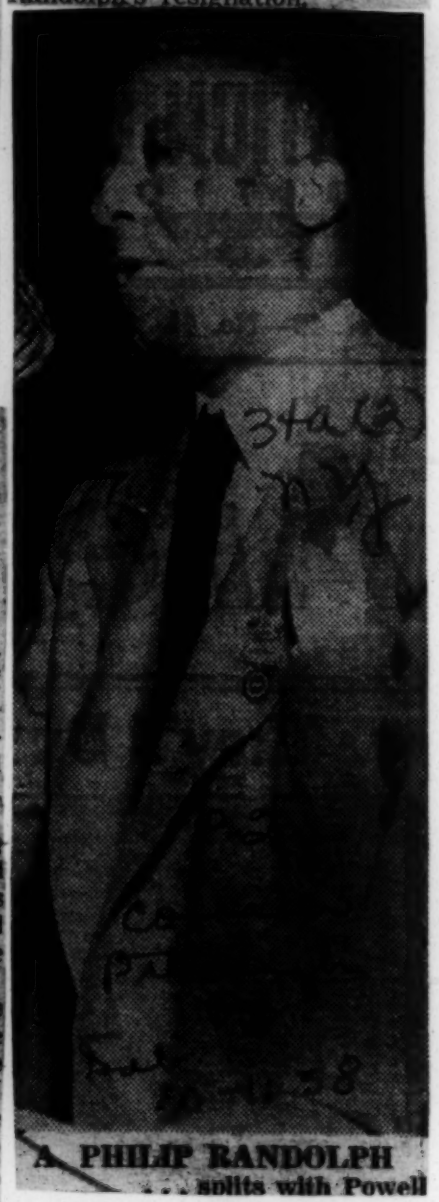
MR. RANDOLPH based his resignation on a letter circulated in Harlem that purportedly was signed by him. He said he had neither seen nor authorized the use of the letter.

"Even though I would have liked to see you named on the Liberal party ticket, as you were on the Republican party ticket, I am unalterably opposed to the employment of any form of deception to attain this end," Mr. Randolph wrote to Mr. Powell.

Mr. Randolph's letter of resignation continued:

"In the light of this letter, I think it proper to resign as chairman of the Independent People's Committee for the Re-election of Adam C. Powell. In fact, it was my intention to suggest my resignation to you anyway, since I do not want my affiliation with any organization to be interpreted as a commitment to support any particular candidate for governor or the Senate on Democratic or Republican party tickets, since I am neither a Democrat nor a Republican."

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Powell regarding Randolph's resignation.



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
. . . splits with Powell

POWELL DEMANDS PURGE IN HARLEM

Asks Ouster of Tammany's 'Uncle Toms' in Districts —Jack Is Named

By RAYMOND ROBINSON

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. demanded yesterday that Hulan E. Jack and other Tammany Hall "Uncle Toms" resign immediately or be ousted as political leaders in their districts.

At a press conference following his primary triumph over Earl Brown, his Tammany-backed adversary, Mr. Powell warned that Tammany leaders must "clear away this political wreckage." If they do not, he said, he would do so with a new independent Democratic organization.

Neither Mr. Jack, Manhattan's Borough President, nor Carmine G. De Sapio, Tammany sachem, would comment on Mr. Powell ultimatum. But a Tammany spokesman noted that "district leaders are elected not like Mr. Powell is and no one can throw them out except the voters." The next leadership elections are in 1959.

3-to-1 Victory Margin

Mr. Jack is the leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District in Mr. Powell's Sixteenth Congressional District. Mr. Powell carried the Fourteenth by a 3-to-1 margin in winning the Democratic nomination for Representative from City Councilman Brown. He carried the Congressional district by 14,837 to 4,935 for Mr. Brown, a victory margin of 3 to 1.

At the meeting with newsmen Mr. Powell refused to say whether he would support Governor Harriman and other Democratic candidates in the November general election. Mr. Powell backs both the Democratic and Republican nominations.

Asked whether he was considering backing Nelson A. Rockefeller, the leading aspirant for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, he said: "Mr. Rockefeller hasn't spoken to me about it."

Political observers believe a decision on Mr. Powell to throw his weight behind one of the candidates would influence a large number of Negro voters.

Mr. Powell said that although he was running on both the Democratic and Republican lines in the Nov. 4 election, he considered himself a Democrat.

Asked whether he would accept Tammany Hall support in the forthcoming election, he said: "I don't need it."

Earlier yesterday, both Mr. De Sapio and Mr. Jack said that the regular organization would support Mr. Powell in the Nov. 4 election, since he was now the official Democratic candidate for Representative.

Mr. Powell did say that he would cooperate with Tammany in helping to bring about reforms that would make Tammany "more responsive to the wishes of the people of Harlem."

No Name Chosen

He said he still had no name for his new independent organization. He said it would be directed by J. Raymond Jones, his campaign manager in the primary race, and that it would consist of 1,000 volunteers who had worked for him in his campaign.

Mr. Powell said he would enter a slate in the leadership races next year if Tammany took no action to oust Mr. Jack and others.

The others are: Elijah Crump, Twelfth Assembly District South; Cecil Carter, Twelfth A. D. North; Antonio Rasmus, Thirteenth A. D., and Frank Rossetti, Sixteenth A. D. He said he was still undecided whether to include the name of Lloyd E. Dickens, leader of the Eleventh A. D. He noted that Mr. Dickens had originally opposed the action by other leaders to deny him organization endorsement in the primary.

At the news conference in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which he is pastor, Mr. Powell also denied that he sought controll of Tammany Hall. He said that any move to oust Mr. De Sapion would be up to the organiastion leaders.

He said he did not believe any attempt would be made to strip him of seniority on House committees when he returned to Congress. He said however, that he was circulating a letter to Congressmen in districts where there were significant numbers of Negroes to learn their "sentiments" on such a move.

Mr. Powell is awaiting trial on an indictment charging him with income tax evasion. A date is expected to be set soon in Federal District Court here.

POWELL DEMANDS PURGE IN HARLEM OF TAMMANY MEN

Implies This Is Price for His Support of Harriman and Democratic State Slate

G.O.P. LEADERSHIP HURT

Lindsay's Upset of Goodwin Is Blow to Coudert Control in 9th Assembly District

By LEO EGAN

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. moved promptly yesterday, in the wake of his smashing Democratic primary victory, to force a reshuffling of Harlem's Democratic leadership.

At a press conference, he implied that such reorganization might be his price for supporting Governor Harriman and other Democratic state candidates in this fall's election.

The Representative, who turned back a Tammany attempt to retire him from Congress, listed as his immediate goals the resignations from political leadership of Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack and what he termed other Tammany Hall "Uncle Toms."

This demand was coupled with a court "no comment" when Mr. Powell was asked if the intended to support Governor Harriman this year. The Governor and Carmine G. De Sapio, leader of Tammany, had participated in the decision to retire him.

G. O. P. Power Threatened

At the same time John V. Lindsay's defeat of Elliot H. Goodwin, the candidate of a majority of the Republican leaders of the Seventeenth Congressional district, threatened to have repercussions for the Republican leadership in Manhattan.

Mr. Powell's demand for Democratic leadership changes was based on his solid victory over City Councilman Earl Brown, Tammany candidate, for the Democratic nomination for Representative in the Sixteenth Congressional District. The district is almost entirely within Harlem.

The final tabulation of the primary vote gave Mr. Powell 14,837 and Mr. Brown 4,935.

Mr. Lindsay piled up a 3-to-2 margin in defeating Mr. Goodwin. The final vote was Mr. Lindsay 6,129 and Mr. Goodwin 4,052. The Seventeenth District covers most of midtown Manhattan. It is often referred to as the Park Avenue or Silk Stocking district. It usually elects Republican candidates.

Three other important defeats wer esustained by party organizations in the primary Tuesday.

In Westchester, Robert R. Barry, a 43-year-old business man, defeated Mayor Kristen Kristensen, 69, of Yonkers, for the Republican nomination for Representative in the Twenty-seventh District.

Mayor Samuel S. Stratton of Schenectady scored a smashing victory over Carroll Gardner, Schenectady County Clerk, for the Democratic nomination for Representative in the Thirty-second District.

And in New York County's Eighth Assembly District, Paul E. Bragdon, an insurgent, defeated Martin M. Trainor for the Democratic Assembly nomination.

In a number of other places throughout the state, organization candidates found themselves hard-pressed to turn back challenges from insurgents.

Viewed in their entirety, the results suggested to some observers that party organizations are beginning to lose control of nominations as well as of elections. A growing tendency to independent voting has turned many districts once thought safe for any nominee of the dominant party into doubtful areas.

Harriman Backs Powell

Governor Harriman and Mr. De Sapio, New York City's unofficial Democratic leader, were quick yesterday to promise their support to Mr. Powell, whose nomination they had opposed. They said that Democrats should unite behind Mr. Powell now that he had won the primary election.

Their attitude was attributed by some to a desire to obtain Harlem's support for this year's Democratic state ticket, which Governor Harriman is scheduled to head. Ordinarily Harlem votes Democratic by a 3 or 4-to-1 margin.

Mr. Powell received the Republican nomination for Congress without opposition. Thus he appeared almost certain of re-election, though Mr. Brown will oppose him again in November as the nominee of the Liberal party.

The Powell victory left a severe dent in Mr. De Sapio's political prestige. He had participated in the choice of Mr. Brown as the Tammany candidate and had served as an adviser to Harlem Democratic leaders in the primary campaign.

A similar blow to the prestige of Michael H. Prendergast as Democratic state chairman resulted from Mayor Stratton's victory in Schenectady. Accepting the results, Mr. Prendergast and Governor Harriman urged all Democrats to unite in support of Mr. Stratton.

Mr. Lindsay's Republican victory in the Seventeenth District is expected to strengthen a campaign now under way to reorganize the Republican leadership in New York County's Ninth Assembly District and to install a vigorous county leader in place of the late Thomas J. Curran.

Mr. Goodwin's defeat was a blow to thhe political stature of Representative Frederic R. Coudert Jr. as Republican leader of the Ninth. Mr. Coudert was an important sponsor of Mr. Goodwin for the Congressional seat he is vacating this year.

Mr. Barry's Republican victory in Westchester was ascribed yesterday to a revolt against dictatorial practices on the part of Westchester leaders. Mr. Barry's younger age was also a factor. He had argued that Mayor Kristensen's age would prevent him from achieving the Congressional seniority needed to achieve any large degree of influence as a Representative.

Mr. Bragdon's victory in the Eighth Assembly District was a threat to James J. Farley, Democratic leader in [illegible] northern half of the district. It gave encouragement to groups who have been fighting for several years to oust him from the party leadership.

Liberal party leaders reported yesterday that they had successfully repulsed more than a half dozen attempts by Democrats and Republicans to achieve nomination by write-in vote campaigns.

One such campaign was waged on behalf of Mr. Powell, but it failed to achieve its purpose. Mr. Brown emerged as the Leberal party choice. Murray Baron, New York County Liberal chairman, observed last night that Mr. Brown's Liberal candidacy afforded Harlem voters an opportunity to register a protest against Mr. Powell's tactics in the general election.

Most of the write-in attempts to get Liberal nominations occurred in New York City, but several also took place upstate.

One result of the primary gave Queens Democrats a Negro candidate for elective office for the first time. He is Joscelyn E. Smith, who defeated George E. Donovan, a former Councilman, for the Assembly nomination in the Eleventh District. The district takes in the Richmond Hill and South Jamaica sections.

GOVERNOR OFFERS HIS AID TO POWELL

Pledges Support in Election This Fall—Calls on Party to Back Insurgent

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 13—Governor Harriman today declared that he would support Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. for re-election. He said that he expected all other Democrats to do likewise.

The Governor said that Mr. Powell's primary victory over City Councilman Earl Brown had been achieved "in accordance with our democratic procedures."

"I'm sure the party will now unite in his support," Mr. Harriman declared. He made the statement at a press conference at Elmira Airport as he arrived

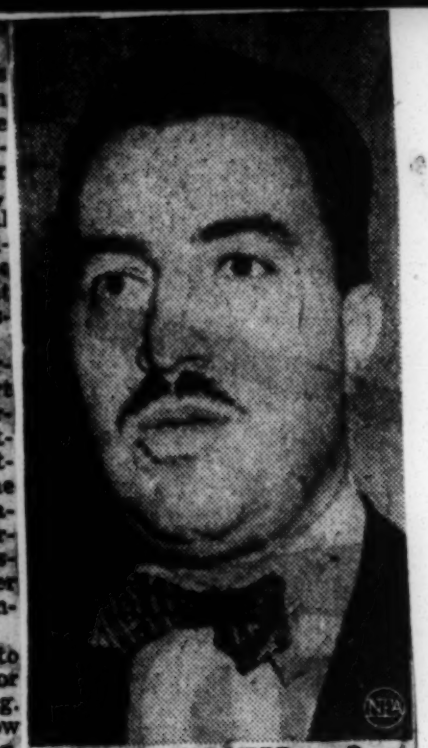
for a tour of counties in the southern Finger Lakes area.

The Governor said the party's New York City organization had opposed Mr. Powell in the primary although Mr. Harriman had endeavored to appear impartial.

In this fall's Gubernatorial election, however, Mr. Harriman would not like to lose the voting strength in Harlem that Mr. Powell demonstrated yesterday.

At the same time the Governor offered the party's support to another Democratic insurgent, Mayor Samuel S. Stratton of Schenectady. Mr. Stratton won the nomination for the Congressional seat being vacated by Representative Bernard W. Kearney of Gloversville over Carroll A. Gardner the endorsed Democratic candidate.

"Primaries are necessary to settle disputes," the Governor said. "This is a healthy thing. Actually it's remarkable how few disputes there have been. It's the democratic way of doing things; we go to the people and decide it."



RENOMINATED — Rep Adam Clayton Powell.

Powell Demands Control Of Harlem

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, emboldened by a smashing Democratic primary victory over Tammany Hall, moved today for full political control of Harlem.

He indicated it was his price for support of the Democratic state ticket in the November election.

He told a news conference he plans to purge six of Harlem's Tammany Democratic district leaders, including Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack, first Negro ever to hold that office.

Either they quit as district leaders, Powell said, or he'll run his own slate against them in 1959. And, he indicated, his support of the Democratic ticket next November will depend upon Tammy doing his bidding in the matter.

"What happens next will to a great extent determine what we will do in November," Powell said. "That's all we're going to say about the governorship or the Senate."

The only Tammany scalp Powell did not immediately demand in Harlem was that of District Leader Lloyd Dickens, who fought against Tammany's efforts to read Powell out of the party.

Tammany refused to support Powell in the primary because of his 1956 support of Republican President Eisenhower.

Rep. Powell's Victory Is Ill Omen for Democrats

Reelection of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell to the Congress of the United States should not be overlooked for its likely harmful effect on the problem of race.

His triumph was a substantial one and New York comment refers to it as being like that of Gov. Faubus of Arkansas in reverse. Rep. Powell is a reckless demagogue of racism. He is as bad and as harmful at one end as are extremists at the other.

His election has meaning, too, for the national aspirations of the Democratic Party. Powell was opposed by Tammany Hall, which [illegible] Brown, a highly respected man who [illegible] member of the City Council of New York.

Now Powell is threatening to disrupt the party and may go ahead with an attack on Gov. Harriman who has been favored for reelection. Powell might be able to defeat the party in New York by splitting it and allowing a Republican victory. The loss of New York's huge electoral vote, 45, could be a party disaster.

Rockefeller Blasts Back At Powell

NEW YORK — Outraged by charges Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. made against his candidacy for the Governorship of New York, and particularly to charges that he has never supported the NAACP, Nelson A. Rockefeller has angrily answered Representative Powell with "evidence to the contrary."

The charges, made during the Empire State Baptist Missionary convention, in the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 151 West 128th St., were as considered highly uncomplimentary by the accused; asserting that Mr. Rockefeller had never supported the NAACP, that he was not a true friend of the Negro, and that he used philanthropy to buy votes.

Visiting Harlem on consecutive nights, Mr. Rockefeller produced Thurgood Marshall who disclosed that Mr. Rockefeller has given "a little more than $5,000 to the NAACP legal defense fund."

Although refraining from mentoning Representative Powell by name, Mr. Rockefeller said his faith had been "flagrantly misrepresented in the past 48 hours in this (Harlem) area."

There was no specific answer for Mr. Powell's assertion that Mr. Rockefeller, ". . . is campaigning on the basis of his philanthropy; doing nothing more than a mass production method of trying to buy the vote."

First Race Judge In N. Y. County

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — In a history-making assignment, Municipal Court Justice Oliver D. Williams became the first Negro to sit on the City Court bench in Kings County.

The assignment was given by the State's Supreme Court's Appellate Division, 2d Judicial Department. Justice Williams elected to a full Municipal Court term in November, 1956, first was appointed to that court in November, 1955, by the Mayor.

NEW YORK

New York Times

owell's Primary

Adam Clayton Powell Jr., 49, Harlem's flamboyant Democratic Congressman and Baptist Minister, views himself as a crusader for Negro rights. Last Sunday in his Harlem church he made this claim:

"The 1957 civil rights bill was the direct result of my support of Eisenhower in 1956—he promised me a civil rights bill."

Mr. Powell's critics hotly dispute this claim. They say Mr. Powell is a "demagogue" who has produced more talk than action on civil rights. Manhattan's Tammany Hall Democratic organization, with which Mr. Powell has seldom cooperated in his fourteen years in Washington, was angry at his 1956 switch. Last spring when Mr. Powell was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on income tax evasion charges (the case is still pending) opposition to him increased. The Harlem Democratic leaders and Carmine G. De Sapio, head of Tammany, denied him the party's designation.

Mr. Powell, who said he was dropped because he was "not a hat-in-hand Negro," filed in the Democratic primary and fought a bitter campaign against Tammany's candidate, City Councilman Earl Brown. Mr. Powell called his opponent "a hand-picked Uncle Tom selected by the Tammany plantation bosses to work against his own people." Mr. Brown replied that Mr. Powell was "a loud-mouth do-nothing" and said Harlem stood to gain by cooperating with Tammany.

Wins by Landslide

Last Tuesday Mr. Powell swamped Mr. Brown in the primary by 14,837 votes to 4,935. Mr. De Sapio and Democratic Governor Harriman pledged their support to the winner—though Mr. Brown remains on the ballot as the Liberal party candidate. Mr. Powell replied: "Harriman has got to pay the price to us * * * and Carmine De Sapio has got to do the same." Mr. Powell's price is a Tammany purge of Harlem Democrats who opposed him. Unless the price is paid, Mr. Powell said, he will set up his own organization and may not support Mr. Harriman.

Though Mr. De Sapio's prestige was dented, the Powell victory appeared unlikely to have more than a limited effect. Mr. Powell has never acted on past threats to start his own party; his victory appeared mainly due to his personal magnetism in Harlem. However, if Mr. Powell comes out against Governor Harriman, the picture might be different. The Governor was elected in 1954 by 11,000 votes; Mr. Powell won in 1956 by 42,000. Thus in a close gubernatorial race Mr. Powell's support could be decisive and might materially affect Mr. Harriman's chances for a Presidential nomination in 1960.

Powell Calls For Ouster Of Leaders

New York Tribune

'Doesn't Need' Aid of De Sapio

By Tom Doty

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. rejected yesterday the aid of Carmine G. De Sapio and called instead for the "immediate" ouster of all but one of the Harlem Democratic district leaders and even those bordering on the upper Manhattan area.

It was clearly Mr. Powell's day, and he was full of enthusiasm despite his harsh words and recommendations as the result of his easy victory for the Democratic nomination over City Councilman Earl Brown in Tuesday's primary. Mr. Powell, in the Republican primary unopposed while Mr. Brown won the Liberal nomination despite an abortive attempt at a write-in by the Powell forces. So both men will go to the post in the November elections.

Harriman Backs Winner

The failure to put over Mr. Brown as the Democratic nominee was one of several defeats suffered by the Democratic state leadership. Despite the Powell victory, against which Gov. Harriman had worked early in the game, when he sought to find a strong national figure to oppose him, Mr. Harriman, at Penn Yan, N. Y., said of the Powell victory:

"The Democrats of the 16th C. D. have made their choice, in accordance with Democratic procedures. I'm sure the party will now unite in his support."

But when Mr. Powell was reminded of the call for "unity" by Mr. De Sapio, issued in the early hours of the morning yesterday after Mr. Brown lost the Democratic nomination, and whether he would now accept Mr. De Sapio's support. Mr. Powell answered laughing gleefully,

"Would I accept it? I don't need it."

Mum on Governor Choice

Mr. Powell fired back a fusillade of "no comments" when asked if he would work against Gov. Harriman's re-election—a sore point with the Democratic leadership—work for the Republican nominee, whether he preferred Nelson A. Rockefeller for the Republican nomination and whether he had a preference for the Democratic nomination for Senator.

The smiling winner, in his press conference at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., where he is also pastor, said that there should be an "immediate" ouster of all the Harlem Democratic leaders with the possible exception of Lloyd Everett Dickens, leader of the 11th A. D., who had originally supported Mr. Powell for the nomination.

Points to Jack's Failure

Of Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, who is also a co-leader in the 14th A. D., West, who was one of the prime leaders vainly seeking to wrest the nomination from Mr. Powell, the Congressman said, archly:

"He should devote all of his time to being Borough President. He lost his own district by eighty votes."

But Mr. Powell also included Frank Rossetti, a leader in the East Harlem 16th A. D., who has very little political jurisdiction in central Harlem, and Angelo Simonetti, of the 13th A. D. on Washington Heights, among those who should go.

Significantly, Mr. Powell praised the methodical campaign work of J. Raymond Jones, a former Tammany district leader, and considered one of the smartest political leaders in Manhattan. Mr. Jones was at Mr. Powell's elbow as he was throughout the primary campaign.

To Work for Big Vote

Mr. Powell said that the both planned to keep their hurriedly assembled committee together and would work hard for an unusually large registration among Negro citizens for the fall campaign. Mr. Powell said that the fight for control of Tammany Hall was not involved immediately as the district leaders are elected next year.

Rep. Paul A. Fino, R., of the 25th C. D. in the Bronx, failed in an attempt to win the Democratic nomination by a write-in against City Magistrate Neal P. Bottiglieri who called it a "sneak move to hoodwink the voters." The jurist won easily.

Organization Beaten

But the Democratic organization in the 32d C. D., centering in Schenectady, including Michael Prendergast, state chairman, were slapped down in supporting Carrol A. (Pink) Gardner, Schenectady County Clerk and former wrestler, when Samuel Stratton, reform Mayor of Schenectady, won the nomination for Congress.

Up in Niagara County, including part of Buffalo in neighboring Erie, the regular Democrats also lost a nomination when they named Helen J. DiPoto, who lost the nomination to Mariano A. Lucca, a businessman who is also an anti-organization pamphleteer.

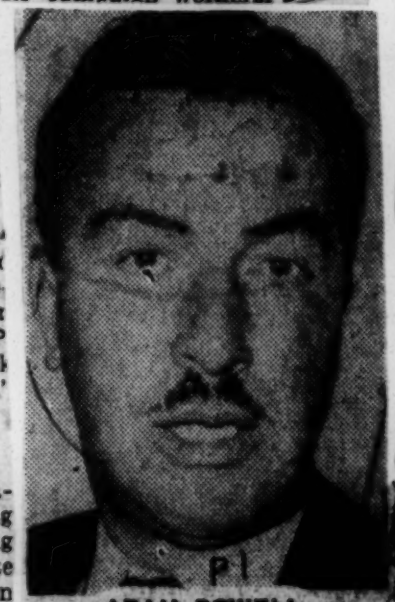
Ben Davis to run for N.Y. Senate

NEW YORK — Former City Councilman Benjamin Davis, one of the 11 Communist Party leaders who served a prison term for violating the Smith Act, announced this week that he will seek the State Senate seat from New York 21st District.

Mr. Davis said he will seek to get the required 3,000 signatures on his petition in order to qualify as a candidate on the People's Rights Party ballot.

Davis, who is currently chairman of the New York State Communist Party, said he would support the candidacy of Rep. Adam C. Powell for renomination to Congress.

Powell immediately issued a statement saying that he had not sought the aid of the Communist leader and that no Communists would be among his campaign workers.



ADAM POWELL

EARL BROWN

Earl Brown accused by Ky. bishop

By SAMUEL HAYNES

NEW YORK—A 64-year-old AME Zion bishop added fuel to the bitter Democratic congressional contest between incumbent Rep. Adam Powell and Councilman Earl Brown at a news conference at the Harlem YMCA on Friday afternoon.

Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker, a self-made doctor of civil law, and presiding bishop of the 10th District of the AME Zion Church, charged that

"Councilman Earl Brown was a resident in Louisville, Ky., in 1932, where he was an instructor at the Municipal College.

"Before the college was closed because of integration, Brown was dismissed from the faculty. His association with the charity clubs of Jefferson County, set up by the Republican Party, was a factor in his dismissal."

* * *

ASKED BY reporters to explain the functions of the charity clubs, Bishop Tucker replied:

"The charity clubs was an organization that was controlled in 1933 by Sheriff Hubbard (Hub) Petty and two of his deputies, Mike Cissel and Jim Mulligan.

"The clubs levied assessments upon people in business and shady occupations, such as owners of gambling houses and bawdy-house operators.

"If they didn't pay up on Friday or Saturday, they would be raided by the sheriff's deputies and their businesses would be closed or destroyed."

Asked what role did Brown play in this setup, Bishop Tucker replied:

"He was one of the directors of the charity clubs.

* * *

HE SAID the deputy sheriffs were indicted for common law

conspiracy. They pleaded guilty before the trial was over and were convicted.

Brown was not named in the indictment of the deputy sheriffs, Bishop Tucker admitted.

Bishop Tucker said the indictment of the two deputy sheriffs was such a reflection on the Republican Party of Jefferson County, that it was defeated in the 1933 election after 16 years of county control.

He said he read law himself and passed the bar examination in West Virginia on his first try.

• • •

BISHOP TUCKER was asked if he was invited by Congressman Powell to come to New York and make Brown's past affiliation with the Kentucky Republicans known.

"At the time an attempt was made to read Congressman Powell out of the Democratic Party," the Bishop replied, "I made up my mind to offer him my support.

"When I later found out that Councilman Brown was selected to oppose Powell, I felt it my public duty to let the public know who Brown is and what he stands for, and what kind of record he left behind in Louisville.

"It is my considered opinion," the Bishop added," that the attempt to discredit Congressman Powell had its origin with the Southern hierarchy of the Democratic party, and Tammany Hall is being used to carry out its desire."

• • •

ASKED IF he would take an active part in the Powell-Brown campaign, Bishop Tucker replied:

"I would if asked to do so by Congressman Powell."

He emphasized that nobody associated with Powell's campaign had approached him.

He said the first time he ever met the congressman personally was at the recent summit conference of leaders in Washington, D.C.

He revealed that he had written to Powell and volunteered his help but, as yet, he has had only an expression of thanks from the embattled congressman.

Asked if his church supported his stand for Powell, Bishop Tucker said:

"Our church and our bishops' board look upon Congressman Powell as a militant champion of the rights of colored Americans and of minority groups in the world."

Princely Fun—Opposing candidates in the New York gubernatorial elections get together at St. Mark's Methodist Church in New York City at a religious service of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Left to right: GOP candidate Nelson Rockefeller; R. W. Richard H. Stitt, Deputy Grand Master; Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the NAACP, and Gov. Averell Harriman, Democratic candidate for re-election.

Racial Issue Heats Up Harlem Voting

Rabid Powell Faces Moderate 'Uncle Tom' As Nation Watches

NEW YORK (AP) — A sizzling contest on racial issues with national overtones came to a climax in today's primary election in Harlem, where two Negroes sought a Democratic congressional nomination.

The contest in the 16th Dist. has drawn nationwide attention as a potential gauge of Negro feelings on civil rights issues.

The showdown was between Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., an impassioned advocate of immediate racial integration, and City Councilman Earl Brown, who takes a calmer approach while working for civil rights.

Powell and Brown have waged their fight in the predominantly Negro and Democratic district almost entirely on racial issues.

Their contest has drawn the most interest in the statewide Democratic and Republican primaries to choose candidates for Congress and the State Legislature.

Powell, 49, has served seven two year terms in Congress. He also is pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.

'LIFE' EDITOR

Brown, 55, is an editor of Life magazine.

Tammany Hall, the Manhattan Democratic organization, refused to support Powell for another term this year. The reason given was that he backed President Eisenhower in the 1956 campaign. Powell said he did so because he liked the Eisenhower stand on civil rights better than the Democratic party's. The congressman is under indictment on charges of income tax evasion.

Tammany Hall leaders in the 16th Dist. picked Brown to run against Powell, who has a huge and vocal following in Harlem.

Powell has called Brown a "hand-picked Uncle Tom selected by the Tammany plantation bosses to work aganist his own people."

Brown has accused Powell of rabble-rousing racism and "treason to the Democratic party."

Even if Brown should be able to beat Powell for the Democratic nomination, both men will be on the ballot at the Nov. 4 election.

POWELL CHARGES FRAUD

Says Poll Officials Negated His Liberal Write-In Votes

Representative Adam Clayton Powell said yesterday he had filed a complaint with state and New York County officials charging that election inspectors refused to count Liberal write-in votes for him in last Tuesday's primary.

He charged that a "conspiracy" had taken place in the twenty-first election district of the Fourteenth Assembly District, which is part of the Sixteenth Congressional District.

Mr. Powell, who won the Democratic and Republican nominations for re-election in the Sixteenth District, said he had received information that inspectors "deliberately mutilated ballots and failed to complete the count of the Liberal party ballots."

City Councilman Earl Brown won the Liberal nomination.

Mr. Powell demanded that the State Attorney General's office investigate and direct the Board of Elections to recanvass all Liberal votes in the district. He also demanded that District Attorney Frank S. Hogan investigate and "prosecute those responsible."

ROCKEFELLER HITS POWELL CHARGES

Cites Gifts to Negro Groups —'Shocked' by Assertion That He 'Bought' Votes

By HOMER BIGART

Nelson A. Rockefeller replied angrily last night to charges by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. that he had never supported the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and that he was not a true friend of the Negro.

Visiting Harlem for the second consecutive night, the Republican candidate for Governor also said he found it "especially shocking to be charged with using philanthropy to buy votes."

In a speech at the Empire State Baptist Missionary Convention in the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 163 West 128th Street, Mr. Rockefeller said his family had helped Negroes since the pre-Civil War days of the underground railroad.

He said he was proud of his financial contributions to "such great Nego organizations" as the Urban League and the N. A. A. C. P.

Contributions Confirmed

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., confirmed last night that Mr. Rockefeller had given "a little over $5,000 to the N. A. A. C. P. legal defense fund." He said the gifts had been made from 1951 to 1956. A Rockefeller aide said Mr. Rockefeller had contributed $2,500 in 1951 and $2,500 in 1956.

Mr. Mashall said that he had talked to Mr. Rockefeller several times and that "Nelson demonstrated an interest in what we were doing."

Described by his campaign aides as "hopping mad" over Mr. Powell's charges, Mr. Rockefeller revised his campaignpaign schedule to add a Harlem stop to a day of campaigning in the Bronx and the Lower East Side.

Without mentioning Mr. Powell, Mr. Rockefeller said that some of the specific tenets of his faith had been 'flagrantly misinterpreted in the past forty-eight hours in this area." Both are Baptists, and Mr. Powell is pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church of Harlem.

Speech Is Recalled

Mr. Powell, who is seeking re-election on both the Democratic and Republican tickets but is supporting the Democratic slate, had said in a speech Monday night that Republicans had tried to buy his support. Yesterday, Mr. Powell charged that Mr. Rockefeller was "campaigning on the basis of his philanthropy; doing nothing more than a mass production method of trying to buy the vote."

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NEW YORK

Racial Issues Predominant In Harlem Congress Race

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

NEW YORK (AP)—The top contest in New York State's primary elections Tuesday has been fought almost entirely on racial lines by two Negro candidates.

The candidates: Incumbent Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and City Councilman Earl Brown. The scene: Harlem's 16th Congressional District. The prize: The Democratic party nomination for Congress.

Powell, long a maverick, was dumped this year by the Tammany Hall Democratic organization that backed him in seven previous campaigns. The reason given was Powell's support of President Eisenhower in the 1956 election. Powell also is under indictment for income tax evasion.

BACKED BY TAMMANY

Tammany backed Brown, a Life magazine editor and a moderate on racial issues, for the Democratic nomination.

Most observers give Powell, who has an enormous following in Harlem, a hefty edge in the contest, but even if Powell lost the Democratic nomination, he would run against Brown in November as a Republican.

Throughout the campaign Powell has assailed Brown as a "hand-picked Uncle Tom selected by the Tammany plantation bosses to work against his own people." Powell is pastor of Harlem's big Abyssinian Baptist Church.

POWELL BLASTED

Brown, 55, in turn has accused Powell of rabble-rousing racism and "treason to the Democratic party."

The primary has national overtones since it may provide some gauge of Negro feelings on civil rights issues. If Powell consolidates control of the Harlem organization by winning by a large margin, the victory also could affect the gubernatorial race in November.

Candidates for the governorship and the Senate will be chosen at the party conventions Aug. 25-26. In all, there are 52 primary contests for congressional and state legislature nominations. The only other election of more than routine interest is in Manhattan's so-called Silk Stocking District, where Elliott Goodwin and John V. Lindsay are contending for the Republican congressional nomination. Goodwin has GOP organization backing. Lindsay is an insurgent. The seat was vacated by Republican Rep. Frederick Coudert Jr.

PEACEFUL VOTING SEEN FOR HARLEM

Police Expect No Trouble—Polls to Be Open to 10 P.M. for Primary in City

By DOUGLAS DALES

The Police Department expects no trouble in Harlem during tomorrow's primary election.

In the wake of a charge by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. that Tammany Hall would import "hired hoodlums" to harass his supporters in the election, a Police Department spokesman said yesterday:

"We have sufficient police personnel assgned to the Harlem area to assure that the rights of all persons are safeguarded. We do not anticipate any trouble."

The Harlem fight, in which Mr. Powell is testing Tammany's capacity to deny him renomination, will share top billing in the primary with a sharply contested Republican fight in the Seventeenth Congressional District, on Manhattan's East Side.

Enrolled voters of the Democratic, Republican and Liberal parties will nominate their candidates for public office and choose various party officials in the election. The polls will be open from 3 P.M. to 10 P.M. in New York City and from noon to 9 P.M. elsewhere in the state. Voting will be by paper ballot.

Opposed By Brown

Mr. Powell is being opposed by City Councilman Earl Brown, who has the support of the Democratic leaders in the Sixteenth Congressional District. The district includes most of Harlem.

The incumbent contends that he was rejected by Carmine G. De Sapio, Tammany leader, because of his civil rights fight. Mr. De Sapio's position is that Mr. Powell gave up his claim for support by his "treachery" in backing President Eisenhower in 1956. The contest involves a test of the Democratic organization's strength in the predominantly Negro community.

Both candidates are assured a place on the November ballot regardless of the Democratic fight. Mr. Powell is unopposed for the Republican nomination and Mr. Brown is unopposed for the Liberal designation.

In the Seventeenth Congressional District, an East Side area sometimes called the silk stocking district, Elliot H. Goodwin has the backing of the Republican organization in opposition to John V. Lindsay. The district is now represented by Frederic R. Coudert Jr., who is retiring from Congress.

Mr. Coudert is also the Republican leader of an area within the district. Dissatisfaction with his leadership has been the basis of Mr. Lindsay's appeal.

Mr. Lindsay's manager, John A. Macchia Jr., predicted yesterday that his candidate would win decisively. He said the insurgent candidacy provided a chance for Republicans "to protest against the faulty leadership that has led to the decline of the party in the district."

The primary in the city will decide twenty-nine contests for nominations for public office, twenty-two on the Democratic side and seven on the Republican. There are contests for nine Democratic district leaderships in Brooklyn and eight Democratic leaderships in Queens.

Representative Paul A. Fino, Republican of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District in the Bronx, announced yesterday that he had approved a write-in campaign on his behalf in the Democratic primary. He is unopposed for the Republican nomination. The campaign was a reaction to a deal between Democrats and Liberals for joint nominations for seven Democrats.

Those eligible to vote are persons who enrolled in one of the three legal parties at the general election last year. These include 548,556 Republicans, 1,677,,308 Democrats and 56,865 Liberals.

While the polls are open, bars and liquor stores will be closed.

It's Powell Over Brown By 45 To 3

Cash flows in Harlem like water

34a(2)

By AL WHITE

NEW YORK — Harlem has just gone through the most devastating political campaign it has ever known. The furious fights of yesteryear became mere preliminaries when compared with the all-out fight for power that Harlem witnessed up to and including Primary Day.

Some individual election district figures last week found Rep. Adam Clayton Powell winning his bid for re-election to Congress over Councilman Earl Brown by ratios as high as 10 to 1.

Other statistics favored Powell to win the 16th Congressional District election by 45 to 3 ratio.

A second survey indicated that the 50-year-old minister-politician would win by 85 per cent of the vote.

FOR THE first time in the political history of New York, Tammany Hall leader Carmine De Sapio, a national Democratic committeeman, took personal charge of maneuvers and actually visited Harlem.

The issue is the political upheaval that will stir Harlem regardless of the outcome.

It is an open secret in Harlem, despite Powell's denials, that the controversial minister-politician has already organized a machine geared to take over every Democratic club in the district should he be named to Congress, despite DeSapio's wrath.

And Harlem politicos are trembling in their boots for Powell's campaign manager, J. Raymond Brown, who brought them into power now threatens them with political oblivion should he save the day for Powell.

Tammany Hall dumped Powell earlier and endorsed Earl Brown. DeSapio stopped at each of the clubs in Harlem district where colored leaders met.

That has never happened before.

What's more, money was flowing freely from Tammany, unlike the tight-fisted campaigns of earlier days.

Brochures and pamphlets by the thousands appeared on the sidewalks of New York singing the praises of Tammany Hall and how good it has been to Harlem.

THE BROCHURES laud Manhatten Borough President Hulan Jack and are filled with names of job holders.

Right now, Jack is getting a big play from an employee of a local newspaper who is on the city payroll as public relations man for the Borough President.

The public relations man has pictured Jack as leaving his city-owned $7,000 chauffeured Cadillac to trod about the highways around the Theresa Hotel during this campaign.

According to sources behind the scenes, DeSapio is hinting to his Harlem followers that if Powell should win over Brown, checks from the City of New York will suddenly stop.

* * *

SOURCES SAY DeSapio has promised bigger and better jobs for Harlem should Powell lose to Brown.

Powell, meanwhile, is riding the highways and byways giving out speeches in which he calls DeSapio "Massa Carmine." He refers to other DeSapio followers as "Massa Carmine's plantation hands."

Very sensibly, Mr. Brown is avoiding direct contact with the Powell entourage as it winds its way through Harlem's streets. He knows that he would fare poorly in face to face contact with Powell, a master ad libber.

Brown stays inside and argues that his record commands his fitness for the congressional election.

* * *

A RUNDOWN of the list of persons benefitting from the benevolence of Tammany Hall reveals many members of the late President Roosevelt's famed "Black Cabinet."

In their enthusiasm, the Democrats have sneaked in a few Republicans on the list as well as repeated names and using the monickers of office holders, some of whom have been dropped or resigned.

Harlem doesn't know what to expect, but the undercurrent is still strongly Adam, regardless of DeSapio's pleas and other acts.

In effect the Congressional primary determines whether Tammany boss DeSapio is strong enough in New York to defeat Powell with his pick, Mr. Brown.

* * *

"I FIGHT Powell because he supported President Eisenhower in the presidential campaign four years ago," says Brown.

"I supported Eisenhower because he promised me a Civil Rights Bill and he lived up to his word," Powell answers.

"He's a traitor to his party," Brown retorts.

"President Roosevelt was not a traitor when he supported Republican LaGuardia three times for New York's mayor," Powell whips back.

* * *

"POWELL SHOULD fight within the party and not rebel," the councilman reports.

"I should have led a revolt

years ago. The Democratic machine, according to New York papers, has the colored vote in its vest pocket and pays the people off by naming a few colored persons to office.

"Tammany's appointments have robbed the city blind. Nobody rocks the boat in Harlem. When the bosses say I'm not an organization Democrat, they mean I'm not a boss-controlled Democrat," Powell reiterates.

"Powell is a spoiled child, an absentee congressman, a driver of expensive sports cars, an anti-West Indian racist and a rabble-rouser," Brown asserted.

* * *

POWELL REFERRED to his opponent as "Figurehead Jack" and "Look Down Brown." (Mr. Brown is said to hold his head down when walking.)

"Most of the Tammany gang drive $7,000 Cadillacs at the tax payer's expense. Anybody can buy my eight-year old Mark V Jaguar for $750 and I'll sell my six-year-old Nash - Healy for $2,500. And if I were anti-West Indian, I'd be against my own son."

"As to racism, I feel about colored people and civil rights the way a Jewish person does about Israel and Judaism. I am pro-Protestant, not anti-Catholic. I am a Baptist minister.

"I resent the term 'rabble rouser.' That means my people are rabble." Powell injected.

Harvard Educated Earl Brown Onetime Life And Time Magazine Scribe Likely Candidate To Replace Adam Clayton Powell In New York

NEW YORK GOVERNOR ENTERS MOVE TO OUST HARLEM CONGRESSMAN

New York, May 26 — Tammany Hall leaders appeared ready last night to choose City Councilman Earl Brown to run against Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of Harlem. Earlier Governor Harriman tried and failed to get two others to make the race.

The Governor threw his prestige into Tammany's feud with Mr. Powell. Mr. Harriman unsuccessfully sought either Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or the Rev. James H. Robinson, a Harlem clergyman, as the Democratic candidate in the 16th Congressional District.

Both declined to run on grounds of previous professional commitments.

Tammany leaders in Harlem conferred yesterday on a choice and were close to designating Mr. Brown last night, it was reported. A councilman since 1950, Mr. Brown who is 52 years old, was a sponsor of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill outlawing racial discrimination in private housing here. Tammany leaders weer described as "optimistic" about his prospects against Mr. Powell. His effort for the anti-bias legislation was seen as an important campaign asset.

The final choice was understood to have been between Mr. Brown and former Assemblyman Elijah L. Crump, a Tammany leader in the Twelfth Assembly District.

Mr. Robinson, 50, Presbyterian pastor of the Church of the Master, 360 West 122rd Street, called a press conference at which he explained his refused to run. He denounced both Mr. Powell and Tammany Hall, which is headed by Carmine G. De Sapio.

He charged that "unwise" and "inept" leadership was responsible for the Democratic political crisis in Harlem.

Mr. Robinson said that he met with Mr. Harriman and Mr. De Sapio Saturday at the Governor's home, 16 East Eighty-first street. Mr. Harriman, he said, "pointed out the importance of the issues involved" and expressed the hope that he would run.

Asked why he had intervened, Mr. Harriman said that he did not "interfere with local situations" and had no right to offer a nomination but sought to learn if Mr. Robinson or Mr. Marshall were available.

"I was not interested in getting a capable and outstanding individual able to represent not only the Congressional district but also the people of the state," Mr. Harriman said.

State's Lead Cited

He declared that New York has led in championing civil rights. He noted that obtaining a "respected" representative was important because civil rights was an issue of both national and international significance. He would "have been happy" with either Mr. Robinson of Mr. Marshall, who, he said, would have been a "splendid candidate if he were available."

Mr. Marshall, however, pleaded commitments in his work "of nation-wide character."

The Governor's entry in the developing Congressional conflict involved a possible risk that it might provoke election - day reprisals against him by Powell supporters.

Some Harlem Democratic leaders previously had predicted that Tammany's feud with Mr. Powell would not affect the top of the party's state ticket.

Mr. Powell himself has warned that his support might be a decisive factor in Mr. Harriman's bid for re-election. He hinted at retaliation at a rally last night, saying that he was "disturbed" by the Governor's support of Mr. Robinson and that it "calls for a lot of thinking by all of us up here."

Mr. Robinson said that officials of the Liberal party also had offered to nominate him and that both Liberal and Democratic officials had offered to finance his campaign. But he said that adding Congressional duties to his ministerial duties would mean a "major reorientation of my life which I am not prepared at this time to make."

He said, however, that he might be willing to run for Congress in two years provided that Tammany by then over-hauled its leadership in Harlem .

He said that Mr. Powell was "neither invincible nor unbeatable" but indicated that he believed that Negroes had little choice but to support him.

"He is not the best to represent us, but who else is there to represent us?" he asked.

Leadership Attacked

"The Democratic leadership both of Harlem and this city, seems neither to have fully understood nor accurately gauged the basic political attitudes, unspoken but deep resentments and desires of the people of Harlem," he said in a prepared statement.

"It seems also to have missed the very essential point that there is at least as much, if not more anti-Hulan Jack feeling as pro-Powell sentiment." Mr. Jack is the Manhattan Borough President, Mr. Powell's chief political antagonist.

Mr. Robinson declared that the "booing" of Mr. Jack at a recent NAACP rally in Harlem reflected the anti-Tammany sentiment in Harlem and did not stem alone from the issue over Mr. Powell. Tammany leaders hal voted to read Mr. Powell out of the party for his support of President Eisenhower in 1956.

Mr. Jack was booed previously when Mr. Powell was out of the country, Mr. Robinson said.

Democratic leadership, he said, has helped to create a picture of Mr. Powell as a "martyr" and has given him an opportunity to win sympathy on a claim of persecution. He said that Mr. Powell exploited this.

Lack of Aid Noted

Negroes in Harlem feel that "they have been denied rights, privileges and a share of patronage and that leaders have not stood up and worked and fought for them," Mr. Robinson declared.

Mr. Robinson said that there was a "possibility" of violence in the Negro community because of aroused passions and that "Mr. Powell has it in his power to control this situation."

No sizeable part of the community wants violence, he said. But he added that "there are people always in any situation who can be swept up by emotion and commit acts of violence."

Never Supported Powell

He declared that he had never supported Mr. Powell. Mr. Robinson had been regarded as a candidate able to withstand a charge that he was a "tool" of Mr. Jack and Tammany because he ran as the Liberal party candidate against Mr. Jack for Borough President in 1953.

The Governor's effort to get Mr. Robinson to run was expected to lead to a demand by Mr. Powell for Tammany to reconcile its action in ousting him for backing Mr. Eisenhower with the Governor's endorsement of a Democrat who opposed a party candidate locally.

Mr. Brown was elected to the Council as the nominee of the Democratic, Republican and Liberal parties. A graduate of Harvard, he was a reporter on The Herald Tribune and later managing editor of The Amsterdam News. He was on the staff of Time Magazine and had served on the editorial staff of Life Magazine. He was born in Charlottesville, Va. His father was a Baptist minister and his mother a nurse.

He worked his way through Harvard, where he won a letter in baseball. He majored in economics.

Begins Sunday Rallies

Mr. Powell began a series of Sunday evening church rallies last night in his campaign for the Democratic nomination.

Addressing 500 persons in the Second Canaan Baptist Church, 111th Street and Lenox Avenue, he denied that he was a "racist" or favored violence.

This was a reversal from a speech he had made last Saturday at an NAACP rally in Harlem. The NAACP accused him of making "racist" statements in the speech and disassociated the organization from them.

The following day Mr. Powell warned Mr. De Sapio, and Borought President. Hulan Jack of Manhattan that it might be dangerous for them to walk on the streets of Harlem.

Notes His Citations

Mr. Powell said last night that his whole career had been based on preaching Christian brotherhood. He called attention to citations he had received from leading Jewish organizations.

Denying that he had threatened Mr. Jack or Mr. DeSapia, he said, "My life is based on nonviolence."

Mr. Powell said he was fighting "bossism" in his effort to win the Democratic nomination.

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NEW YORK

POWELL-BROWN VOTE TUESDAY

New York Congressional Contest Bitter

NEW YORK (AP)—The top contest in New York State's primary elections Tuesday has been fought almost entirely on racial lines by the Negro candidates.

The candidates: Incumbent Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and City Councilman Earl Brown. The scene: Harlem's 16th Congressional District. The prize: The Democratic party nomination for Congress.

Powell, long a maverick, was dumped this year by the Tammany Hall Democratic organization that backed him in seven previous campaigns. The reason given was Powell's support of President Eisenhower in the 1956 election. Powell also is under indictment for income tax evasion.

POWELL GIVEN EDGE

Tammany backed Brown, a Life magazine editor and a moderate on racial issues, for the Democratic nomination.

Most observers give Powell, who has an enormous following in Harlem, a hefty edge in the contest. But even if Powell lost the Democratic nomination, he would run against Brown in November as a Republican.

Powell, 49, already has the GOP nomination. Brown has the Liberal November no matter what happens Tuesday.

Throughout the campaign Powell has assailed Brown as a "hand-picked Uncle Tom selected by the Tammany plantation bosses to work against his own people." Powell is pastor of Harlem's big Abyssinian Baptist Church.

RABBLE-ROUSING CHARGE

Brown, 55, in turn has accused Powell of rabble-rousing racism and "treason to the Democratic party."

The primary has national overtones since it may provide some gauge of Negro feelings on civil rights issues. If Powell consolidates control of the Harlem organization by winning by a large margin, the victory also could affect the gubernatorial race in Novem-

Candidates for the governorship and the Senate will be chosen at state party conventions Aug. 25-26.

In all, there are 52 primary contests for congressional and state legislature nominations. The only other election of more than routine interest is in Manhattan's so-called Silk Stocking District, where Elliott Goodwin and John V. Lindsay are contending for the Republican congressional nomination. Goodwin has GOP organization backing. Lindsay is an insurgent. The seat was vacated by Republican Rep. Frederick Coudert Jr.

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NEW YORK

In Ring With Powell

Earl Louis Brown

EARL LOUIS BROWN, who entered the ring yesterday against Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., is a spunky challenger originally from Charlottesville, Va., wearing Tammany trunks and weighing 168 pounds. In ring argot, he is a "cute" fighter—one who, because he is the underdog or on the defensive, must be tricky. Mr. Brown had balked at a primary bout for the Democratic nomination against Mr. Powell in Harlem's Sixteenth Congressional district.

Man in the News

But now that Carmine G. De Sapio, Tammany leader, prevailed on him to fight, Mr. Brown is determined to prove that he, a good little political man, can take on a big one.

He acknowledges that just as Mr. Powell is more than six feet tall (Mr. Brown is five feet nine) Mr. Powell has the advantage of a harder oratorical punch and a longer reach on Harlem emotions over the civil rights issue. He also concedes Mr. Powell's five-year age advantage over the 55-year-old Mr. Brown and his longer experience and versatility in political infighting.

Speech Is Unadorned

Accordingly, Mr. Brown is planning to wage his own kind of fight. Mr. Powell's superior forensic gift is best displayed before large audiences indoors or at street rallies. Mr. Brown's diction is conversational, unadorned and direct, reflecting him experience as a professional news writer. He is an assistant editor of Life magazine, for which he has worked for eighteen years.

Mr. Brown intends to wage his campaign in relatively small intimate gatherings at people's homes and depend on his record as a City Councilman since 1949 and hard work by Tammany district leaders to see him successfully through the primary.

If Tammany had to find a candidate within its ranks, Mr. Brown was a top choice; he probably is one of the least "Tammanified" members of the New York County Democratic organization, a big consideration in view of anti-Tammany sentiment in Harlem.

Mr. Brown has a rugged independence on issues about which he feels deeply and civil rights has been his overriding passion. In his zeal for the cause, he has sometimes angered Tammany and Councilmanic colleagues.

For years, in a column he writes for The Amsterdam News, a Harlem weekly, he has fired critical barbs at Democratic leaders. Although the criticism more often than not was circumspect and cautiously couched to avoid a direct attack on personalities, it was nonetheless independent and courageous.

First Elected in 1949

His successful co-sponsorship of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill making New York City the first in the nation to outlaw racial discrimination in private rental housing is his most imposing legislative achievement. It is counted on as a strong campaign asset against Mr. Powell, whose career has been built on the civil rights issue.

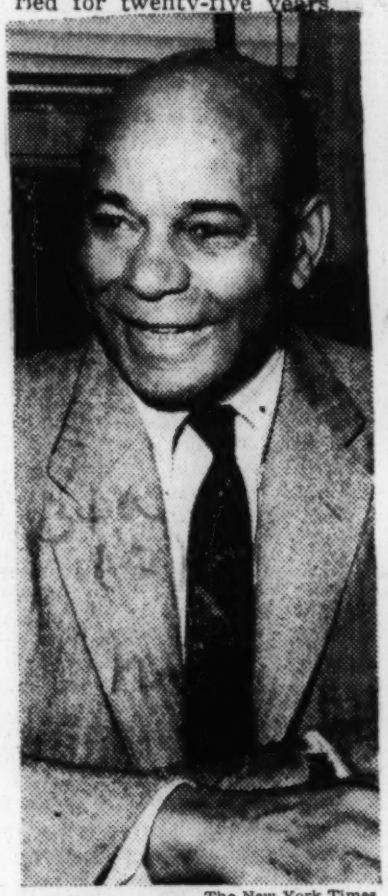
Mr. Brown was first elected to the Council in 1949 as the Republican, Liberal and Democartic candidate against Ben Davis, a Communist. He won re-election in 1953 with Republican and Democratic support and in 1957 with Democratic and Liberal backing.

He was born in Charlottesville. His father was a Baptist minister, his mother a nurse. He worked his way through Harvard, waiting on tables and doing other odd jobs. Mr. Brown majored in economics. He won his letter as a pitcher on the Harvard baseball team.

He is a round-faced almost bald man who dresses with Ivy League conservatism. He is not known as a gregarious person or a political clubhouse "gladhander" but rather as an introspective and generally humorless person.

He confines his social activities to a small circle of friends. He reads biographies and history and likes a Martini before dinner.

Mr. Brown lives at 706 Riverside Drive with his wife Emma. They have been married for twenty-five years.



The New York Times

Spunky little challenger

BROWN ENDORSED TO OPPOSE POWELL

Councilman Designated by Tammany—He Feels 'Sure' He Will Win Primary

By LEO EGAN

Councilman Earl L. Brown was designated officially yesterday by the Tammany district leaders in Harlem to oppose Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Sixteenth District.

Mr. Brown, the 55-year-old son of a Baptist Minister, is an assistant editor of Life magazine in addition to being a member of the City Council. Like Mr. Powell, he is a Negro. As a Councilman, he is best known for his co-sponsorship of the Brown-Isaacs-Sharkey Law barring discrimination because of race in the selection of tenants for private rental housing in the city.

In an interview following his designation, Mr. Brown said he was "sure" he could defeat Mr. Powell in the Aug. 12 primary. He added that it was unfortunate that Mr. Powell was "attempting to pit race against race."

Carmine G. De Sapio, who presided at the meeting that designated Mr. Brown, echoed the Councilman's view that he would win the primary. He added that it was about time the people in Mr. Powell's district realized "they have a faker as a Congressman."

Deny Link to Tax Case

Mr. De Sapio, the leader of Tammany, and the district leaders who picked Mr. Brown insisted they were denying Mr. Powell the regular Democratic organization's support because he had backed President Eisenhower, a Republican, in 1956. Their action, they declared, had nothing to do with Mr. Powell's recent indictment as an income tax evader.

The leaders met at Tammany headquarters, 331 Madison Avenue. All fourteen leaders and co-leaders participated.

Mayor Wagner said at City Hall that he did not intend to get involved in the primary fight between Mr. Brown and Mr. Powell. But he added that "Mr. Brown is a very fine Councilman and would make a good Congressman." Asked whether Mr. Powell was a good Representative, his answer was:

"After some of the statements Adam made lately there is a question."

In his view, Mr. Wagner went on, Mr. Powell has every right to seek the nomination in the primary. This places the ultimate choice in the hands of the Democratic voters of Harlem.

G. O. P. Opposition Voiced

As yet neither the Republicans nor the Liberals have picked a candidate for Mr. Powell's seat. Indications yesterday were that Mr. Brown would eventually get the Liberal endorsement. He had Liberal support when he was elected to the Council.

In a vote taken yesterday afternoon the advisory committee of the New York County Republican Committee counseled Thomas J. Curran, the Republican county leader, against endorsing Mr. Powell. Several Harlem Republican leaders have favored such an endorsement as one way of cutting down the top-heavy Democratic majorities in Harlem. George J. Mintzer presided at the meeting at which the vote was taken.

Today is the first day for circulating primary designating petitions not only in the Sixteenth Congressional District but in all the other Congressional and legislative districts of the state. A spirited race is expected to develop between the Powell and Brown supporters to obtain signatures. Those who sign one designating petition are barred by law from signing another for the same office.

Besides endorsing Mr. Brown's selection, the full Democratic Executive Committee, meeting at Tammany headquarters, announced yesterday the regular organization candidates for all primary nominations except for City Court justice. That choice is to be made next week.

Those designated for office in the various districts, with asterisk denoting incumbent, were:

Congress—17. Anthony B. Akers Jr.; 18. *Alfred E. Santangelo; 19. *Leonard Farbstein; 20. *Ludwig Teller; and 21. *Herbert Zelenko.

State Senate—20. S. Arthur Glixon; 21. *James L. Watson; 22. *John P. Morrissey; 23. *Joseph Zaretzki; 24. *Joseph R. Marro; and 25. *John H. Farrell.

Assembly—1. *William F. Passannante; 2. *Louis DeSalvio; 3. *Francis W. Doheny; 4. *Samuel A. Spiegel; 5. *Bentley Kassal; 6. *Joseph J. Weiser; 7. Daniel M. Kelly; 8. Martin M. Trainor; 9. Alice Sachs; 10. Martin J. Kelly; 11. Lloyd E. Dickens; 12. *Bessie Buchanan; 13. *Oreste V. Maresca; 14. José-Ramos Lopez; 15. John J. Walsh and 16. *Frank G. Rossetti.

For Municipal Court justice, Second District, Justice Max M. Meltzer and Assistant District Attorney Frank J. Blangiardo were designated for the two vacancies. Louis Otten was picked for the single vacancy in the Ninth District.

Churchmen Rally To Powell, His Opponent Named

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK — Democratic Party leaders in Harlem selected City Councilman Earl Brown to run against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. for the Party's Congressional nomination in the 16th District Monday just a few hours after the city's thousands of Baptists, through their leaders, stated pledges of full support to the Congressman.

Councilman Brown was chosen following a series of meetings of Assembly District leaders. Democratic leaders had previously rejected Rep. Powell as the candidate to succeed himself.

REP. POWELL supported President Eisenhower in the 1956 election and Democratic leaders gave this as the reason for withholding their support of his bid for re-election.

Rep. Powell is also under indictment of charges of income tax evasion.

Mr. Brown, by profession, is a journalist and has worked with several of New York's weeklies. He is now an assistant editor of an internationally-circulated magazine.

• • •

SPECULATION that Rep. Powell's next woes would be loss of support of the New York City Baptists ended abruptly when the powerful Baptist Ministers' Conference of Greater New York and Vicinity pledged full support to the Congressman.

The special resolution issued by the group of 350 pastors and ministers said that Rep. Powell was the victim of a well-devised plan of persecution by political bosses and certain elements of the press.

• • •

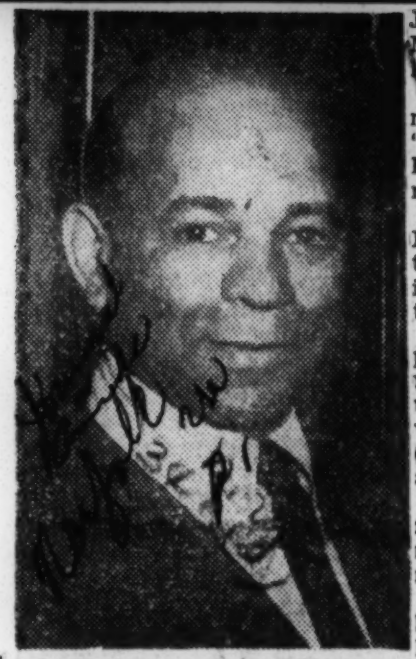
IT CONTINUED:

"Adam Clayton Powell is an outspoken foe of segregation and discrimination. He has defended the rights of the common man, even at the expense of jeopardizing his future as a politician. When the rights of men are at stake, he loses sight of partisan politics and fights on. His passion for civil rights and civil liberties, and for the full participation of all citizens in our democratic government, has led him to every nook and corner of our nation, and to foreign soil — and in the process, Congressman Powell has firmly established himself as a symbol of freedom for all people everywhere."

"There has emerged a conspiracy between the reactionary Dixiecrats of the South and those equally reactionary political dictators of the North. We, in all fairness to our democracy, cannot and will not permit this vicious conspiracy to go unchallenged. Therefore, we pledge our full support and our concerted efforts to re-elect The Reverend Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., as Representative from the 16th Congressional District and we urge our constituency to lend 100 percent support to the nomination and re-election of Congressman Powell."

BUT THE FIERY Congressman has not had it so good elsewhere. Earlier this month he was indicted by federal grand jury on charges of income tax invasion. A hearing will be held on June 16.

ANOTHER BLAST AT Powell was issued recently by the lawmaker for what they termed "extreme racialism." The NAACP said it did not want to be identified with Powell's fight with Tammany Hall.



Councilman EARL BROWN
Seeks Powell's Seat

RIVALS IN HARLEM TRADE HOT WORDS

Brown Asserts Powell Has 'Racist Tendencies,' Is in Turn Called 'Uncle Tom'

Councilman Earl Brown yesterday accused Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of "racist tendencies" and "treason to the Democratic party."

Mr. Powell called the charges "ridiculous" and accused his opponent of "playing Uncle Tom's game."

The acrimonious exchange was between the two candidates for the Democratic nomination in Harlem's Sixteenth Congressional District.

Mr. Brown, the party's regular candidate for Representative, made his comments on a radio program, "Campus Press Conference," over WYNC.

Mr. Powell, his opponent said, "certainly could be accused of having been guilty of racist tendencies in his recent utterances on the streets of Harlem."

Mr. Brown accused Mr. Powell of a "series of acts of party disloyalty—as a matter of fact, of party treason—[which] made Mr. Powell's position in the Democratic party completely untenable."

Powell Record Cited

Among these acts Mr. Brown cited Mr. Powell's campaigning for President Eisenhower, his support of Senator Jacob K. Javits and his refusal to endorse Mayor Wagner for re-election last year.

"Mr. Powell was denied the nomination," Mr. Brown said, "because he has supported the Republican party for a long number of years."

Mr. Powell, asked to reply to Mr. Brown's charge of "racist tendencies," told a reported: "It is so ridiculous I'm not going to comment on it."

The Representative reiterated his claim that he was denied Democratic endorsement because unleash bitter emotionalism and violence and further delay the orderly process of integration and racial progress," he wrote.

He criticized the President for having failed "to lend the moral courage so desperately needed in this crisis."

Mr. Brown is running against Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. for the Democratic nomination.

EARL BROWN ASKS INTEGRATION TALK

Harlem Candidate Appeals to President to Convoke White House Parley

Councilman Earl Brown, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for the House of Representatives in Harlem's Sixteenth District, asked President Eisenhower yesterday to call a conference of Negro and white leaders on "the school integration crisis."

Mr Brown wrote to the President that victory of Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas on Tuesday's primary election had given "renewed courage to those who continue to defy the Supreme Court decision in integration in the schools."

Mr. Brown urged that the proposed conference be held at the White House before Sept. 1.

He also urged that the conference should be representative of all sections of the country and include leaders of both races who "would work honestly on the issue."

"The actions of racists in this country for personal, selfish gain, whether by a Faubus in Arkansas, or by a Negro in Harlem, can only continue because of pressure from Southern party leaders.

He said that Mr. Brown "falls into the same pattern as the Dixiecrats" and "is playing Uncl eTom's game because he, himself, never protested the Dixiecrat revolt against civil rights."

Powell said that Mr. De Sapio "paid no attention to the rights" of Negroes in Harlem. He called for a huge turnout at the Aug. 12 primary "to defeat Tammany."

Mr. Brown observed earlier that "Mr. Powell accepted enthusiastically the Tammany Hall nomination for seven successive times to Congress," and added:

"If Tammany gives the people of Harlem nothing but 'crumbs,' Mr. Powell must be an exception, because he has received an awful hunk of cake up until now."

Mr. Powell said the Dixiecrats, after each bolt, were "always welcomed back" by the National Democratic Committee. He charged that Carmine G. De Sapio, leader of Tammany Hall and a member of the committee, "never opened his mouth in protest."

Later, in a speech at the Memorial Baptist Church, 141 West 115th Street, Representative

HOUSE CAMPAIGN AROUSES HARLEM

Powell-Brown Struggle in Democratic Primary Is Both Bitter and Personal

By RAYMOND ROBINSON

Along Harlem's hot and crowded streets an odd and tempestuous political war is sweeping to a climax.

The key figures are Democratic Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., 49-year-old minister, and Democratic City Councilman Earl Brown, 55-year-old magazine editor.

The immediate objective of their fight, which has split the Harlem community, is the Democratic nomination for Representative from the Sixteenth Congressional District. The winner in the Aug. 12 primary will have the right to run as the Democratic candidate in the Nov. 4 general election.

But considerably more is at stake in the primary race than the ability of either candidate —they are both Negroes—to achieve a personal victory in the heavily Democratic and heavily Negro district.

For one thing, the attitude of Negro voters toward Tammany Hall—which selected Mr. Brown to dethrone Mr. Powell—is sure to be tested when those voters go to the polls a week from tomorrow.

For another, the primary vote may provide an important index to the direction of the Negro vote in the Governorship race in the Nov. 4 election. That vote could be a vital factor in a close election.

Leaders Watch Outcome

Harlem Republican leaders, who are backing Mr. Powell in the Republican primary, will interpret a Powell victory in the Democratic primary as a sign that Negro voters will no longer give overwhelming support to a Tammany candidate.

By the same token, a Brown victory in the Democratic primary would be regarded by Democratic regulars as a vote of confidence not only in Mr. Brown but also in Tammany's leadership. For more than twenty years Tammany candidates in Harlem—including Mr. Powell—have traditionally racked up winning margins of from 2 to 1 to 10 to 1 over their opponents.

The political careers of both men are rooted firmly in the Democratic party. Mr. Powell has represented the Sixteenth in Congress for fourteen years as a Democrat. Mr. Brown has represented the Twenty-first Councilmanic District, which embraces a large part of the Sixteenth Congressional District, for nine years as a Democrat. Similarly, both men are the sons of Baptist ministers.

One of the bizarre aspects of the hard-fought primary race is that it will eliminate neither man from the race for the House seat. If Mr. Powell loses the Democratic primary, he will still be on the Republican ballot on Nov. 4, since he is unopposed in that party's primary. If Mr. Brown loses, his name will appear on the Liberal line for the same reason.

Their battleground, the Sixteenth District, is largely a low-income area that is about 85 per cent Negro. Puerto Ricans and other whites make up the remainder of the population.

The district runs from the north end of Central Park to 165th Street and from Amsterdam Avenue on the west to the Harlem River on the east. A little corner of it also juts down on the west side of Central Park to 100th Street.

Both candidates are stressing their civil rights records in the primary battle, which has produced some of the most pungent political oratory heard in the area for some time.

From sound truck and at meeting hall, Mr. Brown, who speaks in a calm, deliberate voice, has denounced Mr. Powell as a "phantom Congressman" who is never around when his constituents need him for help or advice.

Liberals Want Bunche for Senate

NEW YORK—Although it has been reported that Democratic party conservatives are cool to the idea, the possibility of nominating Dr. Ralph J. Bunche for U. S. Senator will be formally considered by leaders of the Liberal party.

Not a candidate, Bunche tells Afro

NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph Bunche told the AFRO Saturday that he would be a candidate for no office for any party, thus cutting short Liberal Party plans to back him up as a candidate for the Senate.

Dr. Bunche said:

"I wish to make this unqualified statement that there is no basis for plans of any party to run me for any office. I am not interested in running for any office and I have no intention of running for office.

"I am and always have been independent politically and I will always remain so."

* * *

BUNCHE'S NAME has come to the fore in Liberal circles only during the past few weeks. The Liberals have indicated a wish to see Bunche, UN Under Secretary, also nominated by the Democratic Party.

As far as the matter got, it was reported, Democratic Party conservatives were cool to the idea of a Bunche candidacy.

Friday night, the Liberal Party, in view of Bunche's unwillingness to run, named District Attorney Hogan, a Democrat who got his start 20 years ago as Thomas E. Dewey's assistant; and Air Force Secretary Finletter as "prominant possibilities" for the nomination.

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NEW MEXICO

Minister Seeks Seat In Assembly Of New Mexico

HOBBS, New Mexico — (Special to ANP) — For the first time in this far-western state often designated as the "Land of Enchantment," a Negro is making an active bid for the democratic nomination for state representative from Lea County.

In its 40-year-history no Negro has ever filed for a state office or made an active campaign and Rev. Robert C. D. Tieuel, Jr., an ordained Methodist preacher and pastor of the CME church, is doing both.

The "Land of Enchantment" will hold primary elections for both major parties, May 13, and as to how well this history-making event will take with the voters of Lea County will be told. The area is close to the West Texas border and the county contains a majority of Texans and Oklahomans with only a scant native population and also Spanish residents.

Opposing Tieuel are three white attorneys from various sections of the county and political depesters point out that this could very well rebound to the minister's favor as the vote will be widely split among the three popular lawyers.

Lea County, New Mexico, is said to be one of the most prejudiced regions in the state and all eyes will be on the outcome of the election as most of the wire services of the daily newspapers have carried running stories of the campaign throughout the Southwest.

Negro Minister Files For Lumberton Board

LUMBERTON—The Rev. E. B. Turner, pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church here, Wednesday became the first Negro ever to file for public office in Lumberton. He paid his fee as a candidate for Lumberton City School Board. He is the only candidate for the office except for the four incumbents whose terms expire.

Turner is not the first Negro to run in Robeson County. Four years ago, Robert Davis ran for the County Board of Commissioners from Maxton District, but was defeated. This year, Ocia Howell is a candidate for constable of Fairmont Township.

Shaw Professor Files For Seat In N. C. House

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — Prof. Nelson H. Harris of Shaw university became the first Negro since the Fusionists period following Reconstruction to contest for a seat in the state house of representatives last week when he paid his filing fee of $18 as a Democratic candidate.

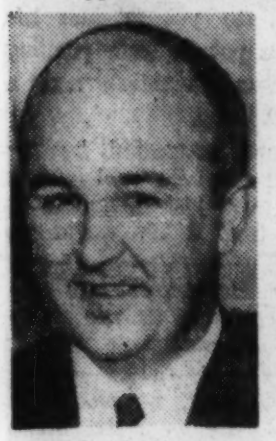
Harris is seeking one of three Wake county seats. He said he entered the race because "my many friends" asked him to be a candidate.

North Carolina Voters Stick With Incumbents

By JAY JENKINS

Raleigh Bureau, The Charlotte Observer
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

RALEIGH, N.C., June 7 — Incumbent North Carolina congressmen moved under their opposition in the state's Democratic primary.



Jay Jenkins

Reps. Alton Lennon of Wilmington, Ralph J. Scott of Danbury and George A. Shuford of Asheville rolled to easy victories and young David Clark of Lincolnton won the right to take on the state's only Republican congressman in November.

Lennon defeated Caswell P. Britt, Lumberton lawyer, by a 4-1 margin. Scott had a clear majority of more than 10,000 votes over Winfield Blackwell of Winston-Salem and the mayor of that city, Marshall Kurfees.

Shuford had the smallest margin over four challengers, led by wealthy shoemaker Heinz Rollman of Waynesville, but his majority topped 3,000. An eye operation in February handicapped Shuford in his campaign.

Clark, 35-year-old member of the General Assembly, exhibited good strength in every one of the counties in the 10th Congressional District as he defeated Marvin L. Ritch, Charlotte attorney, by 3-1. Clark carried Ritch's home county of Mecklenbury by a 2-1 margin.

NORTH CAROLINA

One veteran Superior Court judge, Zeb V. Nettles of Asheville, was defeated in the primary. W. K. McLean, also of Asheville, ousted Nettles from the 28th Judicial District position.

Other incumbent judges kept their seats with relative ease.

Contests for seats in the General Assembly produced a fairly heavy vote, but local issues and personalities made it impossible to analyze the results in terms of Gov. Hodges' popularity, or lack of it.

The Week in North Carolina

Charlotte's **Union National Bank** and the **First National Bank and Trust Co.** of Asheville announced a merger into the **First Union National Bank of North Carolina,** with total resources of more than 110 million dollars and capital funds and reserves of more than 10 million dollars. . . . A proposed schedule of **auto liability insurance** rates in the state that would cost the average motorist **$7 extra per year** has been presented to the State Insurance Commissioner, who has authority to accept or reject it. . . . The **Charlotte School Board,** which last year adopted limited desegregation by admitting five Negroes to white schools, already has assigned two **Negroes to white schools** for the next school year. . . . Three inmates of the state's **maximum-security prison** camp admitted they deliberately hit their legs with **sledge hammers** to inflict wounds, as Prisons Director **William F. Bailey** asked for a State Bureau of Investigation probe. . . . **Harvey Speight,** a guard at Central Prison here, received a **30-day suspended sentence for peddling "happy" pills** to a convict. . . . **Conrad Wirth of Washington,** director of the National Park Service, was among those receiving honorary degrees at commencement exercises at **State College. . . . Mrs. Paul Grant of Fayetteville,** Brooklyn-born secretary, **talked continuously** for 27 hours and 36 minutes to claim $1,000 in prizes offered by a **Fayetteville** appliance dealer.

Double Trouble

Bruised and sobbing, a solidly built woman went into the Raleigh police station to swear out a warrant against her husband. "He must be tough to live with," a bystander said, and the woman sniffled, "That ain't the half of it. He beats his other wife the same way."

Jake Simmons Announces For Muskogee Post

Black Dispatch
Fri 3-14-58
34a(2)

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—J. J. Simmons III, geological engineer and owner of Simmons Insurance Agency, announced his candidacy for city councilman, Ward Four, Muskogee, this week.

Simmons, a native Muskogean, and an honor graduate of Manual Training high school in 1942, attended the University of Detroit in civil engineering and received a Bachelor of Science in geological engineering from St. Louis university in 1949. He is a disabled veteran of World War II.

Fri 3-14-58

Mr. Simmons and Mrs. Simmons, the former Bernice Miller of Detroit, Mich., have four children and are members of the Sacred Heart church.

P.1

Mr. Simmons feels that he is qualified to serve the City of Muskogee because of his engineering background, especially with regard to the many engineering projects conducted by the city. Also, it is quite alarming to the well-thinking citizens in Muskogee the number of homes that are without the very necessities of life such as running water, sewage ,the absence of paved streets in areas that have been promised improvement year after year, and the complete absence of any Negro citizen on any city boards or employed in municiual clerical positions.

Oklahoma City, Okla

If elected, Simmons as one councilman out of 16, can't accomplish all of these previously stated inadequacies overnight, but his presence will serve as a constant reminder to the administration that all the city services and employment are intended for all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color.

"OKLAHOMA NEEDS ME"

McDonald, 76 On Jail Leave For Gov. Race

34a(2) Okla.

Black Dispatch P.1

"Oklahoma needs me worse than I need her to straighten out the crookedness in government" is what governor-hopeful A. B. McDonald, 76-year-old Negro, told this reporter, as he entered his first stages of campaigning after being granted a 60-day leave from the county jail.

Campaigning on the slogan, "Two cars for every garage and fried chicken and hot biscuits in every home," the aged candidate for governor expressed no doubt that he would win the race.

In fact his immediate answer to the question, "Do you think you can win?" was an unfaltering "Yes."

Oklahoma City, Okla

McDonald, a minister and real estate agent, with some experience in the practice of law, was granted a 60-day leave from the Oklahoma county jail Monday afternoon by Gov. Raymond Gary. He was sentenced in 1956 to 15 days and fined $250 and costs for operating as a real estate broker without a license.

Fri 4-25-58

According to the governor's order, McDonald had served his 15-day sentence but prior to the granted leave was serving out the fine and costs at $1 a day.

With the granting of the leave by Gary to give the nominee some lee-way in his campaign, Gary was accused of putting his influence behind McDonald in the governor's race though he had already announced a policy of neutrality.

Gary's answer was, "I'm still neutral but it just doesn't seem fair to have a candidate locked up in jail where he can't even file or make a campaign."

Having already received application to file, McDonald says he will be the first candidate to officially file on the opening date.

Advocating what he termed "Thomas Jefferson's democracy and Abraham Lincoln's Republicanism," McDonald is campaigning on a platform of reformed penal institutions and reform school system, no mob violence and no strikes.

As to the controversial liquor issue he said, "If the folk want it let them have it."

He added, however, "Liquor is primary, first get justice for the poor man regardless of who he is."

He also advocated a state conducted rest home for men and a home for wayward girls. The aged candidate said that if the residents would not vote for the establishment of these homes he would personally finance them if elected.

The first Negro to file for the governor's race here, McDonald's last and only try at seeking a public office was in 1954 when he filed for the U. S. senate. Defeated in this race he said "I got a bunch of votes though."

The aged candidate, incidental in getting the race tag "Negro" stricken from the ballot in Oklahoma, served as his own counsel in unsuccessfully appealing his last case before the criminal court of appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court.

However, though the governor stated in his order that McDonald was to return to jail to complete his sentence after the 60 days, Gary indicated that clemency may be granted though he would follow the recommendations of the pardon and parole board.

The governor has the authority to issue 60-day leaves without the consent of this board, but cannot issue a parole or pardon if the board does not recomend it.

Elect Dr. Dowell Next Tuesday

Integration is the way of the hour. Integration means "ONENESS," a merging of parts into one. Let us have true integration. Let us have integration in education by integration of teachers and other personnel, as well as children. Let us have integration in job opportunities, based upon qualifications alone. Let us integrate the legislature. Although the Negro is almost ten per cent of the Oklahoma population, only ONE Negro, A. C. Hamlin, has ever been a member of the legislature in Oklahoma.

It has been almost fifty years since A. C. Hamlin came to the legislature from Logan county. Now Dr. Dowell is in the run-off in legislative district 4 to succeed Mr. Harkey. Dr. Dowell CAN and SHOULD BE ELECTED next Tuesday, if we go to the polls and vote for him.

Dr. Dowell will be the representative for all the people, not for Negroes alone. He has a good platform, is a good family man. He worked his way through West Virginia State college. He is a good church man, owns his home and has built a creditable and beautiful office building. He has fought his way into the run-off almost on his own.

What does it mean to elect Dr. Dowell to the legislature? It can mean the beginning of placement of qualified Negroes on such state boards and commissions as the State Board of Education, the State Board of Medical Examiners, the State Real Estate Board, and many others on which Negroes are well qualified to serve.

Integration is the talk of the day. Should we integrate on job opportunities, or shall we be "INTEGRATED PAUPERS"? Including federal funds, we spend a hundred million dollars per year upon the highways of Oklahoma, without a single Negro being employed in this capacity. Is this fair?

Of course the answer is "NO." Then elect a man to the legislature whom you can hold responsible should he fail to work to integrate you on highway jobs. Away with "integrated pauperism!" Let us have real integrated "oneness" on jobs and commissions. This will tear no man down, but will lift ALL men up. Many fair-minded citizens of the majority race group will see the justice of this and vote for Dr. Dowell. A vote for Dr. Dowell is a vote for your enlightened best interest.

Dowell Supporters Plan Big Operation Caravan For East Side On Monday, July 21

Mobilize to All-Out Rally "Citizens-for-Dowell" For Representative Race

Spearheaded by the Citizens - for - Dowell committee, "Operation Caravan," a mammoth motorcade has been planned to begin at 6 p. m. Monday afternoon, July 21, in a final "big push" before the election run-off.

"Operation Caravan" will be climaxed by a rally at 8 p. m. at the Douglass Recreation Center. The motorcade will assemble at N. E. 8th and Stonewall at 6 p. m. according to Wesley Edmonds, campaign manager for Dr. Dowell.

Route of the motorcade will be: west on N. E. 8th to Stiles, north on Stiles to N. E. 10th, east on N. E. 10th to Lottie; north on Lottie to N. E. 13th; east on N. E. 13th to Kelham; north on Kelham to N. E. 16th Terrace; east on N. E. 16th Terrace to Eastern; north on Eastern to Granada; north on Granada to N. E. 22nd; east on N. E. 22nd to Miramar Blvd.; south on Miramar to N. E. 16th Terrace; west on N. E. 16th Terrace to Eastern; south on Eastern to N. E. 10th; east on N. E. 10th to Carverdale Drive.

The motorcade will circle Carverdale Addition back to 10th street. Then the route will proceed east on N. E. 10th to N. E. Grand boulevard; north on Grand boulevard, circling Edwards Addition west via N. Page, continuing back to 10th street and ending at the Donglass center.

Persons who are interested in participating in the motorcade should telephone the A. L. Dowell-for-Representative headquarters, FO 5-5748 for further details. Marshal of the motorcade will be E. D. Countee. He will be assisted by A. J. Kirkpatrick and Wesley Edmonds.

The route of the motorcade will take the parade of Dowell supporters and well-wishers throughout the Eastside community as far as N. E. 23rd and Eastern and east to the Creston Hills, Edwards Addition and Carverdale areas.

In an all-out drive to secure the election of Dr. A. L. Dowell to the position of state representative from the fourth district in Oklahoma county, the Citizens-for-Dowell committee is working to alert all qualified voters in the district to the importance of casting their votes for the popular optometrist.

Mobilize Negro Vote

In their effort to mobilize the predominant Negro vote of the Eastside and near northeast area of the district, the Citizens-for-Dowell organization has worked out a structure of block workers in Carverdale, Edwards Addition and Creston Hills.

Pep rallies have been held in Carverdale, Edwards Addition and Creston Hills. Currently the Citizens-for-Dowell committee is busy making plans for Monday's final big effort, "Operation Caravan."

The mammoth motorcade calls for a "fleet of cars for Election Day." It is expected to provide the crowning touch in mobilizing the Negro citizenry to the urgent necessity of helping Dr. Dowell to set an historic and needed "first" for the community.

Name Committee Members

Heading Citizens - for - Dowell committee assignments are the following:

Business and Professional Contacts: L. E. Richardson, chairman; F. D. Moon, co-chairman.

Church Contacts: Rev. W. K. Jackson, chairman; Rev. Robert H. Alexander, Rev. V. H. McCowen and Rev. E. H. Hill, co-chairmen.

Organizational Contacts: Mrs. Alberta Mayfield, chairman; Mrs. M. J. Brockway and Homer Ross, co-chairmen.

Neighborhood Contacts: Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson, chairman.

Campaign Solicitations: Rev. J. C. West, chairman.

Contacts with precinct officials: N. L. Woodard, chairman.

Selection of precinct watchers and challengers: Earl Temple, chairman.

Publicity: Mrs. Thelma T. Gorham, chairman; Dr. Charles N. Atkins and F. D. Moon, co-chairmen.

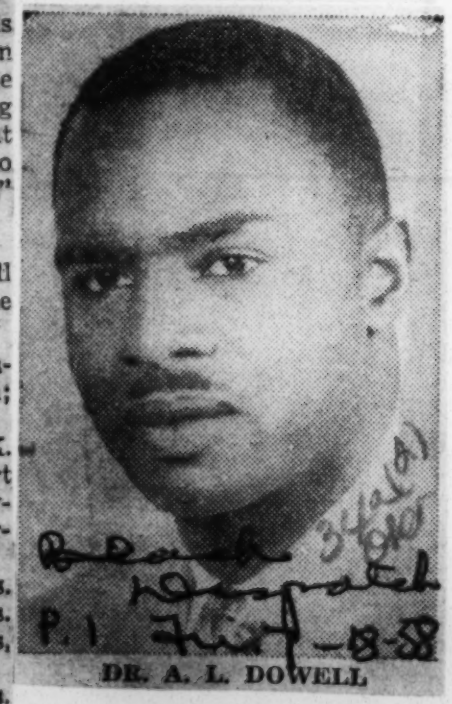
List Neighborhood Workers

In the neighborhood contacts set-up, Mrs. Mildred Nelson heads east Edwards and Hassman additions. Assisting her in these areas are: Mrs. Lillie Seward, Mrs. O'Neal Perkins, Mrs. Ione Mathis, Mrs. Daisy Simmons, Mrs. Loraine Battle, Mrs. Melvin Beasley, Mrs. Evelyn Bratcher, Mrs. Helen Smith, Mrs. John Logan, Mrs. Irene McClellan, Mrs. Harrison Allen, and Mrs. N. B. Baukhite.

Mrs. Polly Kirkpatrick is in charge of West Edwards Addition. She is being assisted by: Mrs. Evangeline Cooper, Mrs. C. J. Payne, Mrs. Odessa Jenkins, Mrs. Malinda Pyle, Mrs. Arvella Chapple, Mrs. Corinne Hawkins and Mrs. Pollard.

Leading the block workers in Carverdale is Mrs. Deanna Pow- Thelma Goins, Clifton Nunley, Mrs. Ollie Haywood, Mrs. Alvin Owens, Mrs. James Farmer, Mrs. James Potts, Mrs. Reta Marshbanks.

Heading the recruitment of



DR. A. L. DOWELL

34a(2) 1958

OKLAHOMA

Bartlesville Man's Platform Has 16-Plank Platform

Bill Doenges is staking his campaign for the Democratic nomination on a 16-plank platform designed to bring about a realistic, business-like operation of Oklahoma government.

The Bartlesville auto dealer has been stumping the state to bring his plan before the people of Oklahoma.

The "plan" in the "Best Man-Best Plan" slogan highlights a voluntary labor law as the most practical approach to industrial expansion. This law, Doenges believes, will substitute leadership for dictatorship in unions, will clarify Oklahoma labor laws and attract industry to the state.

"I believe in labor unions," Doenges declared, "but not in compulsory union membership. It is as alien to my thinking as compulsory church membership would be. The voluntary labor law I propose is not a union-busting law, but one designed to return control of unions to the rank and file members."

The best plan, in a nutshell, includes the following:

Schools—A permentnt school financing program that would eliminate our schools from being the pawn of every election and legislative session. Doenges proposes a committee from Oklahoma Education association members, school boards, P-TAs and taxpayers to bring about a sound financial program of education by initiative or referendum.

Teacher Retirement—Adequate retirement pay for teachers. Doenges will work to see the retirement fund is made actuarily sound.

Higher Education—A long-range building program for colleges. Doenges proposes substantial increases in operational budgets to provide higher faculty salaries.

Roads — Substitution of engineering for politicking, and planning for promising. Doenges proposes to take the Oklahoma Highway Commission away from political pressure, to utilize fully federal matching funds for highways, to eliminate death traps and bring our roads up to date.

Agriculture—Support for the REA program to provide farmers with the cheapest electricity possible. Doenges favors exemption of the state sales tax on feed, seed and fertilizer used by farmers and ranchers.

Law Enforcement—Strict enforcement of present traffic and liquor laws. Doenges proposes an executive order to enforce traffic laws to prevent highway slaughter.

Securities Law — Revision of State Securities Act. Doenges proposes a law to safeguard the investing public by providing adequate budgetary funds for proper auditing procedures.

Highway Patrol—Removing the highway patrol from political pressure. Doenges proposes a bipartisan Public Safety Commission as well as legislation enabling troopers to form a trust to receive reward money which they cannot now accept.

Wildlife Conservation—Consulting with organized wildlife conservation groups on matters of policy and personnel of the Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Oil and Gas—Continued hammering of Oklohoma's opposition to oil imports.

Veterans Affairs—Following the spirit and letter of the law. Doenges favor appointing War Veterans Commissioners from lists submitted by veterans groups.

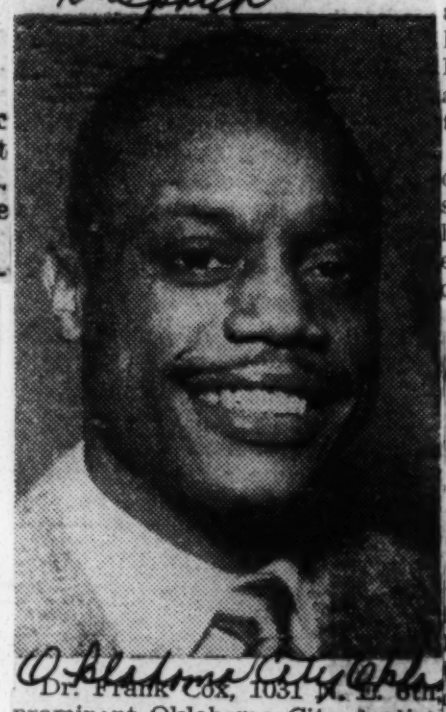
Mental Health — Providing a vastly improved mental health program.

Welfare—A program designed to adequately finance present day requirements of our senior citizens. Doenges will cut to the bone the overhead costs of administering the welfare program.

County Officers — Supporting county officers organizations to bring about four-year terms of office for county officers.

Natural esources—Full cooperation with water policy board to bring about complete development of industrial potential in eastern Oklahoma. Doenges favors full utilization of water for industry and irrigation.

FOR BILL DOENGES



Dr. Frank Cox, 1031 N. E. 6th, prominent Oklahoma City dentist, has been named as an assistant chairman of the Oklahoma county campaign of Bill Doenges for Governor.

Dr. Cox, 33, is a native of Oklahoma City and graduate with honors from Douglass high school in the class of 1942. He was an honor student at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., where he participated in football, basketball and tennis. He received his DDS from Meharry Medical college at Nashville and has been a practicing dentist here since 1948.

A veteran of the army medical corps in World War II and the Korean conflict, Cox is active in civic affairs. He is a past president of Beta Eta Lambda chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, a member of the board of directors of the Urban League and the Douglass golf course and chairman of the board of Douglass Recreational Center.

"I am extremely happy to take an active part in Bill Doenges' campaign," Dr. Cox said. "I know Mr. Doenges is a fair man whose thinking is not tinted with prejudice of any kind. He is the most qualified man in the governor's race."

Along with the announcement of Dr. Cox's part in the Doenges campaign, came the announcement that Miss Mary Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis, 2118 N. Bath, is a volunteer secretary in Doenges' state headquarters at 104 W. Main.

Bill Doenges is a Bartlesville and Tulsa automobile dealer who lives on a farm 12 miles east of Bartlesville. He formerly served as Democratic National Committeeman from Oklahoma.

Doenges is the son of a Methodist minister and at present is serving his third term as Oklahoma Conference lay leader, highest elective position in the Methodist church.

OC Public School Figure Alex Higdon Seeks Post As County Superintendent

With the 1958 primary elections less than three weeks away, Alex Higdon, director of research for the Oklahoma City school, has received endorsements from various school groups and civic organizations after announcing his candidacy for county superintendent of schools on the Democratic ticket.

Among the groups endorsing Higdon are the Teachers council, school secretaries, the Crooked Oak Alumni association, the Oklahoma City Coaches association, the Oklahoma City Classroom teachers and various other educators and friends.

Higdon has 29 years of experience in the public schools which includes such positions as elementary teacher, elementary principal, secondary teacher, superintendent of a consolidated school, and principal of a large secondary school.

He is a graduate of Edmond high school and has studied at A&M College of Engineering, and at Central State Teachers college, receiging his bachelor's degree in 1930. Besides holding various posts in Oklahoma elementary and secondary schools throughout the state, he has served as educational director at Hill's Business university.

Mr. and Mrs. Higdon are owners of Alex's Greenhouse at 4415 N. W. 10th, which is operated by Mrs. Higdon, a former school teacher. Higdon is affiliated with the St. John Methodist church. Edmond Blue Lodge No. 37, Alpha Council No. 18, Royal Arch Masons, Oklahoma City Chapter No. 91, Bethlehem Commandery No. 45, Knights Templar of Oklahoma City and numerous business and professional organizations in which he has held numerous positions.

In making his announcement, Higdon said, "I will stand for a solid, professionally wholesome and clean educational program . . I will not stand for, nor stoop to bickering, feuding or assassination of character."

Higdon, a native Oklahoman, was born on a farm near Anadarko in April of 1905.

Ex-Evanstonian In Oregon Race

34a(2)

PORTLAND, Ore. — Mrs. Gustava Thompson, former Evanston, Ill., resident, has announced her candidacy for representative in the Oregon state legislature.

She is a Democrat, qualified by education experiences and point of view to speak for East Central District citizens in the House of Representatives.

Mrs. Thompson is a supporter of Gov. Robert D. Holmes and his progressive policies. As a Democratic legislator, she will try to carry out the forward-looking point-of-view of the Party toward labor, senior citizens, and the protection of religious and racial minorities from unfair discrimination.

In her community, Mrs. Thompson has been president of the Parent Teacher Association at the Richmond school. She is secretary of the Portland Branch of the NAACP, and is chairman of this organization's vital Education Committee. A member of the Urban League, she has served on its committees.

She has been very active in the Lewis and Clark Mother's Club. She was secretary of the Womens and Girls of the YMCA in Evanston, Ill.

A trained teacher, Mrs. Thompson lives with her family at 1831 S. E. 46th ave., with her husband William who is an engineer at the Bonneville Power Administration; her daughter Sherelle, who is a Junior at Lewis and Clark college; Gail, a Senior at Franklin High school; and her

ROBERT N. C. NIX
Our Next Congressman

Nix next to Congress

PHILADELPHIA

In a surprise move Thursday, Democratic leaders of the Fourth Congressional District chose veteran attorney Robert N. C. Nix Sr. as their candidate to succeed former Cong. Earl Chudoff.

Congressman Chudoff took office two weeks ago as a Common Pleas Court judge.

City Councilman Raymond P. Alexander was long considered the leading contender for the congressional position. Now, he has been promised the next open judgeship. Two such vacancies were filled this week by Governor Leader.

The governor has set May 20, Primary Day, for election of the New Congressman. It is expected that the Democratic candidate will win, thus assuring Mr. Nix's election as the state's first colored Congressman.

THE CAUCUS Thursday which slated Mr. Nix for the Democratic ticket was called by Eugene Hagerty, City Council sergeant at arms and leader of the 28th ward. He is chairman of the council district.

The 4th District includes the 24th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 37th, 38th and 47th wards. Now living at 4827 Fairmount Ave. in the 44th ward, Mr. Nix will change his residency to the 32nd ward.

Although it is not required that a Congressman live in the district he represents, it is considered proper for him to do so.

* * *

AFTER HIS nomination, Thursday, Mr. Nix said:

"I have always had the greatest confidence in the liberal leadership of Congressman William J. Green Jr., Democratic chairman in Philadelphia.

"And I feel that this is consistent with his policy of advancing the interest of the colored people in our community.

"As for myself, I think that Congress affords an opportunity for the greatest possible public service, particularly in this crucial period of our country's history.

"If I am elected, I intend to give the utmost of my time, energy and ability in the service of my constituency and my country."

* * *

THE 4TH Congressional District had, as of last Nov. 5, some 133,352 registered voters, including 81,688 Democrats; 50,745 Republicans; and the remainder affiliated with minor parties.

Colored voters of the two major parties number 80,284.

Mr. Nix, 57, maintains his law office at 412 S. 16th St. His son, Robert Jr. has been associated with him since 1956.

Mr. Nix has been active in politics for many years. He has served as chairman for several elections for the interracial committees for the Democratic campaign committees.

He ran for City Council in the general elections of 1943 and 1947; and in the 1951 primary.

In 1955, he aspired for a time, to a Municipal Court judgeship nomination.

He has served as a deputy state attorney general; and has been chairman of the 44th Ward Democratic Executive Committee.

Failure To Name Alexander Judge Irks Philadelphians

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — An undercurrent among thousands of Negro Democratic voters in this city reportedly points to their bolting the party if the long battle to appoint a Negro judge to the Common Pleas Court bench fails.

The sentiment became very strong Friday, when leading race men in the party called an "impromptu meeting. Chief topic of discussion was the failure on the part of the Philadelphia Bar Association to endorse Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander as one of five candidates whose names were submitted to Government Leader for consideration.

Alexander may still be appointed at the discretion of the Governor, but the Bar Association will still be under fire by Negro and white voters who feel that if the Councilman was qualified for the job in 1957, and appropriately recommended, then he should have been apopinted in 1958

NEGRO SEEMS SURE TO WIN HOUSE SEAT

Philadelphian May Be Fourth Of His Race In Congress

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

—WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House is expected to receive its fourth Negro member shortly after May 20.

The prospective newcomer is Robert N. C. Nix Sr., a 57-year-old Philadelphia lawyer.

He is the Democratic nominee in a special election May 20 to elect a successor to former Representative Earl Chudoff (D., Penn.), who resigned two weeks ago to accept a state judgeship in Philadelphia.

While Republicans have not yet selected their nominee, a Democratic victory is regarded as certain.

A Philadelphia residential area, the district has 81,688 registered Democrats and 50,745 registered Republicans.

Of the total of 132,433 registered voters, 80,284 or about 60 per cent are Negroes.

When Mr. Chudoff was first elected Nov. 2, 1948, the percentage of Negro voters in the district was only about 25 per cent. It was 44.8 per cent by 1956, and has continued to increase since then.

Similar trends are under way in a number of other big city districts and the outlook is for a steadily increasing number of Negro members of the House.

Michigan's First District, in Detroit, now represented by Representative Thaddeus Machrowicz, a Democrat, is the next most likely to elect a Negro. Negroes accounted for 37.1 per cent of its registered voters in 1956.

The House's Negro members at present are Representatives William L. Dawson of Chicago, Adam Clayton Powell of New York and Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Detroit. All are Democrats.

Alexander to be Pa. congressman?

PHILADELPHIA — When Earl Chudoff took office Monday as Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 1, a Pennsylvania seat was left vacant in the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Chudoff, a Democrat had held the congressional position since 1948.

The vacancy will have to be filled by a special election, date to be set by Governor Leader within the next 30 days.

Mentioned most prominently as successor to the congressional seat is City Councilman Raymond P. Alexander (D.)

GOVERNOR LEADER announced a month ago that Mr. Alexander's candidacy would have his blessing.

The special election will be conducted for voters of the Fourth Congressional District only. This embraces Wards 24, 28, 29, 32, 37, 38 and 47.

The Democratic ward leaders will nominate one candidate to run against the candidate selected by the Republican ward leaders.

Whoever gets the majority vote will serve out Mr. Chudoff's unexpired term in the second session of the U.S. 85th Congress which convened this month.

It is almost a certainty that the Democratic candidate will win. It is also likely that the winner will be colored because of the heavy colored population in the Fourth District.

* * *

BUT MR. ALEXANDER, considered the favorite, is not the only person being mentioned for congressional choice of the Democratic organization.

Other names being mentioned are Robert N. C. Nix, attorney, and the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, a city councilman-at-large.

Also in the running (and with strong support) is Magistrate Joseph J. Hersch.

It is felt that the Republican powers that be are waiting for the Democrats to choose a candidate before making their own selection of his opponent.

IN THE Republican camp, Hobson R. Rynolds is leader in the 47th Ward; Tomlin Campbell in the 32nd and Harry Battiste in the 24th.

It is unlikely, however, that either of these men will get the nod.

As a new jurist, Mr. Chudoff succeeded former President Judge Joseph L. Kun, Republi-

Philadelphia Democrats Name Negro To Run For Vacant Congress Seat

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — Atty. Robert N. C. Nix Sr., 57, may be Pennsylvania's first Negro congressman after May 20, primary day, has come and gone.

In a surprise move recently Democratic leaders of the fourth congressional district selected Nix as their candidate to succeed former Representative Earl Chudoff, who is now a common pleas court jurist.

Because the fourth district had as of last November 5, 81,688 Democrats out of 133,352 registered voters, while the Republicans boasted 50,745, victory for Nix, as the Democratic candidate, is assured.

The veteran attorney, who is associated in the law business with his son, Robert Jr., has been active in politics for many years. He served as chairman for several elections for the interracial committees and Democratic campaign committees. He ran for city council in 1943, 1947 and 1951. In 1955 he contested for a municipal court judgeship nomination. In addition he has served as deputy state attorney general and chairman of the 44th ward Democratic executive committee.

An interesting sidelight to the backing of Nix for congress, is that City Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander, also a veteran legal figure, was long considered the leading Negro contender for the congressional post. However he has been promised the next judgeship vacancy to occur.

convention, called on students t "form national fellowship fo creative contact to break dow homemade 'Iron Curtains' whic prevent people of various cultur groups from getting together."

Rev. Lawrence, an associat minister at Harlem's Friendsh Baptist church, addressed the un versity NAACP Student Lounge the New York School of Soci Work.

Atty. Robert Nix Elected in Philly; Irvis Wins in Pgh.

By COURIER PRESS SERVICE
(Special to The Courier)

Atty. Robert C. Nix became the fourth Negro Congressman by winning a special Pennsylvania election to highlight primary voting in various areas of the nation.

The week also saw political control in Pittsburgh's Hill District pass into "regular" Democratic party hands and a New Mexico Negro pile up a surprising vote in his bid to win a seat in the state legislature.

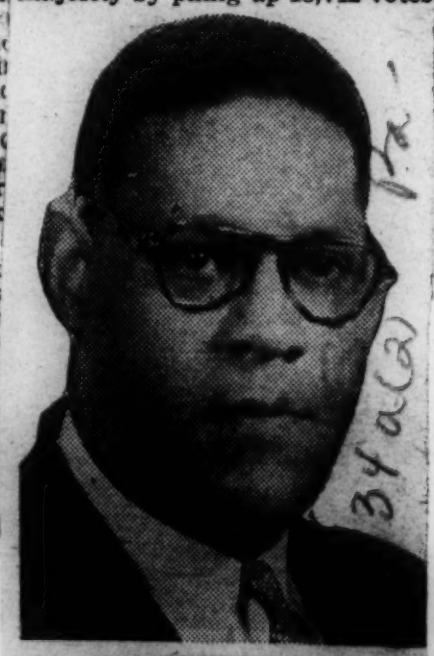
Nix won his race in a special election against GOP hopeful Clay Moore to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Earl Chudoff in Philadelphia's Fourth Congressional District. The victor was swept into office by a nearly 2-1 majority by piling up 13,742 votes to Moore's 7,505. Chudoff had resigned his Congressional seat to became a judge last November.

■

NIX' VICTORY was not without "incident." Answering a "bomb threat," police cars converged on Nix' Germantown residence at 6640 Lincoln Dr., where the Congressman's estranged wife lives with his son and daughter-in-law.

However, Nix resides at 3032 W. Diamond St. in the district which elected him to office.

In Pittsburgh, party "regulars" ended the power of Prothonotary David B. Roberts as Attys. K. Leroy Irvis and James F. Clarke won the party's nomination as candidates to the State Legislature from the First District over incumbents Matthew S. Anderson and Daniel Verona.



K. LEROY IRVIS

Philadelphian Gets $9,454 State Post

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — Mrs. Catherine Coleman of Philadelphia became the first Negro and second woman to hold directorship in the Department of Public Instruction, State of Pennsylvania, when Gov. George M. Leader approved her appointment to the $9,454 a year post. Mrs. Coleman will be director of the Bureau of Teacher Education and succeeds Mrs. Margaret Fulton Sailor, who resigned August 31.

Negro Seeks House Seat In Columbia

COLUMBIA (AP) — The Rev. William McKinley Bowman, 44, a Negro Baptist minister, became a candidate Friday for the House of Representatives from Richland County.

He was the sixth candidate to file thus far for one of the eight Richland County House seats. The deadline for filing is noon Monday.

Bowman previously sought election to the Columbia City Council and was defeated. He is pastor of the Second Nazareth and Second Union Baptist Churches in Columbia.

S. CAROLINA VOTES TUESDAY

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., June 7 — More than half a million South Carolinians will go to the polls Tuesday to nominate a host of officers ranging from governor to local magistrate.

S. L. Latimer

The official statewide campaigning for constitutional posts came to a climax in Columbia last night with the largest, hottest and most crucial of the 18-stop tour, but the politicking by no means ceased when the last speaker said his piece. Indeed, in a way, political bedlam had just started for in this state the final weekend before election day is always a rat race. Many a candidate has won, and many a one lost, as a result of that last meeting in Columbia, and the rush-hour politicking that follows it.

While supporters of Donald A. Russell, former president of the University of South Carolina, are confident he will head the ticket—in fact are hoping for a first-ballot nomination—those of E. F. Hollings and

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mayor W. C. Johnston are just as quick to make first-place claims for their respective candidates. Fritz Hollings has made a statewide race before (when he was elected lieutenant governor) but neither Bill Johnston nor Don Russell has previously done so. In fact, it is the first time Russell has offered for any political office, local or state.

The lieutenant governor's race has seen more "fire" on the official tour than has that for governor. Rep. Albert W. Watson started jabbing at Burnet Maybank Jr. and Hugo S. Sims and they have come back in spirited style. None of the three has ever before made a statewide race, but the oldest of the three is 37 years of age.

There has been plenty of crossfire in the races for commissioner of agriculture (Red Bethea vs. the incumbent W. L. Harrelson) and in the race for superintendent of education (Odelle Harman vs. Jesse C. Anderson, incumbent), but there has been little controversy in the race for attorney general where Daniel McLeod and John Mason are seeking the place to be vacated by T. C. Callison, who is retiring. (McLeod is an assistant attorney general and Mason is the governor's legal aide).

Comparatively quiet has been the contest of adjutant general where four aspirants would succeed the veteran James C. Dozier, who did not offer for reelection. The candidates for the post are Charles Culbertson, Ted Watson, William A. Reel Jr. and Frank Pinckney.

Other constitutional officers are unopposed: State Treasurer Jeff B. Bates, Comptroller E. L. Rhodes and Secretary of State O. Frank Thornton.

The Week in South Carolina

Columbia **bank clearings** soared in May, the total being $73,967,158.41 against $67,365,668.28 in May of 1957. For the **first five months** of the year, the figures also are **well up.** . . . There were **only four traffic deaths** in South Carolina over the long Memorial Day weekend. . . . South Carolina's **first peaches** of the season, produced in the Ridge counties **(Lexington, Saluda and Edgefield)** were shipped this week, only about **one week off schedule** despite the very cold winter.

Abolish Grits? Never!

To most South Carolinians breakfast without "grits" just isn't breakfast at all. So much so that many restaurants include them as a routine part of morning menus. However, Mrs. Zane Morgan of Crescent Beach is disgusted, and wonders if the "extra" is worth the trouble—that is, when her customers are from "up North." Of 12 persons from above the Mason-Dixon line one day recently, eight didn't like the Southern dish and three were only passingly pleased. The twelfth ate his fill, but it turned out that he, while a New Yorker now, was "hatched and reared in Charleston."

Local Negro Lawyer Seeks Seat In House

John H. Wrighten, Charleston Negro lawyer, will run for nomination to the Charleston County Legislative Delegation in the Democratic Primary June 10.

Wrighten—who ran unsuccessfully for a legislative post in a special election in December—said he plans to introduce a teacher tenure bill if elected.

This, he said, will be "so that they cannot be fired except for a just cause and not because the principal or some members of the school board do not like the teacher or because the teacher holds other ideas than those held by members of the school board, principal and members of the community in which the teacher works."

Wrighten is a native of Edisto Island. He attended Avery Institute in Charleston and was graduated from S. C. State College and its law school. He began practicing law here in 1953. He was admitted to practice in state and federal courts including the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court.

He is a member of Emanuel AME Church, American Legion, Boys Club, YMCA, Postal Alliance, Phi Beta Sigma and a Mason.

His campaign platform includes a promise to work for jury service for women, enlargement of magisterial court jurisdiction, reforms in state court procedures and establishment of regional industrial institutions.

Negro Minister To Seek Council Seat In Sumter

SUMTER (Special) — Local politics was given a boost Saturday when three additional candidates filed for two places on city council in the municipal primary to be held June 3. Today was the last day for filing.

South Carolina Lists Close With 3 in Governor's Race

Hollings, Johnston and Russell To Fight It Out for Voters' Nod

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., April 12—With the entry books closed, it's a three-way race for Democratic nominee for governor of South Carolina, with Donald Russell of Spartanburg (former president of the university), W. C. Johnston (mayor of Anderson and brother of United States Sen. Olin D. Johnston), and E. F. (Fritz) Hollings of Charleston (now lieutenant governor) as the candidates. The primary is June 10.

It was not expected that there would be any last-minute entries, and there were not, but in this state there have been so many instances where potential aspirants have waited until just before closing time to announce that it is never safe to calculate otherwise. What held true as to the contest for chief executive, held true as to other state offices to be filled, the lists at closing being as anticipated.

In the meantime the General Assembly, weary of trying to finance the appropriations for fiscal 1958-59 and anxious to adjourn, passed a money bill that apparently is out of balance to the tune of more than one million dollars. And since Gov. Timmerman signed it, it is now law, which means that if revenue does not come in better than expected the outgoing governor (term expires January 1959) and the governor who succeeds him will share a deficit year. However, some way might be devised by the next Assembly (1959) to pass emergency legislation to remedy the situation, or times might get better and revenue therefore be greater than presently anticipated. This is the hope anyway.

To Use Gas Tax

The final free conference report called for use of one cent of the gasoline tax as general funds, and elimination of credit on the state income tax for federal income taxes paid. The present rule is to allow up to $500 as a deduction. As to this, the Assembly refused to go along, leaving the one-cent gas tax as the only new revenue to meet additional expenses estimated at some $6,500,000 or more. Hence the possible deficit.

But back to the candidates: There are three in the race

SOUTH CAROLINA

for lieutenant governor: Former Congressman Hugo Sims of Orangeburg, Burnet R. Maybank Jr. of Greenville and Albert C. Watson of Columbia. Maybank is a son of the late Sen. Maybank. When Sims served in Congress just after World War II, he was the youngest member.

The offices of state superintendent of education, commissioner of agriculture, adjutant general and attorney general will be filled by the vote of the people, along with those of secretary of state, comptroller general and treasurer.

For the first of these, Jesse C. Anderson is standing for reelection. He is opposed by Odell Harman of Lexington County.

For the agricultural job, the incumbent, W. H. Harrelson of Marion, is opposed by A. W. (Red) Bethea of Dillon, who is no newcomer as a candidate for this post.

Dozier Retiring

For adjutant general, the veteran holder of that office, Maj. Gen. James C. Dozier, is retiring. There are four candidates seeking to succeed him: Frank Pinckney of Columbia, W. A. Reel of Edgefield, Charles B. Culbertson of Orangeburg and Ted P. Watson of Greenville.

The attorney general, T. C. Callison, is not seeking re-election. There are three who would succeed him: W. E. Anderson of Darlington, D. R. McLeod of Columbia and John A. Mason of Columbia.

Unopposed constitutional offices are Jeff B. Bates, treasurer; E. C. Rhodes, comptroller general, and C. Frank Thornton, secretary of state.

There is no United States senatorial race this year, but all six congressional seats are to be filled and all incumbents are running to succeed themselves. In only one district is there opposition. In that one, Congressman Riley's opponent is Pat Lindler. The unopposed Congressmen are McMillan, Dorn, Ashmore, Hemphill and Rivers.

There are, all told, 35 candidates in the race for the state, congressional and circuit court (solicitors) jobs and hundreds for county and local posts. The usual county-to-county speaking tour for state-wide candidates has been reduced to 14 sessions—one in each judicial circuit. The first meeting for state candidates will be at Sumter April 21 and the last at Columbia June 6, just four days prior to the first primary.

Negro Lawyer Makes Poor Showing As Voters Enter Stump

CHARLESTON, S. C. — (ANP) — Voters in Charleston County went to the polls last week but a Negro lawyer, John H. Wrighten, who tried to gain a seat on the county delegation, ran last in the field of 23.

He polled only 3,055 votes. A total of 538,000 persons were qualified to vote in the primary, 10.8 per cent of them were Negroes.

Wrighten's poor showing surprised politicians who had predicted a fairly heavy Negro turnout. Registration figures show that 7,500 Negroes possess registration certificates.

Former Mme. Florence Talbert running for office in Memphis

Former California and world citizen, Madame Florence Cole Talbert McCleave, who was once a celebrated Metropolitan Opera singer, is fighting for political equality for Negroes in Memphis, Tenn., where she now makes her home.

Mrs. McCleave is one of three Negroes on the Republican ballot for the legislature.

Now 68, Mrs McCleave is the wife of Dr. B. F. McCleave, a medical doctor here, who is also active in politics. Two years ago, she ran unsuccessfully for the State Legislature. On the ticket with her this time is W. R. Bradford, 60, a boilermaker for the Illinois Central Railroad, and Sam Qualls, Jr., a mortician.

Mrs. McCleave was one of the discoverers of Marian Anderson and sang the role of "Aida" in Italy in 1927.

She is a member of the pioneer Cole family of Los Angeles.

Gore, Cooper Seek Election In Tennessee

United Press International

Sen. Albert Gore Saturday said he would seek to raise the income tax exemption for dependents from $600 to $800 to "relieve glaring inequities" and to help combat the high cost of living facing workers.

Gore, running for re-election, spoke at Trenton Saturday night, after a swing through Chattanooga, Cleveland, Athens, Lynchburg, Fayetteville and Winchester.

His opponent, former three-term governor Prentice Cooper, swung through East Tennessee, and at several stops reasserted his stand for segregation and for less "global giveaway."

He campaigned through Russellville, Whitesburg, Bulls Gap, Rogersville, Greeneville, Blountville and Johnson City.

HIGHES POINT

Gore said at Trenton that "as a member of the Senate Finance Committee I have undertaken the responsibility of representing the public interest. One of the glaring inequities of present tax laws is the unrealistic, personal tax exemption of only $600 for each taxpayer and dependent."

He said "With the cost of living at its highest point in history an allowance of only $600 for the cost of rearing a child is utterly unrealistic. An exemption of $800 for each taxpayer and dependent is surely more realistic."

Gore made an election prediction: "I have waged a vigorous campaign and I expect to get more than 400,000" of the expected 700,000 votes to be cast Thursday.

Cooper, also optimistic, continued to criticize Gore's record of "foreign giveaways" and said "Tennessee needs a senator for Tennessee and not from Tennessee."

H said Gore "has been out of the country 16 times since he's been in Congress — as a representative and as a senator—and I don't call that keeping the interests of the homefolks at heart."

Election Roundup—Gore Battle Tops Race In Tennessee

Sen. Symington And Gov. Williams Are Primary Victors

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tennessee Democrats hold a primary today featuring hotly contested races that may indicate how the border state feels about the segregation question.

Meanwhile, returns from primaries Tuesday in Michigan, Missouri, Kansas and West Virginia revealed no big surprises. Principal races came out as expected.

In Tennessee Democratic Sen. Albert Gore is in the fight of his life seeking a second term nomination.

His opponent, former Gov. Prentice Cooper, has accused Gore of favoring "creeping integration." He also says Gore deserted the South by voting for the compromise civil rights bill and by refusing to sign the Southern Manifesto denouncing the Supreme Court's school desegregation rulings.

Gore has replied he favors segregation and helped senators from the Deep South states remove the most objectionable features of the 1957 Civil Rights Bill.

Two of the four candidates for governor, State Agriculture Commissioner Buford Ellington and Circuit Judge Andrew T. Taylor, are avowed segregationists. They promise to close public schools, if necessary, to prevent integration.

Mayor Edmund Orgill of Memphis, another candidate, has stated he prefers segregated schools, but that court orders must be obeyed.

Here in brief are the results of the Tuesday primaries:

MICHIGAN—Gov. G. Mennen Williams easily won Democratic renomination to a sixth term. His Republican opponent in November will be Paul D. Bagwell, a Michigan State University professor on leave, who had no primary opponent.

Lt. Gov. Philip A. Hart won the Democratic senatorial nomination and will try to unseat Republican Sen. Charles E. Potter.

MISSOURI—Sen. Stuart Symington easily won Democratic renomination to a second term. His November opponent will be Miss Hazel Palmer, a Sedalia attorney who is the retiring president of the National Assn. of Business and Professional Women.

WEST VIRGINIA—Former Rep. Jennings Randolph and Rep. Robert C. Byrd were nominated by the Democrats for two- and six-year senatorial terms, respectively. Incumbent Sens. John D. Hoblitzell Jr. and Chapman Revercomb had no opposition in the Republican primary.

KANSAS—Clyde Reed Jr., newspaper publisher, won Republican nomination for governor over Former Gov. Fred Hall. Reed will run against Democratic Gov. George Docking, unopposed for renomination.

VOTE BACKS GORE AND MODERATION

Tennessee Senator's Victory in Primary Is Viewed as a Setback to Racists

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8—Democratic primary returns today gave Senator Albert Gore a second term and implied approval of his efforts to maintain a bridgehead of moderation between the North and the South on racial desegregation.

Coupled with the nomination of Senator Ralph Yarborough by Texas Democrats, Mr. Gore's victory tended to discount the argument that the successful third term bid of Gov. Orval E. Faubus in Arkansas had spelled political doom for the Southern moderate.

Both Senators fought off determined attempts by segregationists to oust them.

"This shows that you can still take a position for decency and morality, if you're willing to stick to it," Senator Gore said today.

Tops His Margin of 1952

He defeated former Gov. Prentice Cooper by 120,373 votes, 30,470 more than his margin over the late Senator Kenneth D. McKellar in 1952.

Almost complete but unofficial returns from yesterday's balloting gave the Senator 359,194 to 238,821 for Mr. Cooper.

The nomination assured Mr. Gore of re-election, although he must face the G. O. P. nominee in November. No Republican has won a state-wide race since 1920, when the late Alfred A. Taylor was elected Governor on a political fluke.

The 50-year-old junior Senator, a tobacco farmer's son whose talents as a fiddler helped him to win seven terms in the House, sidestepped his opponent's efforts to force him into an oratorical dogfight over racial issues.

Made Trade an Issue

Instead he campaigned with fiery eloquence on a promise to represent the nation as well as Tennessee in the Senate and to work to increase free world strength by backing reciprocal trade and continued foreign aid.

Mr. Cooper, 62, member of a prominent middle-state family and three times Governor, apparently lost more support than he gained by his bitter attacks on the Senator.

He called Mr. Gore a "one-world do-gooder" and said that he had made "an ideal Senator for the Russian dictator Khrushchev." He accused the legislator of selling out to the North on the race question to further his national political ambitions.

These tactics brought him some votes in sections that opposed any compromise in the integration dispute.

However, he trailed badly in four of the state's five metropolitan areas and even failed to carry his home county.

The former Governor also was reported to have received some Republican votes in East Tennessee, where his criticism of free trade and help to other nations got him a favorable hearing.

The winner of the six-man Governor's race was not known until returns were almost complete. Buford Ellington, former State Agriculture Commissioner, finally emerged with a 7,247-vote edge. Close behind were Andrew T. Taylor, criminal court judge, and Mayor Edmund Orgill of Memphis.

Mr. Ellington received 208,343 votes to 201,096 for Judge Taylor and 200,786 for Mayor Orgill.

Gov. Frank G. Clement endorsed his former aide but did not actively campaign for him.

Both Mr. Ellington and Judge Taylor ran as segregationists, while Mayor Orgill took a moderate tack.

Governor Clement was ineligible to succeed himself under the state's one-term rule.

The three of the state's nine Representatives in Congress who had opposition won easily. They are Representative B. Carroll Reece, Republican, former national chairman from Johnson City; J. Carlton Loser, Democrat of Nashville, and Ross Bass, Democrat of Pulaski.

Rated Ex-Governor Unfit To Serve U. S. In Present Era

Two Men Running For Governor Tried Appealing To Uninformed Haters of Progress in Race Relations For Their Election; Orgill And Allen Exemplified High Grade Statesmanship Throughout Campaign; Clement Reneged

Some of the best known slogans, frequently heard in former campaigns were worth repeating in the present campaign which was settled on Thursday August 7, which was after the Globe went to press for the week.

One of these slogans of the past was: "It is the fellow with the longest pole who will knock down the persimmon."

Another was that "Campaigning for office is mere dress-parade stuff; elections are actually won on election day."

Something that was not a political slogan but something much more important was something that the "man and brother" often repeats—"The prayers of the righteous availeth much."

The last of these phrases was prominent in the saying of practically all of the colored folk as they gave their reaction to the candidacies of Candidate Prentice Cooper and at least two of the four aspirants for governor.

Sen Gore Favored

Laying claim to the belief that they can be considered "the righteous" were many colored voters who made no effort to hide the fact that they intended to do all they could to defeat Mr. Cooper for senator. That is they intended to cast their votes for Senator Albert Gore. Many did not consider Senator Gore their ideal candidate, but they held that it would be something close to sinfulness if they cast their vote for Mr. Cooper.

Possibly these particular citizens were like Gen. U. S. Grant who though a Republican, refused to vote for the Republican nominee for president back in 1856. Gen. Grant said he couldn't vote for Gen. John C. Fremont because he "knew" Fremont too well.

Throughout the state, even before Mr. Cooper started to going up and down the state this year, Negro women of that city.

Judge "Tip" Taylor seemed to have strong backing of machine politicians in West Tennessee. But it appeared he would neither deserve nor receive any strong support from Negro voters in the Western section of the state.

Both Judge Taylor and Commissioner Buford Ellington majored in appeals to Negro haters. Their promise to close down schools to keep any Negroes from being integrated was the "corniest" brand of politics heard in modern times. They talked like "short-pants Hitlers" while knowing full well that Nashvillians, to show just the kind of man Tennessee had as its war time governor.

It is not known that Mr. Cooper made any effort whatever to "stand in" with any Negro voters in his 1958 bid for senator. Negro voters all over the state had deciced to make Mr. Cooper their "second choice" both for governor, which he started out to get, and for senator, which it is charged, he was induced to run for at the behest of Editor Smith of the Republican Knoxville Journal.

Guy Smith's Man

It was being said during the last weeks of the present campaign that Republicans of East Tennessee would seek to make Cooper the Republican nominee for senator if he failed to get the Democrat nomination.

This rumor gave rise to the prediction that should the East Tennesseans pick Cooper as a desirable nominee for their party they thereby would "march through a slaughter house into an open grave," which was a favorite quotation that the illustrious Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal often made about actions of the Democrat party.

Guy Smith, editor of the Republican Knoxville Journal, himself has no high standing among many Negro Republicans of the state. His espousal of Candidate Cooper as the best man for the Democrats to nominate for senator doubtless has eliminated him as a spokesman for the GOP either in the nation or in Tennessee.

The best thinkers in the state had turned "thumbs down" on the candidacy of Mr. Cooper for senator. He was espousing causes showing hi mto be entirely out of line with his party; what strength he had as a political leader in the state was what was "bestowed" upon him by the late E. H. Crump and the late Senator K .D. McKellar. They were solely responsible for getting Cooper elected governor over the popular and eloquent Gov. Gordon Browning.

In 1944, Senator McKeller tried his hardest to get Gov. Cooper nominated for vice president. That was the year when Franklin D. Roosevelt, although close to death, was nominated and elected for his fourth term as President.

Democrat leaders of the country voters had been "knowing " Mr. Cooper. They knew him for a stretch of six years as governor, and it is doubtful that state ever had a governor who was more unpopular with Negro voters than Hon. Prentice Cooper.

They remember him as the man who gave President W. J. Hale the raw deal of suggesting firing him as president of A&I State College.

They also remeber him as the man who insulted a delegation of colored citizens, headed by Dr. W. J. Faulkner of the Fisk University faculty, when they went to the governor's office to petition for treatment of Negro soldiers of World War II on par with treatment that many other governors were showing toward the Negro soldiers who had been drafted from their states.

It was on this occasion, according to report, that Gov. Cooper sounded off in his claim that no special treatment was due the Negro; that the Negro as a race had done nothing to help make America great.

That statement was given publicity in newspapers all over the country. Doubtless there are clippings that have been retained by they could do nothing about integration if the Federal Courts ruled in favor of desegrgation.

Apparently Mr. Ellington was being deprived of the good stump speaking talent of Gov. Frank Clement. He was claiming he was very definitely on a victory march to the governorship. It was not certain whether he was factual in his claims or merely like the little boy who was whistling as he walked through a graveyard, trying to keep up his courage. What he lacked was the ability to make the welkin ring with superb oratory. He said he was a farmer and certainly sounded like one in his speeches.

It remained to be seen if Tennesseans would turn down their native sons for a politician, who not only was a native of Mississippi, but talked exactly like one in his campaign speeches.

paid no attention to Senator McKellar's efforts to get Gov. Cooper nominated for vice president. Senator McKellar had a hard time keping the Tennessee delegation in line for the vice presidential nomination of Gov. Cooper. He didn't get any votes outside of the Tennessee delegation.

Kefauver Most Popular

Senator Estes Kefauver has the highest standing, nationally, among Tennessee leaders. Senator Albert Gore is close to Mr. Kefauver, although he is not a statesman who could command any great following among Negro voters.

It is now predicted that in 1960, Senator Kefauver who will be running for re-election, is likely to have Gov. Clement as his opponent in the Democrat primary, and if he survives that contest will have the Hon. Ray Jenkins of Knoxville as his Republican opponent in November. Doubtless Senator Kefauver will be hoping Editor Guy Smith sponsors Mr. Jenkins for senator. Colored Republicans will be hoping Editor Smith gets appointed a foreign minister and "the foreigners, the better."

Orgill "Best Man".

"He is the best man running," was proving to be the most "catchy" slogan any candidate had in the last week of the campaign. It was being used by the friends of Mayor Ed Orgill of Memphis. Mayor Orgill also stirred Negro voters with his attacks on machine politics. He had defeated the Memphis Boys, when he was elected mayor. He was promising to relieve the state of all political machines.

State Senator Clifford Allen continued his strong hold on Negro voters of Nashville. Home pride caused most Negroes here to be for Senator Allen for governor, while down in Memphis, Mr. Orgill appeared to have the overwhelming support of the Negro men and

Dallas Minister Still Plans To Enter Election

DALLAS.—Father J. Von Brown, pastor of the Liberated Church of Prayer, has indicated he still plans to run for a place on the Dallas Board of Education.

The Dallas minister's name was removed from the ballot because Texas laws forbid the holding of office by anyone who has not been granted a pardon after conviction. Brown, who served a federal prison sentence, went to Washington this month to try for a pardon.

He also said Wednesday that he is sponsoring a write-in campaign, since his name was removed from the ballot.

Father Brown was convicted of mail fraud and sentenced to a three-year sentence in January, 1952.

The election is Saturday, May 3.

TEXAS RACE POSES INTEGRATION TEST

State Senator Is Running in Gubernatorial Primary and Asks Stand on Issue

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 10—The first Latin American Senator to serve in Texas has pitched a clear-cut racial segregation-integration issue squarely into the race for Governor this year.

Texas voters will hear the debate between now and July 26, when Democrats hold primary elections.

Senator Henry B. Gonzalez of San Antonio became the surprise last-minute entry in the race against Gov. Price Daniel, who seeks reelection.

It will be a six-man race. The other five are either publicly segregationists or silent on the question. That was the way the race shaped up two years ago, with none bidding outright for the vote that will go to the forthright integrationist.

Governor Daniel, always a segregationist, did not seek to make it an issue in the race in 1956. But he firmly aligned himself with the segregation ranks and yielded to their wishes in 1957 by calling a special session of the Legislature to enact pro-segregation laws.

Fought Against Majority

That provided a forum for Mr. Gonzalez to establish himself as a defender of minority groups and leader of the losing bloc in the Legislature. He led a minority in a futile, marathon filibuster against the bills and since has continued his work for integration.

His defense of the minorities won him last year in Texas the award of "Man of the Year" from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

With the assent of Governor Daniel, however, Texas now has laws aimed at preventing use of troops to enforce school segregation, requiring a popular public vote to permit school integration and a law providing for assignment of pupils to segregated schools.

Integration of Texas schools, meantime, has continued to progress without violence. One hundred and twenty five public school districts and more than thirty colleges have integrated, since the enactment of the laws. Only one district has had an integration vote and it approved of mixing the races in one school.

Mr. Gonzalez has clearly injected the racial issue. He said he wanted to force other candidates to get on the record in major issues. He mentioned just two—integration-segregation and taxes.

The tax issue also will be a dominant campaign point because the state faces the likelihood of a new tax levy of more than $100,000,000, when the Legislature meets next year.

On the integration issue, Mr. Gonzalez has vowed to fight throughout the state "to make every citizen a first class citizen."

A Business Man

He is a 42-year-old business man, whose occupation is listed as "bilingual services for publications, radio and television." He calls himself a "liberal, when it comes to human rights," but a conservative in property values. His hometown is fully integrated in public services.

It is too early to appraise the strength of Mr. Gonzalez' campaign, but he holds the potential of getting substantial bloc votes from Negroes, Latin Americans, liberals and the AFL and CIO committee in political education. Those groups could add to enough votes to force a second, or run-off primary in August.

Others in the race for the democratic nomination this summer include W. Lee O'Daniel, a former state governor. He is an outspoken foe of integration.

It will be his second comeback attempt. Two years ago he ran a poor third with Mr. Daniel and Ralph W. Yarborough, now United States Senator, running one-two.

Mr. O'Daniel's campaigning will pour fuel on the flames of the integration issue.

Announcements of the other three candidates made no mention of the racial issue. They are Don Booker, Orange insurance underwriter and until this year a Republican; Joe A. Irwin, retired Dallas business man who formerly headed a now-defunct insurance company, and Alvis Vandygriff, Austin lawyer who was Veterans Land Board Secretary under Bascom Giles, former Land Commissioner now in prison for veterans' land deal frauds.

Man against segregation seeks Tex. governorship

DALLAS, Tex. (ANP)—Texas' colored populace is expected to line up solidly behind an outspoken state senator of Mexican descent, who has carried his fight against segregation to the floor of the legislature, in the gubernatorial election.

According to the New Leader, a record number of colored citizens are preparing to back State Sen. Harry Gonzales of San Antonio who opposes incumbent Gov. Price Daniel in the Texas political campaign this summer.

He will also have the backing of Mexican - American voters who admire him for his defense of the oppressed, the magazine adds.

* * *

GONZALEZ IS a liberal who is stubbornly opposed to segregation. He is opposed to racial segregation in public high schools and once waged a one-man talkathon on the floor of the legislature against biased legislation.

He entered the campaign, he said, because no liberal was challenging the conservatives and segregationists, although he "entertains no illusions of the tough fight ahead."

Mrs White's T-Bird Sprayed With Bee-Bees

HOUSTON — Mrs Charles E White, school board member-elect, told The Informer Tuesday that there is nothing to the report that someone shot at her Monday night.

Mrs White was asked to confirm a rumor reported to The Informer, that someone had fired a volley or barrage of shots into Mrs White's automobile.

"No one shot at me," Mrs White said. "Someone, perhaps only young vandals, cracked the windshield of my car with what I believe were pellets from an air rifle. But I was not in the car, nor was anyone else."

This is what actually happened:

While Mrs White was attending an anniversary program of the Mount Corinth Baptist church, the windshield of her sport model car was shattered with what police believe "beebees" from a "beebe" gu.

The car was parked in the 700 block of Solo.

Last month someone burned a cross on the front lawn of Mrs White's home.

Negro Wins School Post

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 5 (UPI) —The Houston School Board was integrated today by Mrs. Charles E. White, as the first Negro to be elected to a public office in Houston.

Mrs. White, wife of an optometrist and mother of five children, beat two white opponents, Dr. John Glen and Karl F. Doerner, by a margin of 6293 votes out of a total of 34,647 cast.

She campaigned on the issues of integration and Federal aid to schools and could not have been elected without white support.

"The outcome of the election was proof, I think, of this," she said. "I did not run for this position in order to represent only the Negro children of Houston.

MAKES HISTORY IN HOUSTON.—Mrs. Charles E. White of Houston, Texas, who was elected to the board of education in the southern city on November 4, is shown here in her home looking over some of the many congratulatory telegrams she received from friends and well-wishers all over the country. Mrs. White won over two opponents, both white and both men.

Houston's Finest Hour

Elect Negro Woman To School Board

By CARTER WESLEY

HOUSTON, Tex. (NNPA)— Houston's finest hour [illegible] when the citizenry elected Mrs. [illegible] as the first [illegible] to serve on the school district board with the highest vote given any candidate among the 11 running for the three positions.

The victory sent an electric wave of triumph through the community, because it was recognized as a victory for the whole population over the forces of bitterness and petty partisanism.

Whites were proud because they had measured up to the best of American citizenship in voting for this woman in an era when it still seemed suicidal.

Not With Little Rock

The election of Mrs. White also proved to the community and, for that matter, to the nation, that Houston does not belong with Georgia, Little Rock, and other areas lost in the fog, contention and rebellion.

The vote for Mrs. White meant that the citizenry of Houston had freed itself from the yoke of fear and strife.

Mrs. White's election is symbolic of the freedom gained by the citizens from the pall of fear that has hung over the community since the 1954 Supreme court decision.

Side By Side

White workers had contributed as much to Mrs. White's victory as had colored people. Side by side, colored and white had worked shoulder to shoulder during the campaign. At the headquarters election night the whites were again there, sharing the pleasures that come from having done a thing according to what was right.

During the campaign various audiences treated Mrs. White the same as other candidates. Contributions had come in from whites.

As the vote came into the headquarters, Mrs. White won overwhelmingly in many boxes in which only whites voted.

The liberal whites were again free, just by exercising their courage and doing what they knew was right.

Faith Restored

The faith of colored people in human was again restored to full measure, because they had seen the whites, with whom they had worked over the years, show their courage and their sense of justice.

Here was the largest city in the South, in the middle of one of its tensest periods in race relations in our history, cutting across party lines, racial lines, and religious lines not only to elect a colored woman to the school board but to give her the largest vote of any of the 11 candidates who were running for the three positions.

Here are complete but unofficial returns of the school election from the district's 182 precincts: Position 5, Dr. W. W. Kemmer, 36,010; Aubrey Calvin, 27,301; Virgil Arnold, 13,487.

Position 6—Dr. John Glen, 28,710; Earl F. Doerner Jr., 11,707; Mrs. Charles E. White, 36,336.

Position 7—Jerry McAfee, 6,985; Mrs. H. W. Cullen, 26,627; E. G. Rountree Jr., 14,934; Hart Stilwell, 24,096; James F. Dermont, 959; Mrs. Enid E. Smith, 980.

Heavy Whites Vote

Returns from the boxes showed that precincts heretofore entirely lily-white had given Mrs. White with her five children, ranging from 19 months to 16 years of age, practically their unanimous vote.

When Mrs. White came into her headquarters about 8:30 p.m. there was a great ovation from the crowd.

Later, after she had taken her children home and come back about 10 o'clock with her mother, there was another ovation from the mixed crowd.

Then there was reflected a beautiful element of restraint when Dr. White remained out of the picture and left it for Mrs. White to fill completely in her capacity as a candidate.

This reflected the family integrity and gave a measurement of Dr. White and his sense of what is appropriate. He could have come, and would have been welcomed and cheered, but he was big enough to give the hour to his wife and insisted upon staying out of the picture.

Negro Is Elected To School Board

First Of Her Race To Hold Houston Public Office

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 5.—(UPI) — The Houston School Board was integrated Wednesday by Mrs. Charles E. White, 42, the first Negro to be elected to a public office in Houston.

Mrs. White, wife of an optometrist and mother of five children, beat two white opponents, Dr. John Glen and Karl F. Doerner, by a margin of 6,296 votes out of a total of 74,847 cast.

She campaigned on the issues of integration and Federal aid to schools and could not have been elected without white support.

The outcome of the election was proof, I think, of this," she said. "I did not run for this position in order to represent only the Negro children of Houston."

Of the general integration problem in Houston, she said:

"Gov. Orval Faubus and Little Rock have shown the people of Houston that violence and strife are not the means of working out this problem.

"I feel the integration problem is being solved in our courts and hope we in Houston can follow the fine example of such cities as El Paso, San Antonio and Corpus Christi—without evidence of hard feeling."

Only two off in White vote

HOUSTON, Tex. (NNPA)—Mrs. Charles E. White, first successful colored candidate for a public office here since Reconstruction days, was formally certified Friday as one of three winning candidates, who will hold down a position as a member of the Houston School Board, beginning next year.

Mrs. White was one of the victorious candidates during a special election held on Nov. 4, but a group of die-hard whites sought to embarass her by petitioning for a re-check of the vote count. The petitioning group's effort was obviously designed to discredit Mrs. White's smashing majority vote of 36,350.

THE HOUSTON School Board last week unanimously certified Mrs. White's victory during a special 15-minute session called for that purpose. Two members of the seven - member board were absent.

The canvas, completed after a re-check of the totals of the voting machines, showed only minor changes from the original report of vote totals to the board.

Mrs. White got the highest total vote of any candidate. As revised, the official tabulation of votes showed she had two votes less than her initial election return of 35,350 votes.

School Trustee

[AP Wirephoto]

MRS. CHARLES WHITE

Houston, Nov. 6 [Special]—Mrs. Charles E. White, 42 mother of five children and daughter of a Baptist preacher, has become the first Negro to be elected a trustee of the Houston public school system.

Mrs. White drew support from all areas of the school district. She said she doesn't expect others of the seven member school board to be hostile toward her.

"Each member," she said, "will realize that it is the will of the people of Houston that I serve on the board."

Mrs. White told newsmen she feels "the integration problem is being solved in our courts." Integration of public schools here has been ordered by a federal judge, but no deadline has been set.

Royal Welcome

Mrs Charles White is shown stepping from an airliner arriving from St Louis where she appeared on a television program "Close-Up". Mrs White was greeted warmly by her family and Informer reporters and photographer. Staff photo-Bud

St Louis TV Features Mrs Chas White

HOUSTON — A panelist for the KMOX-TV show, "Close-Up," in St Louis Saturday Mrs Chas E White, said Monday that discussions related to her election to the Houston School Board.

St Louis completed its integration program in 1956, and though two Negroes have served on the school board by appointments, the electorate has never named a Negro as trustee.

The "Close-Up" feature is a weekly St Louis local production sponsored by KMOX-TV, a unit of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the panel is provided by the St Louis Bar Association. The televised presentation is made each Saturday, 4 p m to 4:30, and is similar to the "Face the Nation" show.

Other panelists were Mrs Robert Starbird, dean at Washington University, and columist for the Washington Post Dispatch; Daniel Schasly, a member of the St Louis School Board; and William Charles, who was appointed to serve an un-expired term by the mayor in 1951.

Like Houston, Negroes in St Louis have had candidates to run in the trustee election before, and civic leaders are hoping to duplicate Houston in the next trustee election, by having a Negro winner.

Mrs White was met Friday night at the St Louis Airport by Mr Bohannon of the Urban League. She held a conference at 10:30 a m Saturday with Dr Kottmeyer, assistant superintendent of Elementary Education and Special Classes of the St Louis Public Schools.

The Houstonian was the honored guest at a luncheon in the Sheraton Jefferson Hotel where she was a week-end guest. Included in the luncheon party were Mrs Margaret Sims and Mrs Lucille Campbell, national officials of the Jack and Jill Club Inc Mr Callway, the immediate past president of the St Louis NAACP Branch; Attorney Margaret Wilson, NAACP branch president; and Parker Wheatley director of Public Affairs for KMOX-TV.

Mrs White was also hosted by Mr and Mrs William Pollard, and guests included several noted local educators. Mr Pollard was former classmates of Mrs White at Prairie View. The Pollards showed Mrs White many historic sites in the St Louis area.

Mrs White also had talks with Chester Stovall, executive secretary of the Human Relations Commission.

The first Negro elected to the Houston School Board, Mrs White will take her seat on the seven-man board Jan 1, 1959 and will serve through 1962.

Houston School Board Elects Negro Woman

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She campaigned on the issues of integration and federal aid to schools and could not have been elected without white support.

"The outcome of the election was proof, I think, of this," she said. "I did not run for this position in order to represent only the Negro children of Houston.

Houston Voters Put Negro Woman On School Board by Good Margin

Mother of Five Bests 2 Others

From Wire Dispatches

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Mrs. White, wife of an optometrist and mother of five children, beat two white opponents, Dr. John Glen and Karl F. Doerner, by 6,296 votes out of a total of 74,847 cast.

Mrs. White, the daughter of a Baptist preacher, campaigned on the issues of integration and federal aid to schools, and could not have been elected without white support.

"The outcome of the election was proof, I think, of this," she said. "I did not run for this position in order to represent only the Negro children of Houston.

Of the general integration problem in Houston, she said:

"Governor (Orval) Faubus and Little Rock have shown the people of Houston that violence and strife are not the means of working out this problem.

"I feel the integration problem is being solved in our courts and hope we in Houston can follow the fine examples of such cities as El Paso, San Antonio, and Corpus Christi—without evidence of hard feeling."

The integration of public schools here has been ordered by a federal judge. However, no deadline has been set.

Texas mother wins school board post

HOUSTON, Tex. — Mrs. Charles E. White, wife of a Houston optometrist and mother of five children, defeated two white opponents in last Tuesday's election to win a seat on Houston's school board.

Mrs. White, who is 42 and the daughter of a Baptist minister, won out over Dr. John Glen and Karl F. Doerner by a margin of 6,296 votes out of 74,847 cast.

Campaigning on the issues of integration and Federal aid to schools, Mrs. White drew support from all parts of the school district, receiving many white votes, without which she could not have been elected.

THE HOUSTON board, which is currently under a court order to desegregate its schools although no date has been set, has never before had a colored member.

Commenting upon her election, Mrs. White said:

"I did not run for this position in order to represent only the colored children of Houston."

Touching upon the possible attitudes of others on the seven-man board, she said that she did not expect hostility because "Each member will realize that it is the will of the people of Houston that I serve on the board."

Of Houston's specific desegregation problem she said:

"Governor Faubus and Little Rock have shown the people of Houston that violence and strife are not the means of working out this problem.

"I feel that the integration problem is being solved in our courts and hope we in Houston can follow the fine examples of such cities as El Paso, San Antonio and Corpus Christi—without evidence of hard feeling."

* * *

ONE OF THE quirks of her election, which did not affect

MRS. CHARLES WHITE
Houston voters chose her

the outcome, was that Mrs. White got on the Democratic "ticket" at Precinct 56 for a short time Tuesday.

Every time a voter at the precinct voted the straight Democratic ticket, he also voted for Mrs. White. This should not have been. School board candidates are listed in a non-partisan position.

Precinct Judge George Polk caught the defect in the machine shortly after the polls opened. He notified assistant voting machine custodian H.N. McElroy.

McElroy sent a mechanic to fix the machine. He said the machine had not been tampered with but apparently the jarring of the machine in transport had caused the trouble.

Polk estimated that "about a dozen" votes were cast on the machine before the mechanical quirk was caught.

Cross Burns On Lawn Of School Board Member

HOUSTON, Texas. — (ANP) — Mrs. Charles White, who was elected the first Negro member of Houston's school board last week reported that a cross was burned on her front lawn.

Mrs. White said three of her five children noticed the flaming cross about 9 p.m. Her husband, an optometrist, said the cross was five feet tall. He extinguished the blaze.

Mrs. White said she did not think the cross burning reflected the general feeling of the Houston public. "I feel that the persons who did this are ashamed of their act as they did not show themselves," she said.

The board received a petition to recheck results of the election a few hours before the burning cross was discovered. Mrs. White polled 16,000 votes, 8,000 more than her nearest opponent, incumbent John Clen.

George Polk, judge of precinct 56 and one of the signers of the petition, claimed that many of the voting machines were not operating properly. Louis Buchner, superintendent of the voting machine department, denied that many of the voting machines were not working properly.

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Meet The White Family

MRS CHARLES E WHITE, candidate for the Houston School Board, knows school problems from experience as a teacher, as a PTA worker and as a mother. Here she is pictured with her five children, Mae Edwardna, age 5, a Blackshear kindergarten pupil on her left; Hattie Berenice, 18 months and not ready for school yet; Susan Charles, 8, low third at Blackshear and a straight A pupil; standing, Charlotte Ann, 11, W E Miller seventh grader, and Richard Wendell, 16, a Jack Yates High School junior.

TEXAS

Pellets Hit Negro's Car

HOUSTON, Tex. — (AP) — Mrs. Charles E. White, first Negro to be elected to the Houston School Board, told police air rifle pellets sprayed the windshield of her automobile.

A small cross was burned on the lawn of Mrs. White's home, Nov. 10, six days after she was elected to the board.

"I think the windshield incident is the work of pranksters, as was the other incident," she said.

W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Local Lawyer, Accountant Civic Worker - Candidate for Delegate to Constitutional Convention

W. D. HAWKINS, JR., a lawyer, licensed public accountant and cashier-accountant at Fisk University, has announced as candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention to represent Davidson County.

A life-long resident of Nashville and a graduate of Pearl High School, Fisk University and the Kent College of Law, Hawkins said on making his candidacy public:

"I believe the convention should be as short as possible allowing adequate time for consideration of the issues and proper time for the transaction of business.

"It seems to me it is important that delegates should be completely familiar with the history and the current problems now facing the State. Delegates should be intimately acquainted with the needs and wishes of the people if they are to be effective."

Hawkins is treasurer of the National Bar Association, a member of the James C. Napier Lawyers association and the American Bar association as well as the National Society of Public Accountants.

He is a board member of the Visiting Nursing Service, Grace M. Eaton Home, and the Meharry Alumni Council. He is also chairman of the executive committee of the Fisk University General Alumni association.

In addition, Hawkins is a member of the Nashville Censor Board, a board member of the Nashville Community Council, Tennessee Council on Human Relations, a member of Agora Assembly, and the Seay Hubbard Methodist Church. He is secretary-treasurer of Mt. Ararat Cemetery.

He is married to Mrs. Minerva H. Hawkins, a teacher at Pearl High School.

Election of Mrs. White proof that peace can abide in South

By CARTER WESLEY

HOUSTON, Tex. (NNPA) — Houston had its finest hour Tuesday, when the whole citizenry elected Mrs. Charles E. White as the first colored person to serve on the School District Board with the highest vote given any candidate among the 11 running for the three positions.

The victory sent an electric wave of triumph through the community, because it was recognized as a victory for the whole population over the forces of bitterness and petty partisanism.

Whites were proud because they had measured up to the best of American citizenship in voting for this woman in an era when it still seemed suicidal.

THE ELECTION of Mrs. White also proved to the community and, for that matter, to the Nation, that Houston does not belong with Georgia, Little Rock, and other areas lost in fog, contention and rebellion.

The vote for Mrs. White meant that the citizenry of Houston had freed itself from the yoke of fear and strife.

Mrs. White's election is symbolic of the freedom gained by the citizens from the pall of fear that has hung over the community since the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

White workers had contributed as much to Mrs. White's victory as had colored people. Side by side, colored and white had worked shoulder to shoulder during the campaign. At the headquarters election night the whites were again there, sharing the pleasures that come from having done a thing according to what was right.

* * *

DURING THE CAMPAIGN various audiences treated Mrs. White the same as other candidates. Contributions had come in from whites and from colored people.

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The liberal whites were again free, just by exercising their courage and doing what they knew was right.

The faith of colored people in humanity was again restored to full measure, because they had seen the whites, with whom they had worked over the years, show their courage and their sense of justice.

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MRS. CHARLES E. WHITE, center, and Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, winners of 2 positions on the Houston Texas school board, are congratulated by Mrs. White's campaign manager, Mr. Wycliff, following the election.

A Winner—

Mrs. Charles White, Houston (Tex.) civic leader, defeated two candidates to become the city's first Negro member of the School Board.—Wide World Photo.

Runs strongest in latest survey—

Nixon edges Kefauver for No. 1 job in nation

BY GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

The vice presidential candidates in 1956, Nixon and Kefauver, run a neck-and-neck race for the No. 1 job with voters across the country today.

If a presidential election were being held today, indications are the vote between the GOP's Nixon and the Democrats' Kefauver would split as follows:

NIXON VS. KEFAUVER

Nixon	47%
Kefauver	42
Undecided	11

Excluding the undecided, the vote is:

Nixon	51%
Kefauver	49

Although both men have the support of overwhelming majorities in their own parties, Nixon fares better in a "party vote" than Kefauver does.

About one Democrat in six (17 per cent) in the survey said he would prefer Nixon to Kefauver. On the other hand, about one Republican in eight (12 per cent) would rather see the Tennessee senator win over the vice president.

AMONG independents — a voting group which can swing the victory to either man in a close election—Nixon enjoys the following lead:

NIXON VS. KEFAUVER
(Independents only)

Nixon	47%
Kefauver	38
Undecided	15

In determining today's vote of the two men, the Institute used the same question that it has asked at regular intervals over the last three years:

"Suppose the presidential election were being held today. If Vice President Nixon were the Republican candidate and Sen. Estes Kefauver were the Democratic candidate, which would you like to see win?"

Vice President Nixon runs a stronger race today than in any of the past contests between the two men. The trend since April, 1955, has been generally in Nixon's favor as the following table shows:

NIXON VS. KEFAUVER
(Excluding undecided)

	Nixon	Kefauver
April, 1955 ..	42%	58%
Nov., 1955 ..	48	52
Aug., 1957 ..	48	52
TODAY	51	49

THE VICE PRESIDENT is currently the top choice of GOP voters for the 1960 nomination. He heads the list of leading Republican possibilities for the next election slate, running comfortably ahead of his nearest rival, Sen. William Knowland.

When Republican voters were asked to make a "convention showdown" choice between Nixon and Knowland, the vice president polled 76 per cent to the California senator's 24 per cent among those who made a choice.

Senator Kefauver ran second to Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts in a "showdown" choice of Democratic voters reported on Friday. Kennedy polled 61 per cent to Kefauver's 39 per cent among those making a choice.

Running in a wide open test of candidate popularity, however, with all leading Democrats included, the Tennessee senator runs slightly ahead of Kennedy.—(c).

A Negro Candidate For Council?

THE recent announcement by the five members of City Council whose terms expire September 1 that they will seek re-election on June 10 has stirred up very little political activity in Norfolk.

The incumbents who will be asking the voters to give them another four years in office are Mayor W. FRED DUCKWORTH, and Messrs. N. B. ETHERIDGE, L. C. PAGE, LINWOOD F. PERKINS and ROY B. MARTIN.

There have been some rumblings of opposition to the admittedly strong administration ticket. At least two persons have acknowledged that they are "considering" entering the race. The JOURNAL AND GUIDE hopes that they do, and others besides.

This is said in the interest of strengthening our democratic processes locally, rather than in criticism of or opposition to the present councilmen who have certainly established an enviable record of devoted and progressive leadership.

But election by default, already much too prevalent in Virginia and the rest of the South, is almost as bad as usurpation of public office by force. Only when there is brisk competition among the aspirants for public office is their open and free discussion of the issues with which the victors will have to deal when they take office. Only under such circumstances are the candidates obliged to make their views and their intentions known to the people whose votes they seek. A bona fide contest for the five council seats might breathe a little life into the near-dead body politic here.

* * *

We suspect that the decadent state of democratic government in Virginia is due to the fact that too many office holders, in good favor with the all-powerful machine which calls the turns and jumps, get elected without a contest. In fact, the machine is so devastating to its opposition that very few capable people are willing to make the sacrifices required to wage an effective campaign. Even against an inferior opponent running with the blessing of the machine, an unblessed candidate has virtually no chance of being elected in this State.

While a lively, free-for-all contest featuring a multiplicity of candidates this spring is desirable, the JOURNAL AND GUIDE doubts that the entry of a Negro candidate into the councilmanic race would serve any useful purpose. In fact, it could do considerable harm. There does not now exist any clear cut issue on which to rally indifferent and dissident white voters and congeal them into a solid mass of supporters.

All that the incumbent candidates need to arouse the white voters and solidify their support is a Negro candidate in the field. That would unloosen the fears, the antagonisms and the prejudices so ingeniously cultivated during the past few years. Let us not forget that it was the race issue which made victory for the present state government a certainty last November. The Negro thing worked so well during Governor ALMOND's campaign, it seems, that he just cannot put away that music and get on with the State's business.

It is said that the best tactic for campaign managers with weak candidates is to pray every night, "Lord, please send me a Negro opponent!" There are some people downtown who would like nothing better than an excuse to drag out the old Negro bug-a-boo to kill off all potential competition in the upcoming election. They will probably offer more encouragement to a reluctant Negro prospect than will his colored friends. For that would settle the election matter quicker than anything else.

We do not believe that any of the announced candidates would resort to such a device, for they are men of character. But they cannot control all of their supporters, and they do have quite a variety of them. That kind of campaigning is usually initiated by those on the lunatic fringe, and it gathers momentum thereafter.

There is a valuable lesson to be learned from the strategy employed by other minorities. When feeling against them is running high they don't aggravate their woes by putting up candidates for public office and thereby giving their enemies unlimited access to the prejudices and fears of the majority. It is hoped that our Negro leaders will ponder these considerations carefully before committing themselves to any course of action in the councilmanic election.

Grover Grant Runs For Richmond City Council

RICHMOND, Va. — Grover C. Grant, one of the outstanding civic and religious leaders of Richmond, has announced his candidacy for the City Council subject to the general election on June 10th.

Mr. Grant who was a candidate for the City Council in the last election, decided to offer his name in this campaign after he was urged by many friends, white and colored to run again.

GROVER C. GRANT
Candidate

AS IN THE former campaign, Mr. Grant is not running on a race ticket or just to appeal to the members of his race. If elected, he promises to work for the best interest of all the residents of Richmond. He has promised to conduct a campaign among white and colored voters.

Another unique plan of Mr. Grant's in his campaign is to work for all liberal candidates as embodied in Messrs. Howard Carwile, Jackson and Storrs, and others who may come into the liberal camp." In his statement last week on his candidacy, Mr. Grant said:

"I am convinced that liberal candidates, if elected, will help bring sanity and balance to the torn civic and political life of both races here in our beloved Richomond.

Negro Candidates In Virginia Lose

PORTSMOUTH, Va. (ANP)—Atty. James E. Overton, Negro candidate for city councilman, lost the election, but polled more votes than did the incumbent, William H. Hinton.

Overton polled 2,600 votes to Hinton's 2,090 votes.

In Richmond, Negro voters turned out in large numbers to support Negro candidates Atty. Howard H. Carwile and Dr. I. A. Jackson Jr. The two finished 12th and 14th, respectively, after leading through early returns.

Aspirant Mum on Segregation Views

Negro Candidate Stirs Alexandria With Pledge to Democratic Party

The significance of a pledge to the Democratic Party by a Negro candidate for city council has become an issue in Alexandria.

The Rev. N. Howard Stanton signed the party pledge, as required in order to enter the April 1 Democratic primary.

City Democratic Committee member William F. Carne said the pledge indicated that Stanton, president last year of the NAACP, had endorsed the state segregation program which he attested that he voted for Governor-elect J. Lindsay Almond. Carne made the statement Thursday night at a closed Committee meeting to certify the 15 Council candidates.

Stanton, who declined to reveal his views on segregation, said in signing the pledge did not mean he endorsed Almond's whole program. He said Carne's statement was just an effort to "embarrass" him.

"It is gratifying to me," Carne told the meeting Thursday, "to be able to point with pride to Alexandria, which is taking the lead in the Tenth District by being the first political jurisdiction to have a Negro citizen seek office on the local Democratic ticket.

"As we all know, this constitutes a vote of confidence on the part of Mr. Stanton (for) the Commonwealth's stand on segregation and further endorsement of the Governor-elect . . ."

Committee Chairman Samuel D. McIlwain said no action was taken on the statement. He said Stanton's papers were in order, and his candidacy was certified.

Stanton, an Alexander resident who is pastor of the Nazareth Baptist Church in Orange, Va., said he signed the party pledge "without compromising my principles."

The minister said signing the pledge meant that he "believes in the principles of the Democratic Party as a whole" and voted for J. Lindsay Almond for Governor. "But that doesn't mean I support all his ideas," he said.

He said he did not "want to be pinpointed yet" on the segregation issue, which he said the City Council "would not deal with anyway."

"Carne is trying to set up an embarrassing situation to hurt my chances to win the election," Stanton said. "He should have consulted me before making that statement."

Almond Vows to Push Fight for Segregation

Compromise Plan Blasted At Inaugural

By MARY LOU WERNER
Star Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Jan. 11. — J. Lindsay Almond, jr., today took the oath of office as Virginia's 63d governor, and vowed to carry on the segregation struggle launched by out-going Gov. Stanley.

He did not recommend any changes in Virginia's existing anti-integration laws, but asked for additional authority to close any public school patrolled by Federal troops.

Text of Almond's Comments on Segregation. Page A-10

With the same brand of dramatic oratory that characterized his election campaign, the new Democratic governor brushed aside suggestions of "compromise." "token integration," or local control of the racial problem.

No compromise means to integrate, he warned. "I find no area of compromise that might be usefully explored."

He said he could not visualize a "little integration" anymore than he could picture "a small avalanche or a modest holocaust."

His stand ended speculation that he might pursue a softer course than his predecessor on the school segregation issue. Some circles had interpreted his silence on certain aspects of the controversy as meaning that he might recommend some token integration as a means of warding off integration on a large scale.

Sees Clear Mandate

As for local control, which his Republican opponents advocated in the gubernatorial campaign, Gov. Almond declared:

"I am convinced that there is not one political subdivision in Virginia where racially mixed schools can be conducted without such serious and irretrievable loss and damage to the cause of public education as to render the attempt, even on an experimental basis, all but futile.''

He said he considered his election in November a clear mandate from the voters to continue Virginia's battle against Federal encroachment, and said "to sanction any plan which would legalize the mixing of the races in our schools would violate the clear and unmistakable mandate of the people to which I earlier referred. This I cannot do."

Sworn in at Noon

The oath-taking took place shortly past noon on a flag-draped platform erected on the Capitol's south portico steps with Chief Justice Edward W. Hudgins of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals administering the oath to Mr. Almond.

Taking the oath ahead of Mr. Almond were the new Attorney General, Albertis S. Harrison, jr., and the Lieutenant Governor, A. E. S. Stephens, in that order. Administering the oaths were Justices John W. Eggleston and Claude Vernon Spratley, respectively.

On the eve of his inauguration, Mr. Almond confirmed previously published reports concerning his administrative staff appointments.

Executive Aide Retained

Carter O. Lowance, executive secretary to Govs. Tuck, Battle and Stanley, will continue in that post.

Wilbur Walker, who was office manager in Mr. Almond's State campaign headquarters, will become administrative assistant to the Governor. John W. Garber, temporarily in this assignment in recent months, will return to his post as director of public relations and statistics for the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

It was a fiery inaugural address from beginning to end, colored by sarcastic references to the Supreme Court and patriotic pledges to States' rights. Occasionally, the audience of 3,000 broke into loud cheers, but more often the applause was moderate as though the listeners did not quite grasp all of the intricate phrases and complex constitutional arguments set forth so eloquently by the new chief executive.

Gov. Almond did not single out for a special commendation any of the existing anti-integration laws he inherited from outgoing Gov. Stanley. But he made it clear he was not at this time recommending any change in those laws, declaring:

"I am not dissatisfied with the defenses erected by the Assembly 15 months ago . . ."

Drastic Laws Included

Those defenses include one law that provides for the closing of any school where integration occurs, and another that automatically withholds State funds from any locality that attempts to operate mixed classes.

During his campaign, he embraced "massive resistance" in principle, but never disclosed what position he would take on the State's existing anti-integration program.

In today's address, the incoming Governor still left room for debate about his future plans on the school question. He warned that the State should not rely on any 'Maginot line" and said Virginia must remain in a "flexible position" to meet new developments as they arrive. He said he would "not heitate to convene the Assembly in extraordinary session whenever the public interest may so require."

An impending integration order in Arlington County is apt to provide the "public interest." The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals within the next two weeks is expected to rule on Judge Albert V. Bryan's order directing admission of seven Negroes to white Arlington schools. The case presumably will go to the Supreme Court, however, which probably would push the ultimate effect of any decree beyond March 8 when the present Assembly session ends.

More Funds Requested

Turning from the segregation issue, Gov. Almond said, "The second aim, to which we must devote ourselves with equal energy, resourcefulness and sacrifice, lies in the improvement of our entire educational offering."

He asked the General Assembly to appropriate a substantial part of this year's $53 million surplus to the literary loan fund from which localities may borrow to build schools.

He said it was his "earnest hope" that the appropriation would be approximately $15 million. Outgoing Gov. Stanley recommended a $10 million appropriation.

The new Governor urged reduction of the 3.5 per cent interest rate on literary fund loans, and advocated modification of school construction regulations with an eye to economy. Without specifying any amount, he recommended appropriation of "sufficient funds" for a "substantial" increase in teachers' salaries. Gov. Stanley has recommended a $100 increase in the State teachers'

STATES' RIGHTS KEYNOTE

Almond School Stand Praised and Assailed

By a Star Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Jan. 11—Gov. Almond's inaugural address today drew warm praise from supporters of Virginia's massive resistance movement, but was disappointing to some of those who had hoped for a new approach to the school segregation problem.

Senator Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, called the address "one of the most memorable speeches ever delivered in Virginia, filled with sound doctrine."

He said he "throughly approved" of the anti-Federal troop law, and declared that it would be a "great deterrent" to unwarranted Federal intervention.

Dalton "Disappointed"

Republican State Senator Ted Dalton, who opposed Gov. Almond in the November election, said he was "disappointed that Gov. Almond plans to follow Gov. Stanley's pattern on the school problem."

He said this means "that Virginia will not begin to look for a solution until she finds herself engulfed in troubles."

Delegate James Thomson of Alexandria called the address "an excellent speech—needless to say, I wholeheartedly agree with it."

State Senator Armisted Boothe said the speech was "a magnificent real, old-time oration—his summary of the Southern position on States' rights—was perhaps the most masterful presentation since 1861."

But the Alexandria Senator added that he was in "respectful disagreement with the Governor on one issue. I cannot vote to close public schools in any area of the State, unless the people of that area themselves have first voted to close their schools. Local rights and individual rights can be destroyed by the State as well as by the Federal Government."

Fenwick Sees Changes

State Senator Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington pointed out that Gov. Almond said he would not hesitate to convene the Assembly in special session whenever he feels it is necessary.

"I anticipate that there will of necessity be certain changes made as court decisions are rendered," said Senator Fenwick.

Delegate Harrison Mann of Arlington said he was "disappointed" to find no mention made of repealing the fund cutoff bill which takes effect whenever any integration occurs. He said he believed the proposal to close schools threatened by Federal intervention "is a good one—it is better that children be out of school than attending classes under threat of bayonets."

Points to Litigation

Delegate William Winston of Arlington said a change in State policy at this time by Gov. Almond would mean admission of defeat while litigation involving the present laws is before the courts.

Delegate Kathryn Stone of Arlington said "it was the expected inauguration oratory. I am more interested in what will follow."

State Senator John A. K. Donovan of Fairfax-Falls Church, noted that Gov. Almond said he would recall the General Assembly when "public interest" requires it.

"I say the public interest requires it today," said Senator Donovan.

VIRGINIA'S GOVERNOR SPEAKS—J. Lindsay Almond delivers his inaugural address after being sworn in as Governor of Virginia at the State Capitol at Richmond.—AP Wirephoto.

WHO STARTED IT?

(From The Washington Post)

Virginia's new Governor, J. Lindsay Almond, is entitled to his rather eloquently stated view of the school desegregation problem, but he is not entitled to distort the record. "Nothing could be more provocative of civil strife and unrest, nor more conducive to racial tension and violence," he said in his inaugural address the other day, "than the patrolling of public school property by armed forces of the United States." He therefore requested authority to close any public school "whenever and wherever military forces may be employed by Federal authority to police its operation."

For the record, it is necessary to review the lamentable chronology at Little Rock. It was Arkansas Governor Faubus who first used military force—by calling out the National Guard, nominally for the purpose of maintaining order but actually for the purpose of preventing the Little Rock School Board from carrying out its own plan to comply with the laws of the United States. Federal military force was employed, not in the initial instance, but to cope with what amounted to a rebellion instigated by Gov. Faubus against the Constitution and courts of the United States. The responsibility for the use of military force was and is his alone, and this fact ought not to be overlooked in Richmond.

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Senate Reverses Self, Kills High-Court Curb

Bill Would Have Kept Tribunal From Voiding State Statutes Not Conflicting With U. S. Laws

By The Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 21.—The Senate reversed itself Thursday night and killed a bill designed to prevent the Supreme Court from striking down State laws not in direct conflict with federal laws on the same subject.

On a roll-call vote of 41 to 40, the Senate sent the measure back to its Judiciary Committee. The effect was to kill it for this session of Congress, now in its final days.

This apparently brought to an end a three-day Senate struggle over legislation aimed at some recent rulings of the court—a day-and-night debate that blocked other legislation behind it in the drive for adjournment.

The bill, virtually identical with a measure passed by the House last month over Eisenhower Administration opposition, survived an effort by its opponents to kill it Wednesday night.

Behind-Scenes Scramble

The senate then rejected, 46 to 39, a motion to table it, but during the day there was a behind-the-scenes scramble to change votes and reverse the result.

The bill was an outgrowth of the Supreme Court decision reversing the conviction of Communist leader Steve Nelson under a Pennsylvania sedition law. The court held then that Congress had assumed jurisdiction in the field by enacting anti-Communist laws. The effect was to invalidate the sedition laws of 42 states.

The bill would have provided that federal laws shall not be construed as superseding State laws in the same field unless Congress expressly says so, or unless there is a direct and irreconcilable conflict between them.

The motion to send the bill back to committee was offered by Senator John J. Carroll (D., Col.).

Carroll and other opponents of the bill contended its adoption would create chaos in U. S.-State relations in many fields. They also termed it an unjustified assault on the Supreme Court.

This was denied by Senator John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), who called the bill up for action Wednesday night. McClellan said his purpose was not to attack the Supreme Court, but to correct a situation that exists under its rulings that federal laws supersede State enactments in the same field.

'100 Years Too Late'

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) said, "All that's involved here is to let the states pass laws that are not in conflict with federal laws."

Senator Thomas E. Hennings (D., Mo.), who had made Wednesday night's unsuccessful move to kill the bill, told the Senate it was a measure "which comes 100 years too late."

"It would destroy decades of regulatory law," Hennings said, adding it raised constitutional questions "so grave that many lawyers and legal scholars believe that governmental and economic chaos would be its end result."

The House in passing the bill July 17, 240 to 155, ignored warnings that it would run into a veto by President Eisenhower. Earlier this week, Attorney General Rogers reaffirmed his opposition to the measure.

Kentuckians Vote for Kill

Washington, Aug. 21 (AP)—Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Morton of Kentucky voted with the majority Thursday night when the Senate killed legislation aimed at the Supreme Court. Senator Homer E. Capehart and William E. Jenner of Indiana voted against killing the bill.

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BIG TO INTRODUCE EDUCATION AID BILL

Hill And Elliott To Sponsor Broad Legislation

WOULD PROVIDE GRANTS

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.) and Representative Carl Elliott (D., Ala.) announced Friday they will introduced an omnibus defense education bill when Congress convenes to attack America's educational deficiencies from the first grade through postgraduate and doctoral levels.

"America is now engaged in a desperate battle for her very survival," the two congressmen said, "and we propose to leave no stone unturned in our efforts to buttress our entire educational program that we can regain and maintain scientific, engineering, technological and other educational supremacy.

Stakes Are Greater

"The hour demands much sacrifice and hard work from all of us but the stakes are even greater than the price—civilization itself hangs in the balance."

Senator Hill and Representative Elliott said they propose a broad program of aid founded on three principles:

1. States and local communities must continue to be the fountainhead of our educational system and our schools and colleges must ever remain free from Federal control.

2. Additional funds must be made available where state, local and private sources are unable to provide adequate teaching and facilities.

3. We must concentrate our efforts in the fields of science, engineering, mathematics and foreign languages, but we should not do so in derogation of other fields of learning.

The lawmakers said, "The plain fact that we are second best and the tremendous loss of world prestige which inevitably followed are the price which we are paying for years of tragic indifference to the educational needs of our children."

Senator Hill and Representative Elliott propose a broad program of defense scholarships, fellowships, work scholarships and loans to college students based on the principles established in the GI Bill of Rights. "We contemplate the necessity of about 40,000 scholarships, not exceeding $1,000 per year each, with perhaps 75 per cent earmarked for the sciences, engineering, mathematics and languages, subject to revision after expert testimony is given."

Low-Cost Loans

The legislators said the scholarship program must be supplemented by long-term, low-cost loans repayable after the student has graduated and been hired.

Senator Hill and Representative Elliott said, "We also believe it is necessary to establish a program of fellowships for postgraduate study for people who, having proved their ability, are incapable of undertaking graduate and postgraduate study, particularly in the fields of science. We believe that fellowships will pay off, perhaps more quickly than anything else, by providing the brain power in the short run period to enable us to regain our scientific, engineering and technological lead."

The two legislators also propose to expand the functions and services of the National Science Foundation which "is already a successful, going concern."

They also propose establishment of a national library of science to serve as a center for the accumulation, translation, correlation and prompt exchange of scientific advances as they develop.

"This concept must include ways of attracting more of our young people to work in languages than has been the case, and we must find ways of assuring those who do so develop their abilities that they will find properly remunerated employment," they said.

Matching Funds

The Hill-Elliott Bill would provide matching grants for the construction of science facilities and the purchase of scientific equipment for high schools and colleges. They said vastly improved teaching facilities are one of our greatest and most immediate needs.

In order to provide better qualified teachers, the Hill-Elliott Bill would extend the program of summer institutes for science teachers to be administered by the National Science Foundation.

The program would pay expenses and tuition for postgraduate work and also provide teachers with stipends and allowances for those who have families or dependents.

SIX SEGREGATION BILLS STUDIED

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 22—State Rep. E. D. Gleason, of Webster parish, said Wednesday he knew of at least six segregation bills that would come before the Legislature in its May session.

Gleason, who introduced the athletic segregation bill in the 1958 session, added, "I think there will be more opposition to them in this session than there was before."

Segregation, he predicted, would be the key issue in the upcoming session. However, he thought all segregation bills would pass by substantial margin.

"Ten or 12 members of the Legislature might get up and oppose them," he said. "But I think after that they will have smooth passage."

Most of the bills, he said, would come out of the joint legislative committee on segregation, of which Sen. W. M. Rainach, of Summerfield, is chairman.

They will include, he said, a bill providing for closing of any integrated public schools. Gleason said "a lot of people are not in favor of closing down schools," and this might be the principal bone of contention in the legislature.

Gleason also predicted an effort would be made to have the athletic segregation bill repealed. "But I don't think it will be successful," he added.

The north Louisiana legislator said citizens' councils throughout the state were gathering strength to give maximum support to segregation measures.

Bill To Provide Federal Experts In Integration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Responsibility for enforcement of civil rights in schools would be given to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare under a bill introduced today by Rep. Sheppard (D., Calif.).

The department would be authorized to employ specialists in planning means for eliminating segregation in the public schools. The specialists would be placed at the disposal of any state, city or school board requesting their services.

The bill would authorize appropriations of $2½ million a year to pay the specialists.

It also would authorize $40 million a year for five years for grants for school construction and hiring of teachers in communities which want to comply with Supreme Court decisions on segregation but whose states threaten to cut off funds or close the schools.

Proposal for secret labor vote beaten

BY FRED S. HOFFMAN

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP)—The Senate Saturday night rejected a proposal to permit 20 per cent of a union's members to force a secret vote on removing their officers or revising a union constitution or bylaws.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) was sponsor of this amendment to the pending labor control bill. It was defeated 52-31.

Knowland said his amendment was needed to prevent hoodlums and "unscrupulous union bosses" from remaining in control of unions and their big funds without proper accounting.

But Sens. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), the bill's chief sponsor, and Irving M. Ives (R., N. Y.) joined in fighting the Knowland amendment.

Kennedy said the proposa would be "a great mistake fo those who believe in stabilit in union matters."

Sen. John O. Pastore (D., R. I.) shouted "its whole intent is to destroy organized labor."

Forty Democrats and 12 Republicans voted against the Knowland amendment while 25 Republicans and six Democrats supported it.

EARLIER, the Senate defeated an administration proposal to retain a Taft-Hartley Act penalty against unions failing to file required financial reports.

Its rejection by a 53-30 vote was the third major setback for administration supporters trying to bring the labor control bill more in line with recommendations of President Eisenhower and Secretary of Labor Mitchell.

However, seven lesser administration amendments were approved. Democrats dismissed them as of little importance and their Republican sponsor, Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.), agreed.

Labor loans curbed

APART FROM this, the Senate adopted an amendment to bar unions from loaning more than $1500 to any officer or member.

Sen. Kennedy led the fight against Smith's amendment to strip a union failing to file the required financial reports of its right to be certified as a bargaining agent and to use the services of the National Labor Relations Board.

A similar penalty is provided in the Taft-Hartley Act for unions that fail to file less comprehensive reports that law requires.

The pending bill would repeal this provision and would provide instead criminal penalties for union officers failing to file the reports

Administration Introduces Communism Passport Ban

By WARREN ROGERS JR.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower administration proposed Tuesday a passport law which would ban travel abroad by any American whose activities helped communism in the previous 10 years.

Secretary of State Dulles called for its prompt passage as a matter of urgency.

The proposal was designed to offset a June 16 Supreme Court ruling. The court held the secretary of state had no legal authority to withhold passports on grounds of Communist party membership or associations.

Sen. Theodore Green (D-RI), and Rep. Kenneth Keating (R-NY) promptly introduced the bill in Congress.

Green, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said this did not necessarily mean he supports it. He said the whole issue will be explored at hearings starting July 16.

The heart of the bill is a proposed congressional finding that the international communist movement seeks everywhere to thwart United States policy, and that passports should be denied any persons fostering this movement.

Armed with such a finding in law, the secretary would be authorized to consider "whether the applicant is a person who, whether or not a member or former member of, or affiliated with, the Communist party, knowlingly engages or has engaged within 10 years prior to filing the passport application in activities in furtherance of the international Communist movement."

Government officials said this, if enacted into law, would put the State Department in a strong position to deny passports not only to known Communists but also to non-Communists whose activities advance the Communist cause.

Under the bill, the department could revoke passports granted Negro singer Paul Robeson and several others after the Supreme Court's June 16 ruling. They had been refused passports before the court acted.

Seeks To Get "Gag Rule" On Filibuster

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican, of New York, Thursday dumped a "hot potato" in to the full Senate Rules Committee.

Javits, a member of the two - member subcommittee appointed to consider various resolutions to curb filibuster, filed his report with the full committee. He recommends the adoption of a cloture rule which would permit debate to be limited by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting two days after 16 Senators file a petition to invoke cloture.

The proposed rule also provides that 15 days after the filing of a cloture petition, signed by 16 Senators, the Senate by a vote of a majority of all Senators or 49 votes, impose cloture.

THE PRESENT rule requires a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate membership, or 64 votes, to end debate.

The other member of the two-member subcommittee is Senator Eugene Talmadge, Democrat, of Georgia. He favors the present rule which southern Democrats regard as their strongest weapon against enactment of civil rights legislation.

SENATOR TALMADGE, however has said he will file his individual views before the end of the month. When the Rules Committee gets his views, a bitter fight is expected to develop to block any resolution to change the cloture rule from being reported from the committee.

"Neither freedom of speech nor the right of full debate in the Senate in the Senate is at issue," Senator Javits states in his report.

In advocating a change in the filibuster rule to permit effective cloture while allowing for full and adequate debate, he said, "I seek no abridgement of the liberty of speech, but a just and necessary restraint upon an abuse which hinders or frustrates the performance by the Senate of its constitution duty and perverts the reasonable function and objective of the so-called word.

THE DEEP responsibility which rests on the committee in this matter, Javits asserts, "is highlighted by the emergency character of issues facing our country—issues of peace or oblivion, issues which the United States Senate will play a leading role in resolving.

"As our country and our world move forward at this rapid pace, we cannot permit a procedural roadblock that can paralyze the functioning of the Senate. Important at any time, that fact is of a crucial nature now.

"I **DEEM** it our committee's duty to report to the floor of the Senate a recommendation to eliminate that roadblock."

THE JAVITS report comes at a time when Senate leaders were agreed that no civil rights legislation would be pushed at this session.

Unless the Rules Committee stalls action, the fight to change Senate Rule 22, as the filbuster rule is officially known, could grow into a Senate filbuster on the Senate floor.

Both Senators Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, and William F. Knowland, of California, the Senate Republican leader, are co-sponsors along with 36 other Democratic and Republican Senators of a resolution providing for ending debate by a two-thirds vote of Senators present and voting.

SENATOR JAVITS dismisses the Knowland-Johnson resolution along with similar resolutions offered by Senators Francis Case, of South Dakota, and Prescott Buch, of Connecticut, both Republicans, as not making a significant enough change.

The resolution he recommends was introduced by Senators Paul Douglas of Illinois, James E. Murray of Montana, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Wayne Morse of Oregon, Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., of Missouri, Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, Henry M. Jackson of Washington, Pat McNamara of Michigan, Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon, John A. Carroll of Colorado, and Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania, all Democrats, and Irving M. Ives of New York, Charles E. Potter of Michigan, and Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, Republicans.

Careful study of the legislative history of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, Senator Javits states, illustrates "the persuasive and subtle effect" of Rule 22.

After the vote to bypass the Senate Judiciary Committee with the House approved civil rights bill, Javits says, it became apparent that a bloc of Senators had selected Part III as the most objectionable feature of the bill from their viewpoint, and were prepared to filibuster to prevent its passage.

PART III would have authorized the Attorney General to bring civil suits for injunctions in the name of the United States to prevent threatened violations of constitutional rights other than the right to vote.

Javits states that he believes a number of Senators, some of whom favored keeping Part III in the bill, felt that insistence on Part II would inevitably force the Dixiecrats into a filbuster.

"Once Part III had been eliminated and the other concessions given, it was not at all clear that there would not be a filibuster against the remaining bill," Senator Javits states, adding:

"**BUT,** ironic as it may seem, at this point Rule 22 well may have had an unexpected effect upon the chances for passage of the bill.

"Rule 22 is the final inner citadel of the opponents of civil rights legislation. It is the last fortress in the legislative arm for a determined minority to prevent altogether or to waterdown substantially legislation that they violent oppose.

"As a consequence, there came a point at which the minority had to face the realization that reckless opposition to a very mild civil rights bill would build up tremendous forces for a direct assault on Rule 22.

"Having drawn a number of teeth from the civil rights bill, the decision was seemingly made to keep Rule 22 as impregnable as possible by permitting the bill to come to a vote."

TALMADGE HITS PROPOSED BAN ON FILIBUSTER

Strikes at Freedom, Georgian Asserts

BY PHILIP DODD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Jan. 26—Sen. Herman E. Talmadge [D., Ga.] today branded the attempt to tighten the Senate's anti-filibuster rule "an attack which . . . strikes at the very vitals of representative government."

Talmadge was chairman of a two man subcommittee which studied proposals to make it easier to shut off senate debate. The other member was Sen. Jacob K. Javits [R., N. Y.].

The two senators issued individual reports. Javits, in a report he filed last week, urged adoption of a rule which would permit debate to be limited by majority vote rather than the two-thirds provided for in the existing senate rule 22 on debate limitation.

Present Rule Sufficient

Talmadge made his report public today. He said there should be no tampering with the present rule because "ample means," including protracted sessions and strict enforcement of the Senate's rules, are available to end even the most determined and prolonged debate.

"There is only one conclusion," Talmadge said, "which can be drawn logically and dispassionately from the efforts of those who persist in their efforts to change rule

"That their onslaught to stifle freedom of speech on the floor of the Senate is an attack not only on the Senate itself but also on the stature, prerequisites and prerogatives of each senator in national affairs and every other responsibility incident to the senatorship."

"Death Blow to States"

Talmadge said the drive of the filibuster foes was an attack which:

". . . Threatens the whole fabric of our form of government and strikes at the very vitals of representative government.

". . . Seeks to destroy the constitutional balance of federal and state power and deal a death blow to the states as political entities.

". . . Seeks to make big government bigger and to centralize more and more power in Washington in a government less responsive to the wishes of the citizenry.

". . . Seeks to eliminate the spirit of compromise and respect for divergent views which has characterized the Senate for more than one and one-half centuries and substitute for it the brute force of numbers."

Invokes Rights Law

Talmadge pooh-poohed the contention of self-styled liberals that unlimited debate prevents enactment of civil rights legislation. He pointed to last year's passage of the first civil rights bill put on the law books since Reconstruction days.

The present cloture [debate limitation] rule provides for ending debate by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate's membership, or 64 senators. Javits' proposal would permit a cloture vote by a majority of the elected membership, or 49 senators.

"Frankness compels the observations," Talmadge said, "that the ultimate objective of opponents of free debate in the Senate is cloture by a simple majority vote of senators at any given time. Eventual adoption of such a rule would make it possible for 25 senators, a majority of a quorum, to impose gag rule."

Hawaii Leaders Unite In Drive For Statehood

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three groups of Hawaii business and political leaders joined forces here Monday in a drive to get Congress to admit Hawaii to statehood before adjourning this year.

Their objective was supported in a personal statement issued by President Eisenhower after he signed the Alaska statehood bill.

"I personally believe that Hawaii is qualified for statehood equally with Alaska," the President said.

Gov. William F. Quinn of Hawaii, speaking for a combined group of 16 statehood seekers from Hawaii, made it clear to a news conference that he believes so too.

Hawaii, he said, is "a highly American community, with a highly developed economy, a standard of living above the average, high political development, a fine educational system, and has paid billions of dollars in federal taxes."

Since the passage of the Alaska statehood bill by Congress a week ago, Quinn said the people of the country and the people of Hawaii want to know why Hawaii isn't getting statehood too.

After years of failure in efforts to get both Hawaii and Alaska statehood bills passed simultaneously, congressional supporters of statehood for the two territories pressed ahead with the Alaska bill alone this time and held Hawaii back for strategic reasons.

Their position now is that insufficient time remains in the present session, expected to adjourn early next month, to attempt to pass the Hawaii bill also. They advocate a fresh start on Hawaii next year.

Hawaii's elected delegate to Congress, Democrat John A. Burns was not present at the initial strategy meeting on visiting Hawaiians Monday.

Burns told a reporter that each passing day made an attempt to force the Hawaii bill through Congress this year less hopeful of success and more dangerous to Hawaii's chances in the future.

"An abortive attempt would be very damaging," he said.

Quinn expressed confidence that the Hawaii bill would pass in both the House and Senate if it could be brought to a vote.

He said Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.), the Senate Republican leader, told him Monday the Senate vote for Hawaii would exceed the majority given Alaska statehood.

Quinn conceded, however, that the Hawaii bill faces a very difficult situation in the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee where it is snarled behind controversial reclamation legislation.

President Signs Bill For Alaska Statehood

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower signed the Alaska statehood bill Monday paving the way for the Territory's admission into the Union later this year.

Eisenhower, penned his signature to the historic legislation approved by Congress a week ago, handed it to a White House aide and said: "Okay. Now, that's 49 states."

Then he grinned and amended the remark: "No, maybe we don't do that until the plebiscite."

The aide, special White House counsel Gerald D. Morgan, smilingly agreed that Alaska Territory would not become a state until after a vote of its citizens.

But Eisenhower's action set in motion the machinery which is expected to bring Alaska into the Union as the 49th state by next Christmas. It will add a new star to the flag on the next date for adoption of a new flag, July 4, 1959.

A few minutes after the President signed the Alaska statehood bill, the White House issued an Eisenhower statement calling on Congress to admit Hawaii as a state during this session.

"I personally believe that Hawaii is qualified for statehood equally with Alaska," Eisenhower said.

Although there is some opposition within the Territory, leading Republicans and Democrats have predicted Alaskans will accept Congress' terms overwhemingly in elections this fall.

To extend the Union within eye range of the Soviet Union's main land, Alaskans must vote to accept immediate statehood, to approve proposed state boundaries which encompass all the area now within the territory, and to agree to permit a president of the United States at any future date to withdraw certain areas of the proposed state and place them under exclusive federal control.

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ANTI-RECESSION BILL IS MADE LAW

IKE SIGNS MEASURE INTO LAW

Daily World

By JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON —/ (INS)—President Eisenhower signed into law Tuesday the Democratic-sponsored one billion 850 million dollar Emergency Housing bill but complained that parts of the anti-recession measure were "wholly inconsistent" with free enterprise.

The Chief Executive conceded that some of the bill's provisions will help economic recovery by stepping up housing construction but said it calls upon the taxpayers to do in some instances "what private investors should, can and will do."

The housing bill was the first major anti-recession measure to become law.

URGES PROMPT ACTION

Mr. Eisenhower, in an unusual special message to congress announcing that he had signed the legislation, urged prompt action to correct what he viewed as objectionable features.

He called for enactment of his administration's proposals to provide interest rates for veterans administration-guaranteed and direct housing loans sufficiently flexible to assure private participation.

The President also asked for elimination of par purchase requirements on government mortgage purchases.

FULLEST OPPORTUNITY

He said this should be done "so that the taxpayers will not be called upon to do what private investors should, can and will do—so that in this field our free enterprise system may have the fullest opportunity to work.

As the President signed the housing bill, congress drove to complete action before the Easter recess, which starts Friday, on other legislation aimed at speeding recovery.

The House approved a compromise one billion 579 million dollars rivers and harbors authorization bill. But Senate GOP Policy Leader Styles Bridges (R) N. H., said the possibility of a veto of that measure had been discussed at Mr. Eisenhower's weekly conference with Republican chiefs.

The Senate, scheduling a night session, debated a bill to advance a billion dollars to State and local authorities for public works projects.

Senate Republicans voted at a luncheon conference to attempt to block Democratic attempts to force action on the bill before the Easter recess. Bridges told newsmen that Mr. Eisenhower is certainly opposed to rushing this through.

New Jersey Bill Joins Fight on Discrimination

Constitution

TRENTON, N.J., (AP)—The New Jersey Assembly today passed a bill to give the state a stronger hand in dealing with discrimination.

The Assembly voted 49-0 for a bill by Mrs. Madaline A. Williams (D-Essex) which would permit the Division Against Discrimination to act without waiting for a formal complaint to be filed.

The measure now goes to the Senate.

The division was set up in the State Department of Education in 1945 to handle cases of discrimination in schools and other public places. Most of the cases which have come before it since then have been settled out of court.

Mrs. Williams said her bill was designed to help New Jersey maintain "its good civil rights record."

New Eastland Bill Affects Passports

Commercial

Measure Would Give Right To Exclude Communists

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 18. — A bill to authorize the State Department to deny passports to communists was introduced Wednesday by Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.).

The measure would reverse two recent Supreme Court decisions which Senator Eastland told the Senate "invisibly deferred to communists."

The bill would empower the Secretary of State to withhold a passport from a communist or anyone he believed to be going abroad to aid the world communist conspiracy or to engage in other activities harmful to United States foreign policy.

The Supreme Court held, in effect, that everyone has the right to travel and that consequently the State Department has no authority to deny passports.

Senator Eastland told the Senate he will have more to say soon on the Supreme Court's attitude toward the communist conspiracy.

HATCH ACT HEARING SET IN MARYLAND

A House subcommittee will hold the first in a series of hearings on possible revisions in the Hatch Act at 10:30 a.m. Thursday in the Hyattsville county Office Building.

The hearings, to be conducted by a subcommittee of the House Administration Committee, are an outgrowth of a proposal by Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D-Md.) to study the act.

In announcing the hearings, Lankford said yesterday, I am more than ever convinced that the HATCH ACT should and can be amended to grant to greatest possible freedom of political activities to the greatest possible number of Federal employes. He said the act, which restricts political activity by Federal Workers, is now "interpreted differently by the various agencies.

Post and Times Herald
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Washington, D.C.

Congress Has Many Laws To Consider

WASHINGTON (AP) — Status of major legislation in Congress:

Jobless Pay—Senate passed and sent to White House bill offering states federal loans if fund unemployment compensation payments.

Statehood—House passed bill to admit Alaska as 49th state. Senate action may involve fight to include Hawaii in statehood.

Defense — House may take up next week revised version of Eisenhower defense reorganization plan. Senate action pending.

Postal—Eisenhower signed into law bill increasing postal rates and raising postal workers pay.

Trade—House takes up next week Eisenhower bill to extend reciprocal trade program five years with added tariff-cutting powers. Senate action pending.

Taxes — House takes up next week bill calling for one-year extension of present corporation and excise taxes. Senate action pending.

Foreign Aid — Senate continues debate Monday on $3,713,000,000 foreign aid authorization. House has approved $3,603,000,000 total.

Small Business—Senate Banking Committee approved 250 million dollar revolving fund for long-term credit to small business.

Space — House takes up next week bill to create civilian-controlled outer-space agency.

Atomic—Joint Atomic Committee approved bill to share some atomic weapons and materials with U. S. allies but under Congressional veto power.

Railroads — Senate Commerce Committee approved broad loan and tax-relief program to aid depressed railroads.

Housing— Senate Housing Subcommittee approved $3,500,000,000, 10-year slum clearance and college housing program. House action pending on Senate-passed four billion dollar bill to replenish FHA's stalled loan insurance program.

Labor—Senate Labor Subcommittee begins closed-door sessions Tuesday to draft labor union reform bill. House action pending on reforms and Senate-passed measure to regulate welfare funds.

Schools—House committee action pending on subcommittee-approved bill to give 25,000 college scholarships a year and aid to teacher-training. Bill to aid school construction sent back to subcommittee.

Courts— Senate action pending on committee-approved bill to curt Supreme Court's powers in certain security risk or civil rights cases Passage doubtful.

Public Works — House Banking and Currency Committee considering Senate-passed bill to authorize billion dollar program of loans to help depresed communities build public works.

Defense Schools— Senate action pending on 207 million dollar House-passed bill to maintain present federal school aid in congested defense areas.

Secrecy— Senate action pending on House bill to prevent use of 1789 "housekeeping" law as excuse for governmental secrecy.

Surplus Crops—House Committee considering Senate-passed bill to extend surplus crop disposal program for two years and increase financing.

Natural Gas—House vote on bill easing federal controls on natural gas producers still sidetracked and believed dead.

House Votes, 294 to 79, for Measure To Clarify Court's Mallory Ruling

By a vote of 294 to 79, the House yesterday passed a bill to "clarify" Washington's Mallory ruling and sent it to the Senate.

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee that will consider it, said he will hold hearings "as soon as we can" after the holiday week end.

O'Mahoney said he favors passage of some legislation. The varying interpretations which courts here have given the Supreme Court's Mallory decision "point to the necessity for clarification," he said.

The bill provides that a police confession "otherwise admissible" shall not be excluded from evidence "solely" because of a delay in arraignment. It also requires police to tell an arrested suspect before questioning that he need not talk to them and that anything he says can be used against him.

Federal Court rules require that an arrested person be told

Roll call on Page A13

of his rights at arraignment "without unnecessary delay."

Andrew R. Mallory, a 19-year-old of limited intelligence, confessed to rape during a seven and one-half hour questioning period before arraignment. The Supreme Court reversed his conviction on grounds this was unnecessary delay.

Washington police feared the decision meant they could not question suspects at all before charging them with a crime. They asked for a change in the Federal rules, partly on grounds that questioning is necessary to clear the innocent as well as to find the guilty.

Supporters of the House bill say it balances the right of society to be protected against the rights of the individual.

Opponents, notably Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, called the bill an invitation to police to wear out suspects through long drawn-out questioning.

Senators Kill Court Curb Bill

Action Sets Off New Controversy Over Powers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Senate today killed a bill to curb the power of the Supreme Court. But inflamed controversy over rulings of the court immediately broke out anew.

Suddenly tossed into the midst of the boiling dispute was a proposal by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) to put Congress on record in support of the court's school desegregation decision.

By a roll call vote of 49-41, the Senate tabled and thus killed a measure to clip the court's review powers and undo the effects of its decisions in several Communist cases.

Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind) a co-sponsor of the bill with Sen John M. Butler (R-Md) urged its adoption to check what he called "a runaway wild court" that he said is tearing down the Constitution.

Bill Denounced

But opponents denounced the bill as punitive and as an attempt to impose the will of Congress on the court. They said it would upset the constitutional balance of power between the judiciary and the legislative branch.

Voting to kill the measure were 30 Democrats and 19 Republicans. Voting to keep it alive were 16 Democrats and 25 Republicans.

As soon as the Jenner-Butler proposal went down to defeat Douglas moved that Congress express "its full support and approval of recent historic decisions declaring racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional."

He said this would put the real issue out in the open. He called various bills that have been offered to overcome the effects of other Supreme Court decisions just a smokescreen.

Surprise Move

Douglas' move caught Senate leaders by surprise. They immediately countered with an attempt to call up another bill that would undo the effect of a Supreme Court decision by restoring to the states the right to enforce their own antisubversive laws. The Senate agreed to make this bill the pending business.

Earlier, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) told newsmen he hoped the Senate could finish tomorrow with a series of bills aimed at recent rulings of the court.

The controversy over them has slowed the Senate's adjournment pace to a walk.

The Jenner-Butler bill was opposed by the Eisenhower administration and by the American Bar Assn.

One section would have stripped from the Supreme Court its power to review cases of lawyers refused admission to practice in state courts, except those involving discrimination based on race, color or religion.

Other parts of the bill were designed to overcome the effect of Supreme Court decisions freeing some California Communist leaders, barring the enforcement of state sedition laws, and overturning the contempt of Congress conviction of a witness who refused to name one-time Communists he had known.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo), who made the successful motion to kill the bill, termed it a hodgepodge striking out in every direction and said the Communist danger must be met "with the weapons of free men."

"True, the methods of tyranny would be far more effective in meeting this danger," Hennings said, "but our forefathers have set our course and we must continue along this path of liberty and justice."

Hailed by Reds

Jenner accused the high court of "usurping legislative functions and destroying the internal security of the country. He said it has handed down "a line of decisions hailed by the Communists."

Hennings also said the bill is reminiscent of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt's attempt to pack the Supreme Court after it struck down New Deal legislation.

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GOP Eases Its Opposition To Farm Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate Republican opposition to a one-year freeze of farm price supports declined Tuesday under the impact of pleas from GOP candidates that a presidential veto would increase their re-election difficulties.

In a surprising shift of sentiment, the Republicans voted 17-14 in a stormy closed session of their party Policy Committee to tell President Eisenhower they hope he lets the freeze bill become law.

At the White House, Press Secretary James C. Hagerty had no comment on the action of the Senate Republicans.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson has opposed the measure vigorously. Eisenhower has said it represents a 180 degree turn in the wrong direction.

MORE SURPLUSES

When the Senate passed the bill last Friday by a 48-32 margin, 13 Republicans supported it and 28 were opposed.

Benson has contended the measure—freezing for one year major crop supports at their 1957 levels or higher—would pile up more of the farm surpluses for which the government has spent billions of dollars in disposal costs. Eisenhower is widely expected to veto the bill which Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas labeled an anti-recession measure.

While declining to confirm the results of a show of hands in the GOP policy session, Senate Republican Leader Knowland of California indicated it was reasonably accurate. Knowland phoned the White House later in the day to tell Eisenhower about the developments.

SEVERAL ABSENT

Knowland pointed out several of the Senate's 47 GOP members were absent from the session. He said eight or nine more had left before the vote was taken, indicating belief that a majority of Republicans still opposes the measure.

However, Sen. Hruska (R-Neb), who was attending the Senate while his colleagues were in meeting, said he would have voted with the 17 to urge the President to sign the bill.

Sen. Kuchel (R-Calif), an opponent of the freeze plan, said he remains confident the President will veto it and that veto will be sustained.

He attributed the shift in sentiment to pleas by some of this year's candidates that a veto would damage their chances of reelection.

One candidate, Sen. Thye (R-Minn.), said he had voiced the belief in the meeting that the President should sign the bill. He said if a veto is forthcoming he personally will vote to enact the measure.

MISSISSIPPI HOUSE TO STUDY RACE BILL

Substitute Measure Allows Donations On Local Level TO FIGHT INTEGRATION

JACKSON, Miss., March 26. (UP)—A substitute bill to permit boards of supervisors and municipalities to contribute money to White Citizens Councils to fight integration was introduced in the House Wednesday.

The measure, reported out favorably by the County Affairs Committee with 16 signatures, virtually assures the three-fifths majority necessary for passage of the revenue measure.

Replaces Earlier Version

It replaces a Senate bill passed 30-2 last week which would have allowed shpervisors or municipal officials to give up to $100 for each one million dollars of assessed valuation to any organization "dedicated to the preservation of constitutional government." It did not provide for any aslounting of the money.

The new bill would permit similar donations but changed the language of the measure to make it for the purpose of "dissemination of information, advertising and education of persons . . . concerning the principles of the sovereign rights of the states and the preservation of constitutional government."

Gives Local Authority

Its backers said the bill would give local officials the same authority to use tax money for furthering segregation as the State Sovereignty Commission. The Sovereignty Commission was created by the 1956 Legislature as the state's segregation watchdog.

The commission, however, previously refused to give money to the councils because of their political entanglements.

The new bill would not specifically require an accounting of funds. It would provide that officials would contribute the money for specific purposes.

It was expected to be acted on this week.

BOMB BILL INTRODUCED

Congress Won't Have Time To Act On Measure

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—(UPI)—Senator John Kennedy (D., Mass.) introduced a bill Saturday to help curb bombings of schools and churches.

He said that he realized the measure had no chance for action because Congress was in its final hours. But he said it might help point the way for legislation in the next Congress.

The bill would prohibit importation or interstate transportation of explosives for illegal purposes. It would thus permit the Federal Government to investigate when a bombing occurs.

Senator Kennedy said recent bombings of schools and synagogues in the South appears to be "part of an interstate conspiracy, for the bombings follow a discernible pattern and . . . seem to be directed at those of our citizens who have expressed their constitutional right to free speech."

$1 Billion Public Works Approved

By J. W. DAVIS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Monday passed an administration bill to speed up the spending of 840 million dollars on government equipment and supplies.

It was requested by President Eisenhower as an antirecession measure to get the money into the business stream months earlier than would otherwise be the case.

Some Democrats said they didn't think it would help much. Passage came on a voice vote, with not much debate.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

In other major developments:

1. Secretary of Labor Mitchell indicated that April may be the month of decision on whether the administration will propose a tax cut. "If and when a next big step is necessary certainly this is one that should be seriously considered," Mitchell told a news conference.

2. The Senate Banking Committee approved a bill to lend up to one billion dollars to municipalities for public works projects. The maximum interest rate would be 3½ per cent. Under present similar programs the rate ranges from 4⅛ to 4⅝ per cent.

NAM CRIES DOLE

3. The National Assn. of Manufactuers presented testimony against bills for federal payment of emergency unemployment benefits. The NAM said this would just be a dole. Democratic Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan testified that federal aid is badly needed.

Secretary Mitchell said March data on unemployment will probably not show much change from the 5,173,000 reported idle in February.

BASICALLY SOUND

But, he told reporters, "Certainly there is no reason for alarm, no reason for hysteria, because we have a basically sound economy."

The bill the House passed would direct most federal agencies to start making purchases without waiting for the arrival of the new fiscal year July 1.

It would limit advance purchases to 840 million dollars, or 50 per cent of planned buying in the new year. However, the Appropriations Committee estimated that not more than 200 million would be spent before July 1.

Chairman Cannon (D-Mo) of the Appropriations Committee said it might sustain or increase inflation by increasing the demand for goods. He also said there is a danger of a slump later when purchases normally made then could not be made.

Rep. Gross (R-Iowa) asked if the bill were not "a tongue-in-cheek proposition."

TABER TALKS

Rep. Taber (R-NY), top Republican on the committee, replied that the committee didn't want to turn down the President's request.

The vote in the Senate committee on the bill to provide loans to municipalities was 13-2. The bill was sponsored by Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark); the Eisenhower administration opposed it. The committee reduced the bill from two billion dollars to one.

Fulbright said widespread employment could be provided quickly with his bill.

"Local projects exist in virtually every communit. There is a huge backlog because of war, inflation, and tight money," he said.

Loans that would run as long as 50-55 years would be allowed for such projects as construction and repair of streets, sidewalks, bridges, parking lots, airports, parks and other recreation facilities, hospitals and health centers, garbage disposal plants, water and sanitary facilities and public buildings.

House Adopts Bill To Aid The Jobless

WASHINGTON — (I N S) — President Eisenhower scored a major legislative victory Thursday when the House rejected a Democratic sponsored unemployment benefit proposal and adopted the administration's bill to help the jobless.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS

A coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats joined forces to spike the more liberal Democratic anti-recession measure and pass the Eisenhower bill by a vote of 370 to 11.

The President's victory was signalled earlier when the House tentatively voted 194 to 95 to substitute the administration bill. A key roll call vote of 223 to 165 confirmed the move.

More than 40 Southern Democrats joined an almost solid bloc of Republicans to take the action.

SENT TO SENATE

The measure, as sent to the Senate, would authorize continuation of existing jobless pay benefits for a period half-again as long as provided by widely varying state laws. In many states this would amount to an additional 13 weeks of benefits.

It would help an estimated three million persons before it expires April 1, 1959.

Any worker who exhausted jobless pay benefits under existing law before April 1, 1959, would be eligible for additional payments under the bill.

MADE NO ATTEMPT

Democratic leaders made no attempt to amend the prolonged proposal when it became clear that the coalition was in control.

An estimated 400,000 workers have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits during the first three months of the year. They would be eligible to receive the additional benefits after the bill becomes law. Administration officials have estimated that approximately three million persons will exhaust benefits under existing law during the life of the proposal.

House dumps Kennedy-Ives labor curb bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 —(AP)—The House today killed the Kennedy-Ives Labor Control Bill.

Republicans led a protest against the procedure under which the bill came to the floor allowing little debate and no amendments.

The Senate passed the measure two months ago by an 88-1 vote.

AIMED AT CURBING thefts of labor funds and safeguarding the rights of union members, the bill grew out of hearings before the Senate rackets investigating committee.

It was sponsored by Sens. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) and Irving Ives (R., N. Y.).

Among other things, the bill would have required the disclosure of union finances through public reports to the secretary of labor.

It also would have required secret balloting for union officers, and would have limited the terms of officers.

THE AFL-CIO executive council adopted a resolution today at its meeting in Unity House, Pa., urging House approval of the bill.

Rep. John McCormack (Mass.), House Democratic leader, brought the bill up saying this was the only opportunity of this session "to meet these dastardly practices which have been disclosed."

Rep. Charles Halleck (R., Ind.), a House GOP leader, said he was afraid today's action was "just a political exercise for partisan advantage."

But Rep. James Roosevelt (D., Calif.) said the question was whether Congress would go home without passing legislation that would do something about the disclosures made in the Senate committee.

Ike Signs 42 Bills Into Law

President Hails Old-Age Boost

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower signed 42 bills into law Friday, including measures providing more foreign aid, a revised farm program, disclosure of employe welfare fund operations and social security boosts affecting 20 million Americans.

The President's approval of the measures, plus veto of two minor bills, reduced to 135 the total awaiting his signature in the wake of adjournment of Congress last Sunday morning.

The President acted on the bills preparatory to leaving on his hurricane-delayed vacation at Newport, R. I. He took with him the rest of the measures which still must get his signature or veto.

The President hailed the social security bill as a "significant step forward." It boosts social security benefits by seven per cent and raises taxes on both workers and employers to help foot the bill.

Under the new law, social security checks for the 12 million persons now drawing benefits will be fatter, starting in February, by an average of $4.75 a month for most beneficiaries.

The new tax rate on employes will be 2½ per cent on the first $4,800 in annual earnings. The tax now is 2¼ per cent on the first $4,200. Self-employed persons will have to pay 3¾ per cent on the first $4,800 instead of 3 3-8 on the first $4,200. The tax boosts are effective Jan. 1.

The $3,298,092,500 foreign aid bill approved by the President was 652 million dollars less than he had asked of Congress. He has called the cut one of his major disappointments and said he hopes the reduced sum will be adequate for mutual security needs.

The labor bill signed by the president requires both employers and unions operating welfare and pension funds to file reports on their operations with the Labor Department.

A requirement that only summary reports be filed was criticized by the President as "making it possible to conceal many abuses."

The labor bill signed by the president requires both employers and unions operating welfare and pension funds to file reports on their operations with the Labor Department.

Major provisions of other bills approved:

Farm — Provides lower price supports and greater planting freedom for farmers in accord with much of the controversial program recommended by Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson.

Euratom — Hailed by the President as "highly beneficial to Europe and to the U. S." it enables this country to join six European allies in developing nuclear power for peacetime use.

Military Construction — A $1,353,850,000 appropriation for missile-age projects including $252,500,000 for ballistic, defensive strategic missiles installations.

Agencies — Provides $6,090,156,900 to finance operation of 17 independent federal agencies in the current 12 months. The bill — modified after an earlier veto — includes 40 million dollars for the new aid-to-science education program, $152,810,000 to build 47 new federal buildings in 20 states and Hawaii and $100,000 for newly-approved pensions and expenses of former Presidents Truman and Hoover.

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COMMITTEE STALLS STATES' RIGHTS BILL

Measure Designed To Kill 'Pre-Emption Doctrine'

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Bills aimed at turning back the rising tide of Federal power and restoring states' rights are having their customary difficulty in the present Congress.

Chief among numerous measures on the subject by Representative Howard W. Smith (D., Va.), which would wipe out the so-called "pre-emption doctrine" which the Supreme Court has applied to strike down various state laws.

The doctrine holds that when Congress legislates in a particular field, states automatically lose their rights to legislate in the same field.

The Smith Bill would provide that state laws remain valid, even when they're in the same field as Federal laws, unless Congress says otherwise or the state laws are in direct conflict with the Federal laws.

Mr. Smith has been introducing his bill each session for the past several sessions. This time it has been approved by a House Judiciary Subcommittee but is stalled before the full House Judiciary Committee, presided over by Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.).

A companion bill, S. 337, sponsored by about 10 Senators, is awaiting action by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Javits offers bill to end filibusters

By LOUIS HUTTER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) Thursday dumped a "hot potato" into the full Senate Rules Committee.

Mr. Javits, a member of the two-member subcommittee appointed to consider various resolutions to curb the filibuster, filed his report with the full committee.

He recommends the adoption of a cloture rule which would permit debate to be limited by a vote of two-thirds of the senators present and voting two days after 16 senators file a petition to invoke cloture.

The proposed rule also provides that 15 days after the filing of a cloture petition, signed by 16 senators, the Senate, by a vote of a majority of all senators, or 49 votes, impose cloture.

THE PRESENT rule requires a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate membership, or 64 votes to end debate.

The other member of the two-member subcommittee is Sen. Eugene Talmadge (D., Ga.). He favors the present rule which southern Democrats regard as their strongest weapon against enactment of civil rights legislation.

Senator Talmadge, however, has said he will file his individual views before the end of the month. When the Rules Committee gets his views, a bitter fight is expected to develop to block any resolution to change the cloture rule from being reported from the committee.

* * *

"NEITHER FREEDOM of speech nor the right of full debate in the Senate is at issue," Senator Javits states in his report.

In advocating a change in the filibuster rule to permit effective cloture while allowing for full and adequate debate, he says:

"I seek no abridgement of the liberty of speech, but a just and necessary restraint upon an abuse which hinders or frustrates the performance by the Senate of its constitutional duty and perverts the reasonable function and objective of the spoken word."

The deep responsibility which rests on the committee in this matter, Javits asserts, "is highlighted by the emergency character of issues facing our country—issues of peace or oblivion, issues which the United States Senate will play a leading role in resolving.

* * *

"AS OUR country and our world move forward at this rapid pace, we cannot permit a procedural roadblock that can paralyze the functioning of the Senate. Important at any time, that fact is of a crucial nature now.

"I deem it our committee's duty to report to the floor of the Senate a recommendation to eliminate that roadblock."

The Javits report comes at a time when Senate leaders were agreed that no civil rights legislation would be pushed at this session.

Both Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Senate Democratic leader, and William F. Knowland of California, Republican leader, are cosponsors along with 36 other Democratic and Republican senators of a resolution providing for ending debate by a two-thirds vote of senators present and voting.

* * *

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, Thursday, introduced on behalf of himself and Sen. Clifford P. Chase (Rep., N.J.), a bill to restore Part III which was stricken from the civil rights bill in the last session of Congress.

The resolution he recommends was introduced by the following senators:

Paul Douglas of Illinois, James E. Murray of Montana, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Wayne Morse of Oregon, Thomas C. Hennings Jr. of Missouri, Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, Henry M. Jackson of Washington;

Sens. Pat McNamara of Michigan, Richard L. Neuberger of Oregan, John A. Carroll of Colorado, and Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania, all Democrats, and Irving M. Ives of New York, Charles E. Potter of Michigan, and Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, Republicans.

Negroes Hit in New Bills

WASHINGTON — Two Democratic Congressmen, one from the North, and the other from the South, have proposed bills aimed at giving state law equality with Congressional law, and a third Democrat has ripped one of the bills as being aimed specifically against Negroes.

Howard W. Smith, Virginia Democrat, introduced a bill which would keep alive state laws even after Congress has enacted legislation in the same fields.

■

EMANUEL CELLER, New York Democrat, stated that the bill, which deals with "subversion," is actually anti-Negro. He said, "It is apparent the primary purpose of the bill is to strike at the growing and budding rights of Negroes, especially in labor and public life. Of course, it is unconstitutional."

■

SMITH, LEADER of the Southern bloc in Congress, has been sent to the House for action.

Representative Francis Walter, Pennsylvania Democrat, has also authored a bill which would restore the effectiveness of any state laws hit by the ruling in the Communist Steve Nelson case.

Smith's bill also revolved around the circumstances of Mr. Nelson's conviction in Pennsylvania which was cast aside by a verdict of the U. S. Supreme Court.

House Unit Backs Railroad Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—The House Commerce Committee today approved a five-point railroad aid bill. The Senate passed a generally similar measure yesterday.

Both bills would authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit railroads to discontinue unprofitable interstate passenger service on interstate lines.

They also would set up a multi-million - dollar guaranteed loan program. The Senate bill sets the ceiling on the program at 700 million dollars. The House bill sets no ceiling.

The legislation is aimed at bolstering the railroads financially. Several companies have said they face bankruptcy this year unless the government gives them help.

The discontinuance provision in both bills would not affect intrastate lines or depots and other facilities.

The power to alter these would remain with state governments.

Railroad officials told the House committee they seek the discontinuance provision more as "a club" to use against what they called discriminatory state and local taxes than as a means of cutting passenger service.

Both bills also contain provisions that would:

Direct the ICC not to give as much emphasis as before to holding rates of one carrier at a high level to protect another type of carrier.

Tighten up exemptions from ICC regulation now enjoyed by truckers who carry only agricultural products.

Tighten regulations on truckers who haul freight under the guise of private hauling.

The House committee approved the bill by voice vote after a broader loan guarantee program was knocked out of a draft version. The earlier proposal would have opened the program to all common carriers regulated by the ICC.

Ike Loses Fight On Labor Bill

Senate Refuses to Tighten State Authority in Utility Strikes

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The Senate tonight beat back Eisenhower administration efforts to amend its labor reform bill, and ordered an unusual Saturday session in an effort to bring it to a final vote tomorrow.

A move by the administration to give the states jurisdiction over labor disputes in which the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) refuses to act went down to a decisive defeat.

In an about-face, the Senate adopted instead an amendment by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY) ordering the board to take jurisdiction in such cases, after first rejecting it.

In another action, the Senate refused 60-27 to accept legislation designed to strengthen the authority of states to ban strikes by public utility workers.

This was proposed by Sen. Spessard Holland (D-Fla), who asked that the bill declare that nothing in the Taft-Hartley Act nullify state laws banning utility strikes.

Holland argued the amendment was needed because of what he called a strained interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act by the Supreme Court. Some senators said they agreed with him but didn't believe the pending bill should be broadened into a general overhaul of the Taft-Hartley Act, the country's basic labor-management law.

Another of a block of 18 administration amendments hanging fire went down by a narrower 47-42 margin, this one offered by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) to require that union officers carry the liability of trustees when handling union funds or property.

Whether a final vote tomorrow would be possible, despite the aim of Senate leaders, remained in doubt.

Fifty-four new amendments, 18 of them administration proposals, were tossed into the hopper at the start of the day, and only two of them were among those disposed of in the session which ran more than 12 hours.

Requiring the NLRB to take jurisdiction in all interstate labor disputes would end an existing "no man's land" between the federal and state governments in the field of labor disputes.

The decision came on a voice vote, after the Senate had voted a 53-37 "No" to an Eisenhower administration amendment under which the states could have taken jurisdiction in disputes in which the NLRB refuses to act.

The decision represented a victory for Sens. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass), floor manager of the bill, and Sen. Ives. Ives was author of the amendment forcing the NLRB to accept jurisdiction over disputes in industries which are in interstate commerce or which affect it.

The administration's amendment was offered by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah).

Its defeat came by a surprisingly big vote, on the heels of a speech in which Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) had denounced the Watkins amendments as a legal monstrosity."

Then, after its roll call defeat, Sen. Francis Case (R-SD) moved to revive the Ives amdnement. He said he had voted against it on the first test because he preferred the Watkins proposal, but that he liked the Ives amendment better than what the bill itself had proposed to do.

The bill's language would have provided that the NLRB may not adopt any rule, standard or policy which precludes it from acting on interstate labor disputes. This, however, still would have left with the agency discretionary power to refuse to handle individual cases.

Meanwhile, at a news conference, Secretary of Labor Mitchell said the pending labor measure "isn't effective enough yet" to curb labor corruption.

Mitchell listed 10 amendments he said he wanted included in the legislation.

These would give the secretary of labor more authority to investigate corruption and take corrective action, require more legal responsibility for custodians of union funds, give union members access to union records, and generally tighten government controls on union activities.

Ike Fights for His Reciprocal Trade Bill

WASHINGTON —(AP)— President Eisenhower twice put his personal prestige and influence on the line Tuesday in a House battle over extension of his authority to cut tariffs.

For the sake of American prosperity and Free World strength and unity, Eisenhower said, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act must be continued for five years. Crucial votes on an extension bill are coming up today, with proponents sounding more hopeful of the outcome than heretofore.

In two letters, read Tuesday in the closing stages of debate, the President threw his weight squarely against an alternative proposal offered by Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R-Pa.).

He said the substitute would be disastrous as a "g tragic blunder which could seriously jeopardize the national interest, the foreign relations, as well as the security of the U. S."

Fores of the five-year extension contended the U. S. textile industry is threatened with doom and that "Communist Russia is beginning to dictate the domestic policy" of America.

The substitute would extend for only two years Eisenhower's authority to make tariff concessions in exchange for concessions by other countries. It would shift from the President to the Federal Tariff Commission final authority to raise tariffs against imports threatening substantial harm to American industry.

It was the latter provision Eisenhower said would damage the trade program beyond repair — and possibly force America's Free World partners into economic dependence on the Communists.

Republicans and Democrats demanding stronger protection for domestic industries are backing the substitute. Principally, they represent textile, coal, oil and mineral producing areas feeling the pinc hof competitive imports.

In this battle, Eisenhower has the support of both the Republican and Democratic leadership of the House and the 18-7 backing of its Ways and Means Committee.

34b 1958

Despite buck passing—

White House held to blame for blunder on Kennedy bill

Birmingham News - Pt. I Sun. 6-15-58

BY ROWLAND EVANS JR.

While Joseph Alsop reports from Algeria, Rowland Evans Jr. covers the Washington base.

WASHINGTON, June 14—The White House, not the Labor Department or Sen. Knowland or the Republican National Committee, must wear the dunce's cap for the incredible blunder committed in the name of Sec. of Labor Mitchell this week.

No matter what the parade of official statements may say, this has been a White House operation from start to finish.

Of course Mr. Mitchell approved the inept statement attacking the Kennedy bill. The fact is, however, that he scarcely had any choice. The strategy that led to this extraordinary piece of bungling was laid down in the White House.

In the candid words of one honest participant, that strategy was designed "to make the issue by the strongest kind of shock treatment, and then to lose it." The statement itself, with its implication that the Kennedy-Ives bill was a fraud, was the shock treatment. The plan, in other words, was nothing less than a deliberate effort to "shock" the Senate into the kind of divisive debate that would end in no bill at all. The Republicans could then campaign this Fall waving the McClellan labor-racket hearings in one hand and in the other the refusal of the Democratic Congress to pass any reform.

Civil rights bill

THIS STRATEGY was faintly reminiscent of the administration's conduct one year ago. Then, as every one remembers, the Senate had done the impossible and passed out a civil rights bill, the first since Civil War reconstruction.

Mere passage of the bill killed what had promised to be the hottest political issue for the Republicans since the numbers game. The Republicans and almost everyone else had counted on a glorious Southern filibuster to break the Democrats in two. It failed to materialize. When the resourceful Sen. Johnson then went on to win the votes of 12 Republicans for the disputed jury trial amendment, and passed the bill, the Republicans resorted to a maneuver of delay that looked suspiciously like an effort to kill the bill by having the House delete the jury trial amendment.

The inevitable result was a conviction still held by leading Negro organizations that the Republicans had simply meant from the start to agitate and exploit the civil rights issue, not resolve it.

The same result, unhappily for the Republicans, is a likely legacy of the White House labor bill intrugue.

Even though Mr. Mitchell's denunciation of the Kennedy bill has put more teeth into it, the White House strategy is likely to boomerang in several obvious ways.

Out of character

ITEM: It has put Mr. Mitchell "entirely out of character," in the words of one of his staunchest Republican admirers on Capitol Hill. Mitchell's bright future as a Republican who merited the full respect of labor has been damaged, perhaps irreparably. A political figure caught "out of character" is not unlike a temperance leader caught with a keg of beer.

ITEM: The Eisenhower administration has now appeared to place itself cozily in between Knowland and Sen. Goldwater, although the brightest future of the Republican Party must lie elsewhere and although Mitchell has personally moved his party toward a liberal labor position over the past four years.

ITEM: The implication that Kennedy and Ives had deliberately contrived to write a bill that would weaken, not strentghen, the controls over unscrupulous labor leaders has greatly enhanced the chance for final passage of a reform bill.

In the House, Speaker Rayburn will use his considerable powers to have the Senate Bill approved. Should the House actually pass the bill and send it to the White House, the big winner now would more likely be Kennedy, not Mitchell.

For the Republicans, the most unfortunate aspect of the whole affair is that they, not the Democrats, have kept the heat on the labor reform issue. They may now wind up with no credit and with no issue.—(c).

LABOR BILL VOTED IN SENATE BY 88-1; HOUSE LUKEWARM

Times

Malone Is Lone Dissenter —Amendment Relaxes Building Trade Rules

newyork Ny

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17 — The Senate passed the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill tonight.

The vote was 88-1. The dissenter was Senator George W. Malone, Republican of Nevada.

The bill now goes to the House of Representatives, where its future is doubtful. Most observers believe the House is not disposed to act, but a drive by the leadership could reverse that.

Wed. 6-18-58

If enacted, the bill would be the first general labor control law since the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947.

Substantial labor support for House approval of the bill is now talked of as a possibility on the theory that the new Congress, faced with the fact that nothing has been done about the scandals revealed by Senate investigation, might enact a much harsher measure than the Kennedy-Ives bill.

Bipartisan Sponsorship

There is the further consideration that some Democrats seeking re-election this year feel vulnerable on the issue of labor legislation.

The bipartisan sponsors of the Kennedy-Ives bill feel that it safeguards the democratic rights of union members and the funds of their unions.

While it intervenes more than ever in the internal affairs of unions, they feel the intervention is a hazard for the dishonest labor leader but little more than a nuisance for the clean union and the honest leader. However, this sets precedents that virtually all labor leaders dislike.

These conditions are offset to some extent by Taft-Hartley changes that the labor leaders have long wanted. Certain restrictions on unions are liberalized and employers are brought under some Taft-Hartley provisions for the first time.

Beaten on Communist Oath

The Senate made many changes during the five-day debate on the bill, most of which were accepted by one or both of the managers and sponsors, Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Irving M. Ives, Republican of New York.

The most important defeat for Mr. Kennedy probably was the Senate's refusal to knock out the Taft-Hartley Act, the requirement of non-Communist affidavits by union leaders as a condition of using the services of the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Kennedy said the affidavit had been useless or worse. The Senate rejected this and extended it to cover employers as well, with Mr. Ives going along.

Senator Kennedy was gratified, however, by approval of the bill in its final form. He congratulated the Senate "on the successful conclusion of its labors in an area filled with complexities, prejudices and pressures.

He said the passage "represents a major step forward in the protection of the rights of union members and the general public. It will be an effective weapon in the hands of responsible leaders, honest members and the Federal Government in driving the racketeers and mobsters out of the labor movement.

Cites Senate Inquiry

"The Senate has acted wisely in rejecting amendments which were either irrelevant to the findings of the McClellan committee, overly punitive in their effects on the entire trade union movement or disruptive of stable labor-management relations."

Wed 6-18-58

The bill passed by the Senate is a strong bill. It affords substantial guarantees of democratic rights to union members and retains all of the essential provisions of the bill originally reported by the committee.

"I earnestly hope that the bill will become law this year."

In the closing hours of debate the Senate voted to exempt construction employers and unions from some important restrictive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Senate also voted to restore the right of strikers to vote in a representation election even though their employer has hired replacements. The so-called "strikebreakers" could vote, too.

McClellan Bid Fails

The exemption for the construction industry was a defeat for Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, who tried to strike it from the Kennedy-Ives bill. His amendment was rejected by a vote of 29 to 60. The exemption attracted support from the Republican side.

Senator H. Alexander Smith, Republican of New Jersey, tried a less liberal substitute exemption in behalf of the Administration. That was rejected on a standing vote.

As the bill now stands, construction industry employers and unions could make a collective bargaining agreement before any employes were hired. The hiring then could be done through a union hiring hall though not necessarily exclusively. Employes could be required to join the union in seven days, instead of the customary thirty days.

Senator McClellan declared this was "a regression from democracy" that he could not support.

Special Problem Cited

The stated justification for these exceptions is that the construction industry has peculiar problems. Because building projects provide relatively short-term employment for the various crafts, there is not time in many instances to set up the conventional representation election machinery.

The operating engineer, for example, may have finished his work and gone to another project and employer before the National Labor Relations Board can set up an election.

It is generally conceded that the building trades unions practice these exceptions even now because of their control of the skilled labor supply in the industry and the virtual impossibility of complying with the Taft-Hartley machinery.

Provisions of Labor Bill

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17—Following are the major objectives and requirements of the Kennedy-Ives Bill:

Public disclosure of union internal processes and financial operations, except that the Secretary of Labor may exempt unions with fewer than 200 members and with incomes of less than $20,000 a year.

Criminal penalties for failure to make reports, for false reports, for false entries, and for destruction of union records.

Reporting and public disclosure of financial transactions and holdings by union officials that might conflict with their obligations to their members.

Reporting and disclosure of any arrangement by an employer with another person to affect the decision of employes in exercising their rights under the Taft-Hartley and Railway Labor Act.

Reporting and disclosure by employers of expenditures of $5,000 or more to influence employes in the exercise of their rights.

Reporting and disclosure by labor relations consultants of their arrangements to influence employes.

Penalizes 'Middlemen'

Criminal penalties for payments by "middlemen" to union officials, and for failure of employers and consultants to file correctly the foregoing reports.

Reporting and disclosure of trusteeships imposed by national unions on subordinate unions. Limitations on procedure for establishing such trusteeships.

Election of constitutional officers of international unions at least every four years, and of local unions every three years, by secret ballot. Felons whose state voting rights have not been restored would be barred from office. Officers who fail to file and publish required union reports would be barred from office for five years.

Provision for removal of officers for misconduct by a majority of members under regulations that the Secretary of Labor may set up.

Prohibition on the use of union funds to promote individual candidacies for union office.

Establishment of an advisory committee on ethical practices.

Directing the National Labor Relations Board to assert jurisdiction over all cases within its jurisdiction, except those ceded by agreement to states with labor laws consistent with Federal law.

Banning "shake-down" picketing (offering to withdraw pickets for a price).

Banning demands for improper fees for unloading trucks.

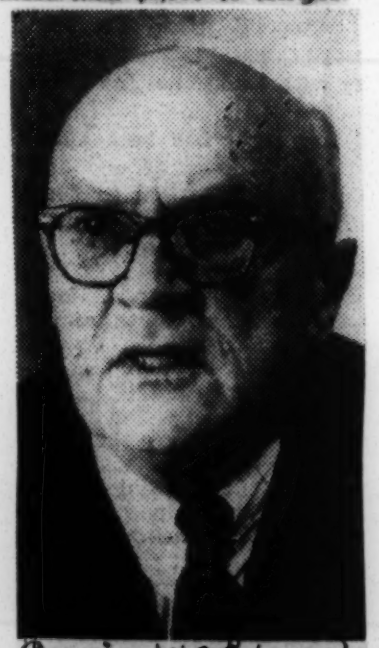
Requiring employers as well as union officers to take non-Communist oaths as a condition of using the services of the National Labor Relations Board.

Permitting, under certain conditions, employers and unions in the construction industry to make an agreement before actual hiring of employes. Such agreements may require employes to join a union seven days after hiring instead of after thirty days, as in other employments covered by the act.

Permitting strikers to vote in a representation election even though the employer has hired replacements.

Provides that union members may sue to recover for the union property or funds stolen by an officer.

Prohibits union loans of more than $1,500 to officers.



The New York Times

Senator H. Alexander Smith, whose amendment to labor reform bill was rejected.

EFFECTS ONLY HOUSTON COUNTY

'Reapportionment' Bill Introduced

By DON McKEE
Advertiser State Editor

A "reapportionment" bill which would give the Alabama legislature one more member has been introduced by Sen. Richmond Flowers of Dothan.

FLOWERS

The bill affects only Houston County. It calls for a constitutional amendment changing the section pertaining to apportionmen and giving "counties created after the adoption of the 1901 constitution" two representatives.

Houston is the sole county in the state formed after that date. If was crated in 1903 from parts of Henry, Dale and Geneva.

Houston's only representative,

TAYLOR

KILLOUGH

R. J. (Bob) Stembridge, will introduce the measure in the House

Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick, president of the Senate, joking dubbed the bills "Flowers' return bill," referring to reported intentions of Flowers to run for the House in the next election.

Rep. Stembridge also will put a bill in the House hopper for redistricting of Houston County, adding another board of revenue member and district. He said Ashford and Cottonwood would "be separated" by the redistricting which would "give better representation" with five commissioners instead of four.

Under the bill, the county probate judge will retain chairmanship of the board of revenue Stembridge said.

probate judge will retain chairmanship of the board of revenue Stembridge said.

Another Houston County bill authorizes a salary hike for clerical workers employed by the county. The raise runs proportionate to the number of years of employment, Stembridge said.

A bill drawn up by Butler County's two representatives would prohibit payment of state welfare aid to an unwed mother for more than one illegitimate child.

The bill would amend existing law which created the welfare department and provide that any children in addtion to the one specified in such cases will be supported by the state, either in foster homes or state institutions.

"We're willing to allow them one mistake," Rep. A. L. Killough of Nonoraville said. "But i don't favor paying for immorality."

His colleague, Rep. H. B Taylor, Georgiana auto dealer, said "the people in my county brought it to my attention—the farmers say they can't get these people on welfare rolls to work."

Taylor is trying for the second time to ban vehicles which burn diesel fuel from the highways unless they have exhaust pipes not less than eight efet above the surface of the road. The bill was introduced in the 1955 legislature but failed to gain passage. At a public hearing then, Taylor said bus and truck representatives promised to correct the situation, but have not done so.

Coffee County's Rep. Bill Stokes of Elba is working on a bill creating a county inferior court. Other local bills will extend the city limits of Elba and Enterprise, "squaring up" Elba's boundaries, and extending Enterprise's borders three miles from its center.

STOKES

Stokes is one of several legislators — in what appears to be headed toward a statewide trend—considering a county tax for construction of a hospital with Hill-Burton fund aid.

The personable Coffee representative at 28 is the youngest member of the House. Serving his second term, he also holds the title of being the first Coffee representative ever to succeed himself.

Coving County Rep. Clyde Love, Florala, said he probably will introduce bills extending the city limits of Florala, Opp and Andalusia.

Another bill provides the Covington County sheriff an additional deputy at a salary of $2,400 to $3,600 a year. Salary increases are provided for the sheriff's dpeuties in another measure.

LOVE

Love, serving his first term in the Legislature, said he plans to sponsor a bill setting up an inferior court in the county.

Legislators Endorse Waterways Resolution

Montgomery's State Sen. Vaughan Hill Robinson yesterday bid for an won approval of a joint legislative resolution asking that Congress go ahead with development of the Alabama-Coosa River System.

The project recently was killed by the Rivers and Harbors Commission in Washington as being economically unfeasible.

Robison first introduced in the senate a resolution asking that Alabama's delegation be notified of the need for the development, and urge action. On a suspension of rules, he won passage.

A short time later, the slower moving House also approved the resolution. It calls for work to go ahead with the Jones Bluff Dam project, near Benton in Lowndes County.

State Senate Is Deadlocked

Alabama's Money Bills Seem Hopelessly Lost In Filibuster

Final Session Began This Morning Just Past Midnight; Schools May Have To Close

Daily Home Leader
Talladega, Ala.
Fri. 9-13-57

MONTGOMERY (AP)— A crippling filibuster in the final hours of the 1957 legislative session threatened with increasing reality today to leave the state government without operating funds after this month.

Frantic efforts to break the deadlock in the Senate and clear the way for passage of two vital appropriation bills before the dead line at midnight tonight failed time after time.

The session ends at midnight.

There was still hope, however, that the appropriation bills would get through somehow. Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick, the presiding officer, said he felt certain some compromise would be worked out.

The filibuster bottling up two bitterly contested measures as well as the appropriations meanwhile raged on unchecked with no sign of an agreement to cut it off.

A minority block held the Senate floor hour after hour to prevent a vote on a proposal school tax increase and a 20 million dollar road bond issue. Education leaders, holding out for consideration of the tax bill, refused to let the appropriations come up either.

Leaders of both factions insisted unequivocally that they have no intentition of yielding ground regardless of the fate of the appropriation bills.

The school spokesmen said passage of the appropriations first would kill any chance of getting the tax bill through.

Unless the appropirations are passed before the 1957 session ends at midnight tonight, the state will be left without funds for the new fiscal year which ends Oct. 1.

In a desperate attempt to break the deadlock, the Senate convened at 12:03 a. m., determined to stay in continuous session until midnight if necessary.

But the debate raged on unchecked and the filibustering minority claimed more than enough support to keep it going through the day and night.

A coalition of education leaders and administration forces refused to put the appropriations ahead of two bitterly contested measures—a corporation income tax increase bill and a 20-million-dollar road bond issue.

Instead, with Gov. James E. Folsom himself calling the shots, the Senate voted to put the bond issue first on a special order calendar, followed by the tax measure and then the appropriation bills.

Tne governor was on the rostrum alongside Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick when the Senate convened for what promised to be a 23-hour 57-minute continuous session, broken only by the automatic adjournment at midnight. The 1957 session must end then because it marks the close of the 36 legislaticve days alloted by law.

Folsom, who earlier had agreed to back the appropriations ahead of the other matters, changed his stand. He called administration leaders into a huddle during the early morning hours an dinstructed them to insist on a vote on the road bond issue and corporation tax first.

Under Senate rules, each member can speak twice, an hour at a time, on the pending question, and the issue under consideration.

Meanwhile, State School Supt. A. R. Meadows, watching anxiously from the Senate floor, said failure to enact the appropriation bills would mean the probate closing of schools in most counties shortly after Oct. 1.

Meadows said 51 counties out of the 67 could keep their schools open less than a month without state funds. Others, he said, would have to close within three months.

State funds account for 76 per cent of the total spent on schools in Alabama.

Despite the hourly increasing threat, a majority bloc still hoped for a compromise, and convened at midnight this morning in a weary effort to force an agreement by keeping the Senate in session for 23 hours and 59 minutes.

Alaskan Hope For Statehood Threatened

GOP Leaders Want To Bring Hawaii Into Bill

BY DOUGLAS SMITH
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 — Prospects for statehood for Alaska at this session of Congress are threatened by a new Republican effort to bring Hawaii into the picture.

Until a few days ago Democratic leaders in both Houses expected to bring up the Alaska bill for a vote within the next few weeks, and indicated that private nose counts assured enough votes to pass it.

But now both President Eisenhower and Republican Senate Leader William Knowland have made known they want both the territories admitted now.

This could lead to the same kind of impasse that has blocked statehood bills in other years.

The Democratic decision to "let Hawaii wait" resulted largely from the fact that there is strong Southern opposition to admission of Hawaii now, while the former Southern coolness toward Alaska has diminished considerably.

It is felt that a number of Southerners would refuse to vote for a dual statehood bill even though willing to vote for Alaska alone.

Republicans historically have been more favorable to Hawaii than Alaska, and the GOP was the majority party in Hawaii until quite recently, when the Democrats gained an edge. In Alaska, on the other hand, the Republicans have shown signs of new strength recently and might be able to threaten seriously or overturn the dominant Democrats.

ALASKA AND HAWAII AGAIN LOSING STATEHOOD FIGHT

Each Is Supported by One of the Parties But Not Enough Members Support Both

By ALLEN DRURY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22— Once again the perennial issue of Hawaii-Alaska statehood is before Congress and again it appears that the same sad frustration for the territories will be repeated.

A year that began promisingly for Alaska, at least, seems destined to conclude with both territories still seeking admission to the Union. Barring a last-minute reprieve, which could come in the closing weeks as part of some more elaborate political deal, statehood for all practical purposes is already dead in the second month of the session.

The reasons for this are not overly complex, and as usual they center around politics. Although both territories are changing, with traditionally Republican Hawaii moving toward the Democrats and traditionally Democratic Alaska showing Republican gains, it still remains a basic tenet of political faith on Capitol Hill that if Hawaii is admitted it means two Republican Senators and if Alaska it means two Democratic Senators.

Whether this would be true in the event no one can say for sure. But the superstition that it would effectively ties the fates of the two aspirant states together in a vise-like connection that apparently cannot be broken.

Particularly is it tough to break now when it begins to appear that the arithmetic may be faulty, and that conceivably this neat two-to-two balance might be upset by the voters in one terrritory or the other.

Faced with this problem, the Democrats, who believe that their edge in Alaska still holds, decided this year to separate the two and give Alaska statehood with Hawaii put off to some future date.

Both or None

This arrangement at first had tentative Republican approval, on the theory that one new state was better than none, but on Feb. 8 this was blasted into the discard. The Senate Republican leader, William F. Knowland of California, emerged from a White House conference to announce that the Administration considered it "inadvisable" to call up Alaska for action without calling up ... said that if he could not arrange with the Democrats to have Hawaii called up, an attempt would be made to add an amendment giving Hawaii statehood to the Alaska bill.

Former Gov. Ernest Gruening of Alaska, one of the most active fighters for Alaska statehood, denounced the Knowland statement. He said the Senator should know that forcing consideration of the two territories together would be "an obvious way of defeating both."

Since this was an accurate reflection of the situation, the assumption is now general on Capitol Hill that nothing will be done on either.

Therefore the other three factors that have complicated the picture will probably not even be discussed this session. One is the fear on the part of some legislators that Hawaii has more than its share of Communists, particularly among dock workers.

Hawaiian Protests

Despite indignant Hawaiian denials, this feeling persists among such powerful opponents of statehood, for instance, as Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is not the type of argument that an unemotional recital of facts and figures can easily refute.

Another troublesome factor is the prejudice that some legislators have against adding nonadjacent territory to the Union in the legal form of a state.

The third factor is the argument, in the case of Alaska, over how much land the Federal Government is to retain of the vast territory for purposes of national defense.

Around these points considerable debate might center should the statehood issue come to the floor. But for the time being it seems probable that it will not do so, for while the Democrats are willing to take Alaska without Hawaii, the Republicans are not, and the Democrats have shown themselves to be no more willing to take Hawaii without Alaska.

Alaska Renews Statehood Bid Without Hawaii

Alaska starts another trek in Congress this week in its quest for statehood. This time its bill, without being tied to Hawaiian statehood requests, will go before a cool, but not entirely frigid, House Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee has scheduled a hearing for Thursday and may possibly clear the bill for floor debate. The measure was approved last June by the House Interior Committee. It is understood to have the support of Speaker Rayburn.

Cleared by Senate Unit

Separate bills for Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood were reported out last year by the Senate Interior Committee. There is no indication they will be called up soon in the Senate.

Advocates of Alaskan statehood note several developments they believe have improved chances of congressional action this year. The House bill attempts to meet some earlier objections by granting statehood to all of the territory but permitting the President to establish vast military reservations in the sparsely settled northern and western regions.

Alaska-Hawaii Clash Unlikely

Chances of a direct clash between Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood moves also have diminished this year. Delegate John A. Burns, Democrat of Hawaii, said last month he favored letting the Alaska bill go on alone in Congress at this time. Linking the two issues, he recalled, was one of the principal reasons both were killed or stalled in Congress in recent years.

If and when Alaska is admitted to the Union it will be ready with a State constitution approved by Alaskan voters in April, 1956. Moreover, on the basis of a territorial election in 1956, Alaska has members ready to be seated in Congress. They are "Senators" William A. Egan and Ernest Gruening and "Representative" Ralph J. Rivers. They were chosen under the so-called "Tennessee Plan." Tennessee's first Representatives in Congress were elected in anticipation of statehood and took office as soon as Tennessee was admitted to the Union in 1796.

Southern Fight Against Alaska Believed Easing

WASHINGTON [illegible] Southern opposition to the Alaska statehood bill appeared to be diminishing somewhat today.

As the Senate went into its fourth day of debate on the vigorously contested measure, several senators still were expected to speak at length but any threat of a "filibuster" apparently had dissipated.

In addition, if the opponents had any plot to quickly kill the bill there were no visible signs of it.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-SC), one of the Senate's most durable orators, took to the floor Thursday night and started what had been expected to be a marathon speech against the statehood issue.

ONLY TWO HOURS

But after only two hours and 10 minutes, Thurmond quit talking. He was persuaded to do so by Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont), the acting Senate Democratic leader.

Mansfield had conferred previously with Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), one of the chief opponents of statehood for the territory.

All three denied there was any "deal" involved in Thurmond's decision to stop early. Thurmond said he still planned to speak further on the bill and Sen. George Malone (R-Nev) was reported standing by with a 12-hour opposition speech.

Both Thurmond and Eastland, although insisting they had "no intention" of staging a filibuster, said they would continue to resist efforts to limit debate.

MAKE A COMMONWEALTH

Mansfield said he hoped the Senate would finally get around to voting today on three legal objections Eastland raised against the bill.

Eastland said he thought the Senate would at least "consider" his objections, indicating the speech-making might be interrupted long enough to get the first real action on the bill of the week.

Eastland's objections, which challenge the constitutionality of the bill, and a proposal by Sens. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla) and George Smathers (D-Fla) to make Alaska a commonwealth, were the only major roadblocks standing in the way of a vote on the statehood bill itself.

Alaska supporters said they knew of no other amendments which might be introduced.

House Reversal OKs Alaskan Statehood

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The House today passed 208-166 a bill to admit Alaska to statehood.

In a dramatic reversal of form, the House twice rejected efforts to send the bill back to the House Insular Affairs committee.

It also defeated on a voice vote the decision by which it voted tentatively yesterday to kill the bill.

The action sent the bill to the Senate where it faces a new and possibly stronger challenger. An Alaskan bill, as well as one to admit Hawaii, has been on the Senate calendar since last June.

The statehood bill is opposed by most Southern senators who cite various reasons. But it generally is recognized that the Southerners mainly fear that the addition of new Senate seats would upset their balance of power in the Senate.

However, it was considered likely the bill will come up in the Senate by mid-June.

cans. Against it were 81 Democrats and 85 Republicans, including Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts.

Moves to send the bill back to committee, thereby killing it for this session, were defeated 199-174 and 201-172.

South Only Obstacle For Alaska

Dixie Talkathon Bars Final Statehood Vote

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla) said Saturday that unless a southern "talkathon" against the Alaskan statehood bill is broken, the measure may be pigeon-holed.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash) floor manager of the legislation, said, however, that the way is clear for "an overwhelming vote for final passage, probably by Wednesday."

Wednesday is July 2. The text of the bill already passed by the House requires that President Eisenhower notify the Alaskan governor no later than July 3 that the bill has been passed.

Monroney said that southern opponents are trying to continue debate beyond July 3 and thus force a Senate-House conference which could shelve the measure.

Jackson, armed with a legal opinion from the Interior Department, said that forcing the bill past July 3 would not necessitate a change in the House deadline provision.

Acting Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont), joined Jackson in claiming enough votes to defeat all pending amendments. He said he hopes for passage next week. He believes 60 to 70 senators will vote to make Alaska the 49th state.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), a leader in the group opposed to statehood, said he knows nothing of any talkathon. But he said he cannot predict when a final vote will come.

Eastland said he will offer a second constitutional point of order Monday. It will assert that a provision in the Alaska Constitution for electing senators, one to a long term, the second to a short term, is unconstitutional.

Senate Passage Seems Certain

House OKs Alaska Statehood

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The House Wednesday passed a bill to admit Alaska to the union as the 49th state. The roll-call vote was 208-166.

The bill, approved after two attempts to send it back to committee were rejected, now goes to the Senate where chances of passage are good.

The House acted over the opposition of Republican leaders and Southern Democrats. Top GOP members had voted previously to return the measure to the House Interior Committee despite President Eisenhower's personal plea for the bill.

The legislation to admit the northern territory to the Union was approved without any crippling amendments.

Before the final vote, however, the House adopted a proposal by Rep. William A. Dawson, (D., Utah), to reduce from 182 million to 102,500,000 acres the amount of unreserved public lands the federal government would turn over to the new state.

Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (D., N.Y.), author of the measure, had said previously that statehood advocates would not object too strenuously to a reduction. He said the new state would need a large area of land to give it a "substantial tax base."

The bill also gives the Defense Department "exclusive jurisdiction" over a large area of northwest Alaska for defense purposes. The exact amount has not been determined but it is expected to be about 102 million acres.

The House-approved measure also would give Alaska the rights to minerals on the 102,550,000 acres included in the proposed land grant. Statehood opponents have called this a "giveaway" of the nation's resources.

Alaskan Statehood Bill Passes House

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Wednesday passed 208-166 a bill to admit Alaska to statehood. In a dramatic reversal of form, the House twice rejected efforts to send the bill back to the House Insular Affairs Committee. It also defeated on a voice vote the decision by which it voted tentatively Tuesday to kill the bill.

The action sent the bill to the Senate where it faces a new and possibly stronger challenger. An Alaska bill, as well as one to admit Hawaii, has been on the Senate calendar since last June.

The statehood bill is opposed by most Southern senators who cite various reasons. But it is generally recognized that the Southerners mainly fear that the addition of two Senate seats would upset their balance of power in the Senate.

However, it was considered likely the bill will come up in the Senate by mid-June.

The House last passed an Alaska bill in 1950, by a vote of 186-146. A separate Alaska bill has never passed the Senate although a combined Alaska-Hawaii statehood measure cleared that body in 1954 only to die.

President Eisenhower told his news conference Wednesday he believes Congress should carry out the platform pledges of both the Democrats and Republicans by voting statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii.

Voting for the bill today were 117 Democrats and 91 Republicans. Against it were 81 Democrats and 85 Republicans, including Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts.

REVERSAL OF FORM

Alaska Statehood Passes in House

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The House today passed 208-166 a bill to admit Alaska to statehood. In a dramatic reversal of form, the House twice rejected efforts to send the bill back to the House Insular Affairs Committee.

It also defeated on a voice vote the decision by which it voted tentatively yesterday to kill the bill.

The action sent the bill to the Senate where it faces a new and possibly stronger challenger. An Alaska bill, as well as one to admit Hawaii, has been on the Senate calendar since last June.

The statehood bill is opposed by most Southern senators who cite various reasons. But it is generally recognized that the Southerners mainly fear that the addition of new Senate seats would upset their balance of power in the Senate.

However, it was considered likely the bill will come up in the Senate by mid-June.

The House last passed an Alaska bill in 1950, by a vote of 186-146. A separate Alaska bill has never passed the Senate although a combined Alaska-Hawaii statehood measure cleared that body in 1954 only to die.

President Eisenhower told his news conference today he believes Congress should carry out the platform pledges of both the Democrats and Republicans by voting statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii.

Voting for the bill today were 117 Democrats and 91 Republicans. Against it were 81 Democrats and 85 Republicans.

VICTORY SALUTE—Irvine I. Turner, city councilman, Newark, N.J., center, has his hands raised in a victory salute by his campaign manager John T. Barnes, left, and women's auxiliary group leader, Anna Mae Hall. Turner, elected four years ago to the city council, successfully defended his post and won the reelection by 7,250 votes out of a total of 12,524 votes cast.

Alaska Statehood Bill Defeated

Roll Call Sought to Revive Measure

By FRANK VAILLE

WASHINGTON (AP) — Opposition forces Tuesday maneuvered the Alaska statehood bill into position for a knockout blow.

On an unrecorded teller's vote, where members pass down the aisle but do not respond by name, the House voted 144-106 to strike out the bill's enacting clause.

Statehood forces, hurt but not out, had overnight to rally their forces for a roll call vote to stave off final defeat.

The motion to strike the enacting clause, made by Rep. Walter Rogers (D-Tex), was a technical maneuver, which in effect would kill the bill.

'BACK TO COMMITTEE'

Wednesday's first roll call will come on a motion, also by Rogers, to send the bill back to the House Insular Affairs Commitee where it originated. Such a move, which also would in effect kill the bill for this session, usually musters more support than a motion to strike the enacting clause.

During debate which began last Wednesday, statehood opponents attacked he bill on grounds its land grant provisions would constitute a giveaway of natural resources belonging to all the people, that Alaska is not contiguous to the existing Unio ad tha is for similar acto for other distant areas, and its two senators would dilute the Senate representation of more populous areas.

PREDICTS DEATH BLOW

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va), a leader of the antistatehood forces, predicted opponents would succeed in dealing the bill a death blow Wednesday.

Advocates looked hopefully, however, toward the possibility of picking up needed support from among the 130 house members not on hand for Tuesday's vote.

Two amendments, both by Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif), were defeated Tuesday. One, voted down 53-33, would have delayed the effective date of statehood until the Alaska legislature amended the proposed state constitution to prevent any future legalization of gambling.

The other, rejected on a voice vote, would have required Alaska to attain a population of 250,000 U.S. citizens before becoming a state. The population was 128,643 in the 1950 census.

Talmadge Warns Against Alaskan Statehood

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Sen. Talmadge warned Thursday that admission of Alaska to statehood would set a dangerous precedent that would destroy the geographical solidarity of the United States.

It would lead, he said, to demands for statehood from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands and even the 2,000 Pacific island trust territories now under U.S. protection.

"I fear, Mr. President, that we may be about to put ourselves into the dangerous and undesired position of attempting to become, instead of the United States of America, the United States of the World," he told the Senate.

"How then will we be depicted by our enemies who already are propagandizing the world with the charge that we are a nation of imperialists?", Talmadge asked.

"Before we act to make Alaska a state, we should ask ourselves these two questions:

"Where do we go from there?

"Where can we stop?"

Noting that Alaska would forever be separated from the continental United States, Talmadge pointed out that an enemy could at any time surround it without once violating our national sovereignty or territorial integrity.

"Those who cannot forsee the potential dangers and difficulties inherent in admitting a non-contiguous state," the Georgian said, "would do well to reflect upon the experience of the French in attempting to absorb the country of Algeria into metropolitan France."

Talmadge said the arguments for Alaskan statehood stem from emotion rather than logic and declared that the real issues have been obscured by "specious slogans."

Alaskans themselves are divided, he said, on the statehood issue and have had an opportunity to vote on the question of immediate statehood.

He quoted editorial opposition to immediate statehood from daily newspapers in Juneau and Anchorage and the results of a poll taken by Rep. Miller (R-Neb).

Miller recently asked 10 radio stations and five newspapers in Alaska to request Alaskans to write him their views on immediate statehood, Talmadge said.

Within three weeks the Nebraska congressman received 1,394 letters opposing statehood now and only 522 favoring it, Talmadge told the Senate.

Although the Constitution provides that Congress may vote a new state into the Union, Talmadge said the Federalist Papers and the Articles of Confederation show that the nation's forefathers really intended that no new state should be admitted without approval of three-fourths of the states.

A constitutional amendment, as proposed by Rep. James C. Davis. (D-Ga), should be adopted, Talmadge said, to provide for admission to statehood by vote of the states.

"The granting of statehood, Mr. President, is an irrevocable act," he said. "The outcome of the War Between the States determined for all time that, once admitted, a state cannot leave the Union.

"Therefore, it is incumbent upon us as members of the Senate, to make sure beyond any shadow of a doubt that the admission of any new state will not be a mistake for which the nation will have to pay the consequences for all time to come."

TWO TOWNS TO VOTE ON PROPOSED MERGER

Petitions Request Union Of Nettleton, Jonesboro

From The Commercial Appeal Jonesboro, Ark., Bureau

JONESBORO, Ark., Feb. 18.—The City Council adopted an ordinance Monday night asking that special elections be held on the proposed merger of Nettleton and Jonesboro.

The City Council action came after petitions were received from more than 50 citizens of each city calling for the merger.

The ordinance calls upon Judge Paul Hanshaw to hold a session of County Court to set the date for special elections in Jonesboro and Nettleton on the proposal.

Under the law, Judge Hanshaw must set the date for the elections. It probably will be within 30 days.

The merger will occur only if a majority of citizens in both municipalities vote for combining the two.

WILLIAMS FOR BILL TO AID INTEGRATION

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan urged support yesterday for a Senate bill that would give "a form of technical assistance" to communities seeking to desegregate schools.

He was addressing 300 persons at the annual luncheon meeting of the New Jersey State Region of the American Jewish Congress in the Governor Clinton Hotel here.

The Michigan Democrat said the bill — No. 3727 — was before the Senate with bipartisan support. It would provide for advisory conucils, regional conference and other devices, he explained, by which specialists could help in developing broad programs of community cooperation in ending school segregation.

Governor Williams was introduced by Isaac Toubin, executive director of the American Jewish Congress.

Russell Expects Senate To Pass Bill Undoing Decisions Of Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Richard B. Russel D-Ga) said Thursday that in his opinion the Senate will pass a bill to undo the effects of some recent Supreme Court decisions if it gets a chance.

He referred specifically to a bill passed by the House providing that state laws paralleling federal statutes shall not be invalidated by the court unless they are in irreconcilable conflict or unless Congress expressly states the federal measures preempt the field.

Russell is a co-sponsor of a companion Senate bill, introduced in January of last year by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark), and now pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Over two months ago the Judiciary Committee approved by a 10-5 vote a much broader bill sponsored by Sens. William E. Jenner (R-Ind) and John M. Butler (R-Md) to curb the court's review powers and overcome the effects of some of its decisions in communist cases.

Russell told a reporter that he is "very vigorously" in favor of passage of the Jenner-Butler bill, but he said he regarded it as "more practical" to press for passage of the more limited bill passed by the House last week.

A member of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, Russell moved a meeting of the group earlier this week to bring up the Jenner-Butler bill for Senate action before Congress adjourns.

A decision by the Policy Committee was deferred at least until next week.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, had hoped for action by it this week on the bill passed by the House or the companion Senate bill.

However, committee action was deferred after McClellan left for Arkansas because of the death of his son in an airplane crash.

Russell said that if the bill is approved by the Judiciary Committee he will try to get the Democratic Policy Committee to schedule either it or the Jenner-Butler bill for Senate action.

No action seen on 4 measures

WASHINGTON (NEA) — In what appears to be a maneuver to keep harmony within the Democratic party as intact as possible, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Senate Democratic leader, avoided action by the Democratic policy Committee Tuesday on four bills to curb the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court or nullify certain of its decisions in civil liberties cases.

After the Democratic Policy Commitee meeting, Senator Johnson told reporters that Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, had attended the meeting and discussed the bills, but no action had been taken on them.

Prior to the committee meeting, it had been generally believed in informed circles at the Capitol that a compromise would be reached and that the Policy Committee would schedule the Bridges bill and the Mallory bill and would pigeonhole the more sweeping Butler-Jenner bill and the House-approved Smith bill.

* * *

SENATOR JOHNSON indicated that the Democratic Policy Committee will schedule some court-curbing legislation before the Congress adjourns. The Bridges bill and the Mallory bill have been ordered reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but the printed reports were not available for the committee.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has not yet acted on the Smith bill.

The Butler-Jenner bill is on the Senate calendar and Sen. Richard B. Russell, influential Georgia Democrat, has urged the Policy Committee to schedule it for Senate debate and vote.

Senator Johnson said no action was taken on any of these bills "because there are so many different approaches to considered. He added that it was agreed that the committee is to act promptly on some of these bills in a short time.

* * *

ANY OF the four court-curbing bills probably will provoke lengthy debate. The one which would have the least effect is the Bridges bill.

Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Democrat and former dean of the University of Oregon Law School, has indicated that he will oppose the Mallory bill.

The House-approved Smith bill would draw widespread opposition because it appears that it goes beyond the area of state sedition laws and would affect broad questions of interstate commerce, criminal law, labor relations and many others.

There appears to be so much opposition to the Butler-Jenner bill that it might provoke Senate liberals into a filibuster which could result in a legislative snarl in the closing days of this session.

* * *

SENATOR JOHNSON would like to avoid a floor fight. It is therefore likely that he will move to bring up the two bills which will meet with the least opposition — the Bridges bill and the Mallory bill.

The Bridges bill, like the Smith bill, would nullify the Supreme Court decision in the Steve Nelson case, but, unlike the Smith bill, it is limited to state subversive or sedition statues.

It provides that Congressional acts which may be passed in the future prescribing criminal penalties for any act of subversion or sedition against the United States, "shall not prevent the enforcement" in any state court of any state law prescribing any criminal penalty for any such act, or conspiracy to commit sedition, unless the Congressional Act so provides.

In the Steve Nelson case, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed a decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, declaring unconstitutional the Pennsylvania sedition law insofar as it applied to subversive activites against the U.S.

* * *

THE SO-CALLED Mallory bill would nullify the Supreme Court decision in the case of Andrew Mallory, 19-year-old colored youth of limited intelgence, who was convicted of criminal assault.

The Supreme Court set aside his conviction on the ground that there was undue delay between the time of his arrest and the time when he was taken before a committing magistrate.

The Jenner-Butler bill would take jurisdiction away from the Supreme Court in cases involving subversive activities, congressional investigations and contempts of Congress, removal of Federal employees on security grounds and disbarment proceedings.

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BILL TO FIGHT BOMBINGS

BILL INTRODUCED BY SENATOR JACOB K. JAVITS, REPUBLICAN, NEW YORK

BILL FIGHTS BOMBINGS

Javits Would Permit U. S. to Act in Racial Incidents

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, introduced a bill today to permit Federal prosecution and investigation of what he called "racially inspired bombings."

He told the Senate that the measure had been prompted by recent bombings in Florida, Tennessee and Alabama.

Senator Javits also introduced a bill to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission to June 30, 1960, or by nearly ten months. He said he had acted so because the commission had been "so regretably delayed in getting started."

Similar measures recently were introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of Upstate New York.

Racial Bombings Bill Introduced

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) introduced a bill Thursday to permit federal prosecution and Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation of what he called "racially inspired bombing."

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Similar measures recently were introduced in the House by Rep. Kenneth Keating (R-NY).

Anti-Bomb Bill Backed By Congressmen

Illinois congressmen were urged this week by the American Civil Liberties Union to support pending legislation which would permit federal intervention in the type bombing of religious institutions which has taken place recently in Florida, Tennessee, and other southern states.

Under present law, the FBI and the Department of Justice, generally, cannot enter such situations. Proposed legislation, similar to that which permits FBI investigation of kidnapping cases, creates a rebuttable presumption that explosives, used in violation of federal or state law, are transported across state lines.

NINE SENATORS INTRODUCE BILL ON DISABILITY

Proposes Amendment to Constitution

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, March 4—A constitutional amendment permitting the Vice President to serve as acting President during the disability of the President of the United States was introduced in the Senate today by nine senators.

The proposal was dropped in the hopper by Senators Dirksen [R., Ill.], Estes Kefauver [D., Tenn.], and seven others less than 24 hours after the White House announced the terms of an agreement between President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon on the same subject.

The amendment introduced today was agreed upon by Kefauver and Dirksen after several months of hearings conducted by the Senate constitutional amendments subcommittee of which Kefauver is chairman.

List Key Provisions

Key provisions of the amendment were:

1. The President, upon declaring his inability to discharge the duties of his office, may turn the office over to the Vice President, who shall act as acting President.

2. Should the President fail to declare his inability, the Vice President, upon the written advice and consent of a majority of the cabinet, may declare the President unable to function as chief of state and take over as acting President.

3. Upon the recovery of the President, he may declare his inability ended and resume the office of President, after one week's public notice.

4. If the Vice President, as acting President, and a majority of the cabinet determine the President is not in fact able to resume his office, they shall make a declaration to that effect, but their decision must be submitted to Congress. Congress then may override or sustain the decision of the Vice President and cabinet..

Kefauver Compliments Ike

In introducing the amendment, Kefauver complimented Mr. Eisenhower for entering into the agreement with the Vice President. But he said the fact the agreement was considered necessary showed the need for handling the problem in a fundamental way—by constitutional amendment.

"Any agreement is subject to the language of the Constitution," Kefauver said, "and I think it much better to write that language into the Constitution. The only test of the agreement that could ever arise would be in a period of emergency, and that is what we are trying to avoid."

Dirksen said he believed he and Kefauver had hit upon a solution "agreeable to the administration and the country."

Earlier, Sen. William F. Knowland [R., Cal.], and Rep. Joseph W. Martin [R., Mass.] G. O. P. leaders of the Senate and House, told reporters they believed the Eisenhower-Nixon agreement would spur congressional action on the disability question.

Rayburn Raises Issue

But House Speaker Sam Rayburn [D., Tex.] challenged the right of the White House to create the office of acting President. He told reporters he did not see how the Vice President could take over the duties of the President without taking the Presidential oath.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating [R., N. Y.], a leader in the effort to amend the Constitution to provide for Presidential inability, said the Eisenhower-Nixon agreement was the best procedure under present circumstances.

"But history proves," he said, "that we can't rely on future combinations of President and Vice President to act with the same vision and understanding as the present incumbents."

The constitution as presently written provides that the Vice President shall take over in the event of the death, inability, or resignation of the President. But it does not state who shall declare the President unable to discharge his duties.

Those who joined Kefauver and Dirksen in sponsoring the proposed amendment were Senators Roman L. Hruska [R., Neb.], Thomas C. Hennings [D., Mo.], Olin D. Johnston [D., S. C.], Williaim Langer [R., N. D.], William E. Jenner [R., Ind.], Arthur V. Watkins [R., Utah], and John Marshall Butler [R., Md.].

Stormy Red Probe Ends in South

ATLANTA, July 31 (AP).—A congressional committee investigating charges of un-American activities in the South today winds up a three-day probe marked by balky witnesses and references to racism.

A 22-year-old camera plant worker, William Matthews of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the only one of 11 witnesses called who denied any connection with the Communist party. The others were silent under the First or Fifth Amendment.

Among those declining to answer yesterday was Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a Montgomery (Ala.) Negro insurance man. The Detroit-born witness was described by Richard Arens, staff director of the House un-American Activities subcommittee, as a "zealot of the Communist movement."

Statement Ruled Out

Mr. O'Dell was ruled out of order when he sought to inject a discussion of mistreatment of Negroes in the South into the hearing. He tried to read a statement but was told a committee rule provided that such statements must be submitted 24 hours in advance.

The committee also heard Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky., a proponent of racial integration, say that the group should be looking into violence against Negroes and Jews in the South.

Mr. Braden told the investigators that his business and associations were none of their business. He is field secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, which has headquarters in New Orleans.

Conviction Voided

Mr. Braden, a former copy editor for the Louisville Courier-Journal was freed of a Kentucky sedition conviction as the result of a U. S. Supreme Court ruling.

Another witness, Frank Wilkinson, refused any information about himself other than his name. He said he did so in co-operation with the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to make a legal test of the constitutionality of the congressional committee's mandate.

Marge Spurny Cole, a textile worker from Greensboro, N. C., relied on the First and Fifth Amendments in refusing to answer numerous questions. One question was whether she knew former FBI undercover agent Armand Penha and if he lied in identifying h eras a Communist colonizer.

Mr. Penha said the party sent highly educated persons into Southern textile mills, concealing their educational background, to get jobs and cultivate workers. Mrs. Cole has two college degrees.

William Robertson, a college graduate who is now a Chicago writer, tol dof numerous jobs he had held in the South and elsewhere, many of them menial.

HUNTER O'DELL
Facing House Committee
—AP Wirephoto

Red Hunters Accused Of Trying To Stall Integration In South

House Un-American Activities Committee Hit For Refusing To Probe Anti-Negro Elements

The Congressional subcommittee investigating un-American activities in Dixie was severely criticized Wednesday for allegedly trying to halt integration in the South, for refusing to include in its schedule the investigation of anti-Negro elements, and for doing what is not supposed to do.

These complaints were aired by several witnesses appearing before the group on its second day in Atlanta. They were also presented in the first-day hearing which saw the first five of 15 or more witnesses summoned to appear before the subcommittee.

At least six of the 13 persons who have thus far testified have charged the three-member investigating group with persecuting white Southern liberals who are seeking peaceful integration. As far as these witnesses are concerned, this investigation is directed by Washington political elements who are seeking to halt integration in the South.

NEGROES ENSLAVED

A Negro witness, Hunter O'Dell, insurance executive from Montgomery, accused the group of looking into everything except what is right under its nose. He said un-American activities in this country began with the enslavement of Negroes "and has been going on for 300 years."

In a signed statement, which he tried unsuccessfully to present to the subcommittee while it was in session Wednesday, O'Dell advised the group to investigate such activities as Georgia's Rosa Lee Ingram case, "the murder of Isaiah Nixon," movements against the NAACP and the "reign of terror" in Dawson, Ga.

He labeled the investigating group as an "Eastland-type Committee" and described it as "arrogantly presuming authority which it does not have."

HARASSING DIXIE LIBERALS

Charges that the subcommittee is seeking to harass white liberals was refuted by the group's most eloquent spokesman, Rep. Donald Jackson of California. Jackson, at one point, said he supported Civil Rights legislation in the House and had perhaps done more to promote civil rights than any of the witnesses.

A counter-charge by those labeled Reds is expected. However, the fact that for years the leading proponents of keeping Dixie down South, or vice versa, have painted everybody, Negroes and whites, who talked integration as being communists, makes the hearings here in Atlanta, the hard core of segregation, of unusual interest.

Carl Braden, noted Kentucky integrationist, told the subcommittee that it ought to investigate maltreatment of Negroes and Jews in Atlanta and other Southern areas. He further stated that "all of the people subpoenaed here are integrationists." He asked: "Are you investigating integrationists?"

Braden, who has been released from a sedition conviction, later charged that this hearing is a "common technique of harassing white liberals in the South."

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Another witness, Frank Wilkinson, former assistant to the director of the Los Angeles, Calif., housing authority, said the committee is trying "to smear decent white liberals in the South . . ." He told reporters this method is apparently attaining some success. A well-known worker with group purporting to seek equal opportunities, Franklin charged that this subcommittee singles out a certain thing to smear in each area in which it holds hearings. "Here it is integration."

Wilkinson, who previously appeared before this group and who has been identified as an active communist, is accused of being sent to Atlanta to incite negative reaction to the subcommittee's hearings.

In a brief interview with the Press following his testimony, Wilkinson, who refused to answer pertinent questions, said:

"The stand I took was done in cooperation with the American Civil Liberties Union in an effort to make a basic legal test of the constitutionality of the mandate of the House Committee on Un-American Activities."

He said earlier that he challenged the committee and the authority of Congress to give it a mandate to ferret out communists.

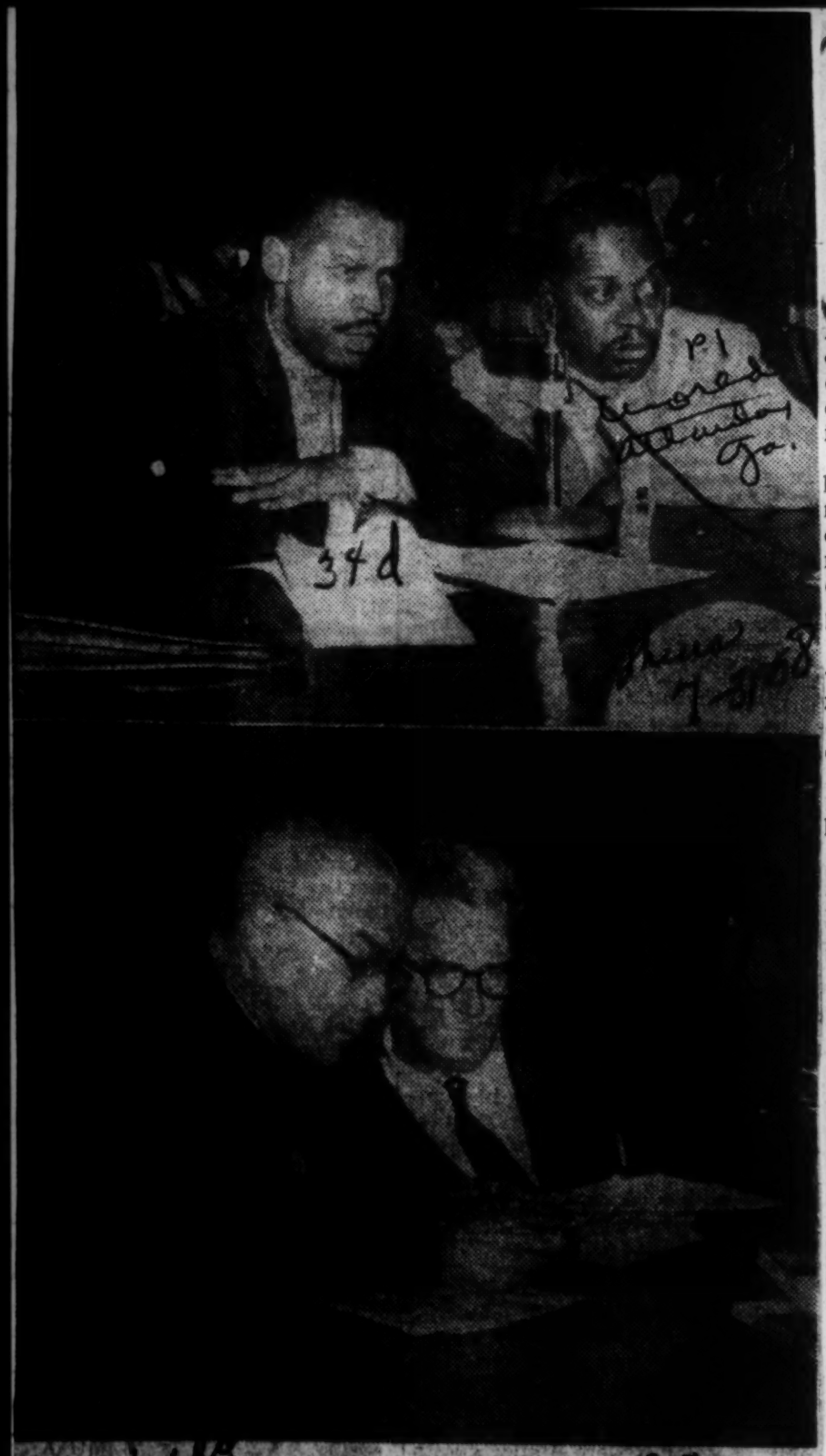
JACKIE'S VIEWS CITED

Answering charges hurled at the committee by Insuranceman O'Dell, Rep. Jackson said that the "emphasis on minorities is overdone." He said that progress has been made in the areas the witnesses referred to and mentioned testimony which Jackie Robinson made before the Un-American Activities Committee which he said was "some of the best I've ever heard."

Jackson pointed out that efforts of communists to infiltrate the Negro race "have fallen flat."

The Atlanta hearings, which end today, have taken a twist the subcommittee apparently did not hope for. Little has been said about Dixie communistic activities, but much has been said about the race problems. The committee has constantly repeated its intention to remain aloof from discussions of integration and segregation.

However, witnesses have not allowed the hot racial issue to cool



SCENES FROM COMMITTEE HEARING INVESTIGATING UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES—In top photo Hunter O'Dell (l), Montgomery, Alabama insurance executive, addresses remarks to committee chairman doing interrogation session. His counselor, Orzell Billingslea is on the right. Bottom photo shows Carl Braden, (l), a subpoened witness, conferring with Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker, one of his two counselors.—(Photos by Perry)

Red Probe Is Welcome In Atlanta

By CHARLES MOORE

The welcome mat will be rolled out for the House Un-American Activities subcommittee when it comes here July 29 although most officials feel you could probably question all Atlanta's Communists in a telephone booth.

"I'm delighted they're going to hold hearings here," said Attorney General Eugene Cook. "My department and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation will cooperate with them in every way."

MAYOR COMMENTS

Mayor Hartsfield said, "I'm always happy to have our congressmen come here." He said he didn't know anything about communist activities here.

"I think there's very little communist activity in this section," he added.

Attorney General Cook said he believes Georgia probably has less communists than any other state. His office has been looking into the conspiracy since the passage of the state subversive act in 1954.

During that four years "we've accumulated a lot of evidence," Cook said. "If we have any information they want, we'll certainly turn it over to them."

BENEFICIAL EFFORT

Cook said that while there probably aren't many communists in Georgia, he believes the hearing will have a beneficial effect by letting them know they are under observation. "It might keep them out."

The subcommittee began making arrangements about coming here a month ago. An investigator was here this week talking to local officials about the situation.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the department charged with keeping an eye on communism, said it had "no comment" on the number of their activities in Georgia.

Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins declined to comment on the subcommittee's proposed visit.

U.S. District Atty. James Dorsey said he knew nothing of communist activities in the Southeast and said the FBI has not turned any such cases over to him for prosecution.

Solon Charges Commies Duped Negro Leaders

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—A large group of prominent Negro leaders were described Wednesday as possibly having been duped into signing a letter which might have been Communist - inspired, urging the subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee to stay out of the South unless it plans to help defend Negroes against "subversive" who oppose the U. S. Supreme Court, civil rights and "our American ideals."

The letter was signed by 150 Negro leaders from the South and Washington, D. C., and sent to the U. S. House of Representatives.

Reference was made to it Wednesday by Rep. Donald Jackson subcommitteeman from California who said, "there is a very strong possibility that that letter may have been prepared by a communist."

Members of the investigating group had indicated earlier the letter would not come up in the hearings. However, it was given to Carl Braden, witness from Louisville Ky., who was asked to relate his connection with it. Braden is labeled a communist by the subcommittee.

HITS DIXIE BOMBINGS

Braden pleaded the First Amendment when asked his part in conjunction with the letter, but he took the opportunity to read it aloud. The letter called for an investigation of bombings, school segregation and the activity of the White Citizens Councils.

It further charged that the House committee was more interested "in harrassing and labeling as 'subversive' any citizen who is inclined to be liberal" than in the stated subversive activities.

Rep. Jackson said the letter had been placed in Congressmen's circular file" because it was "quite obvious" that the names of some of the signees "have been closely allied with the Communist Party". He did not identify them.

He later said the signees could petition the subcommittee to have their names removed from the letter before it was admitted in the official record of the hearings.

PREPARED BY REDS

"There is a very strong possibility that that letter may have been prepared by a communist," Rep. Jackson said. This shows how subtle the communist Party is in duping non-communists," he continued However, he made it clear that the Negro leaders may not have been unaware of what they were signing.

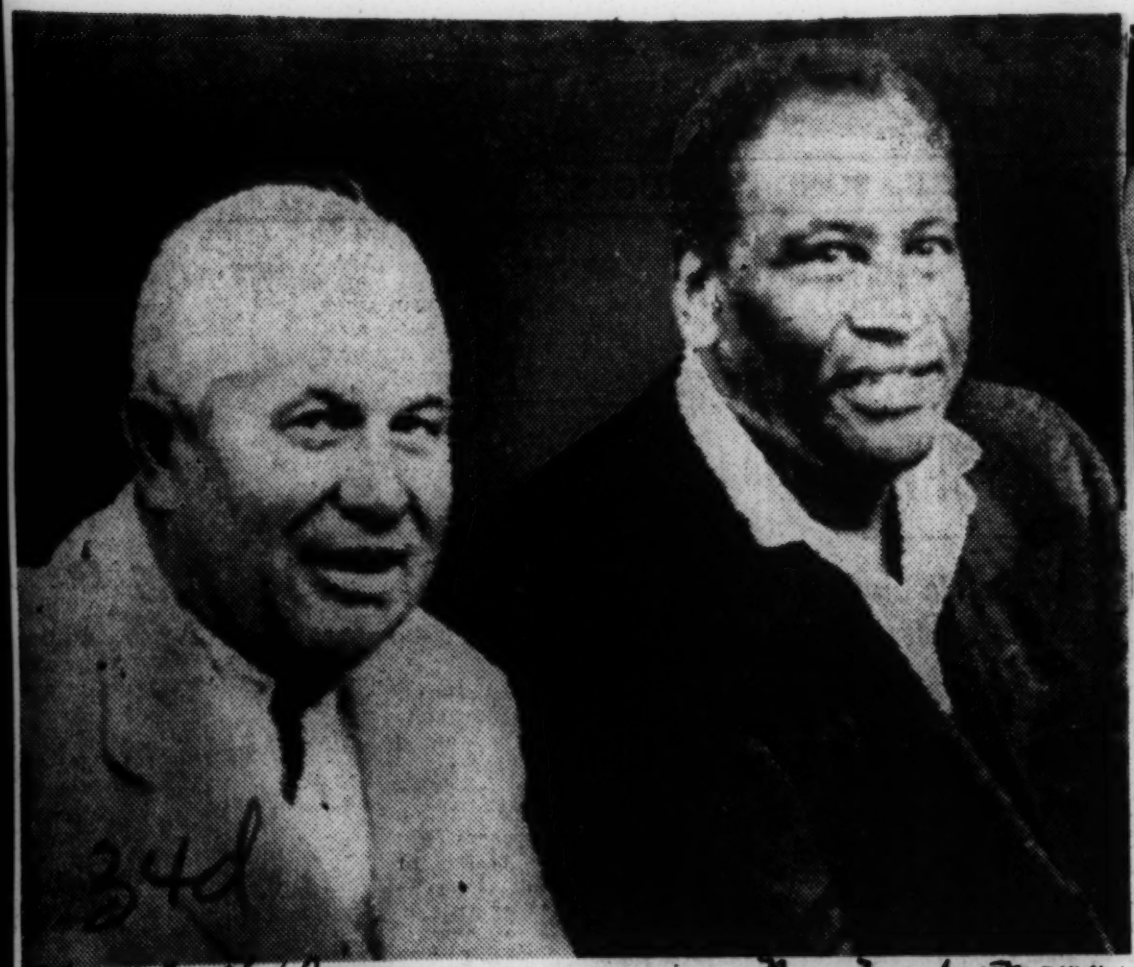
A photostatic copy of the letter was presented by Director Richard Arens in connection with the testimony of Carl Braden. Arens said the copy of the letter indicated it had been connected with the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., an organization which was cited as questionable by the subcommittee.

Arens said SCEF, for which Braden and his wife are field secretaries, is the successor of the Southern Conference For Human Welfare which has been cited as subversive. He said the structure and leadership of SCHW took over SCEF.

However, he did not definitely state that SCEF has been considered subversive.

A brochure put out by SCEF lists among its members on the board of directors Dr. James P. Brawley, of Georgia; John Wesley Dobbs of Georgia; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Washington, D. C.; Charles G. Gomillion of Alabama; Bishop S. L. Greene of Georgia; Bishop C. Eubank Tucker, counsel for Braden and several other witnesses, of Kentucky; other outstanding leaders.

The brochure said the conference works toward that day: "When second-class citizenship will be a thing of the past in the United States . . . . when racial segregation will no longer place its lifelong blight on the bodies of Negroes and the spirit of white people . . . . when Negro and white Southerners will build together . . . toward greater opportunity for all."



KHRUSHCHEV RECEIVES ROBESON: Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Soviet Premier, with Paul Robeson, the American singer, at Black Sea resort near Yalta, where the Soviet leader is vacationing. Mr. Robeson is on public appearance tour of Britain and Europe. Associated Press Radiophoto

ROBESON INTENDS TO LIVE IN LONDON

But Singer Says He Is Not Deserting U. S.—Foresees Concerts in New York

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 21 (Reuters) — Paul Robeson said here tonight that he would make his future home in London.

"I find the British people very warm and I have lived here before," the American singer declared. "London will be my center, as Hollywood is the center for some British film stars.

"I don't want any overtones of suggestion that I am deserting the country of my birth," Mr. Robeson added. "If I have a concert in New York, I will go there and return to London.

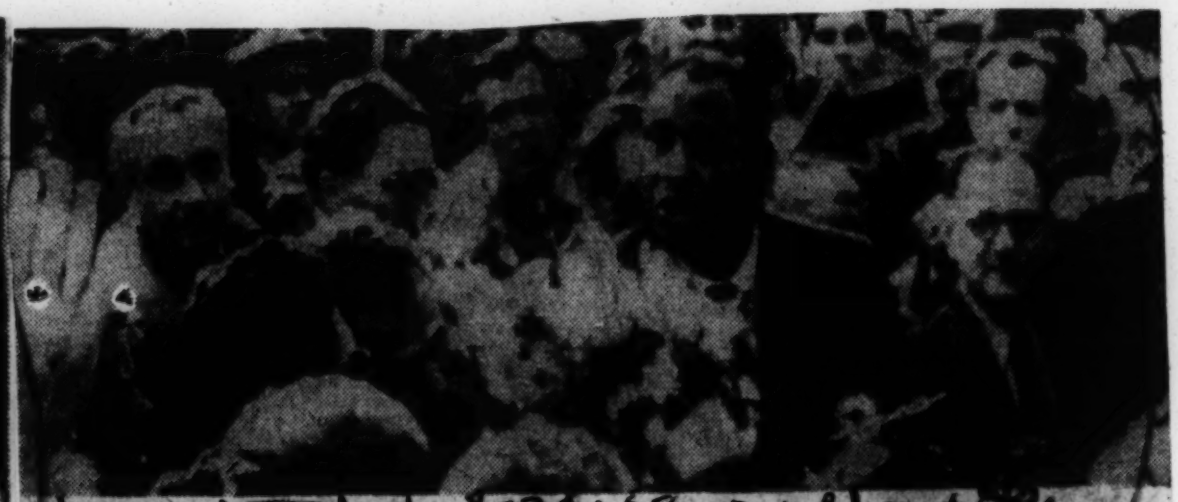
Passport Granted Recently

Mr. Robeson recently received his passport, making it possible for him to leave the United States, after a long dispute with the State Department.

He was one of the first personssons denied a passport when he refused to answer questions about Communist affiliations. His fight with the State Department began in 1950, and ended last June with the Supreme Court decision overturning the State Department regulations denying passports to suspected Communists.

Mr. Robeson has never made a secret of his bitterness over racial discrimination in this country. He has fought for left-wing causes for many years and in 1952 was awarded the Stalin International Prize.

A man of many facets, he has achieved fame as an athlete, singer and actor. Twice he was named to Walter Camp's All-America footbal team. Though admitted to the New York bar in 1923, he gave up law to become an actor. Then he turned to singing and quickly became one of the most popular concert stars.



SINGER PAUL ROBESON (arrow) gets enthusiastic welcome on arrival at Moscow airport. Robeson received a big ovation at concert at Lenin Stadium Sunday. He and his wife plan to stay in Moscow about two weeks before heading on to Paris. Then they'll return to Russia for a longer stay. UPI Telephoto

Russians hail Robeson on return to Moscow

MOSCOW—British News Agency, Reuters, reported Saturday that concert star Paul Robeson was wildly acclaimed on his arrival here late last week.

According to the dispatch, Robeson and his wife, Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, arrived by air for a two-week visit. It marked his first appearance in Russia in nine years.

Smiling and undisturbed by the swaying crowd at the foot of the Soviet jet airliner which brought him from Brussels, Robeson spoke a few words, of Russian, into a forest of microphones.

He said: "Greetings friends ... greetings ..... I am very happy to be here again.

Culture Minister N. A. Mikhailov, chief Soviet greeter, tried desperately to clear a path for Robeson and his wife from the plane to a waiting limousine.

THE EXUBERANT admirers waved large bunches of gladioli and tried to push their way through to Robeson to present their bouquets in person.

Soviet and foreign radio reporters, waving microphones, swept the 6-foot singer away from his wife Eslanda.

Photographers clambered onto the wings of the TU-104 and the landing stairs for more pictures.

AMONG THE official and unofficial greeters were singers from the Bolshoi Theater, poets, composers and other representatives of Soviet cultural life.

As Robeson stepped out of the airliner, 50 newsreel cameras began grinding away.

After the crowd began to clap, Robeson dropped his two suitcases and hat to clap his hands in time with the welcomers—a Slavic custom.

Paul Robeson Set To Resume Flicker Career in Russia

NEW YORK — According to a report received here, Paul Robeson, the controversial concert singer, will make his film comeback in several Russian pictures. The announcement was made by the celebrated artist himself at the Asian-African film festival in Tashkent, Russia. He was guest of honor at the affair.

Broadcasting the highlights of the affair in English to India and Pakistan, which was picked up by the United States Government, the Russians described in great detail Robeson's chores at the festival. According to the broadcast, the singer compared Western films unfavorably with those of Eastern producers. He is alleged to have said that the West concentrates on detective stories, while Asia and Africa truthfully reflect people's lives, and educates them in the spirit of humanism.

GROUP PREDICTS:

Southland's Demo Claim Nearing End

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Committee for an Effective Congress predicted Sunday after November the Democrats will "shift the balance of power within their party in Congress away from the South."

It based this prediction on estimates that the Democrats will pick up six more Senate seats and from 35 to 50 additional House seats, most if not all of them from the North and West.

The committee describes itself as non-partisan. Headquartered in New York, it supports various candidates for Congress and otherwise interests itself in politics. Where it supported efforts to censure the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy in 1954, McCarthy described it as a leftwing organization.

Democrats now hold a 49-47 margin over Republicans in the Senate and 34 seats are at stake in this year's elections. These include 32 for full-year terms and two for 4-year terms caused by deaths now filled by appointments.

PARTY LINEUPS

A gain of six seats would give them 55 seats to 41 Republicans.

In the House the party lineup now is 233 Democrats and 198 Republicans with four vacancies.

In its survey, the committee listed 12 Senate seats as safe or probably safe for Democrats in this year's elections and six for Republicans. Of the 16 remaining Senate races rated as contests or doubtful, it listed 15 Republican seats and only one Democratic.

The later is held now by William Proxmire of Wisconsin, who was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of McCarthy.

It listed as "contests" these seats now held by Republicans: Arizona where Sen. Barry Goldwater asks re-election; California where William F. Knowland is quitting to run for governor; Connecticut where William A. Purtell asks re-election; Indiana where William E. Jenner is retiring; Maine where Frederick G. Payne asks re-election; Maryland where J. Glenn Beall asks re-election; Michigan where Charles E. Potter asks re-election; Minnesota where Edward J. Thye asks re-election; Nevada where George W. Malone asks re-election; New Jersey where H. Alexander Smith is retiring; New York where Irving M. Ives is retiring; Pennsylvania where Edward Martin is retiring; West Virginia where Chapman Revercomb and John D. Hoblitzell Jr., hold both seats; and Wyoming where Frank A. Barrett asks re-election.

3 RATED SAFE.

Only three seats now held by Republicans were rated as safe for the incumbent party.

They are Delaware, where John J. Williams is asking re-election; North Dokota where incumbent William Langer is running again; and Vermont where Ralph E. Flanders is not seeking re-election.

Eleven Democratic seats lised as safe were: Florida where Spressard L. Holland asks re-election; Massachusetts where John F. Kennedy asks re-election; Mississippi, where John Stennis asks re-election; Missouri where Stuart Symington asks re-election; Montana where Mike Mansfield asks re-election; North Carolina where B. Everett Jordan holds an appointed seat; Rhode Island, where John O. Pastore asks re-election; Tennessee where Albert Gore asks re-election; Texas where Ralph Yarbrough asks re-election; Virginia where Harry F. Byrd asks re-election; and Washington where Henry M. Jackson asks re-election.

One other Democratic seat is listed as probably safe: New Mexico where Dennis E. Chavez asks re-election.

Three Republicans seats were listed as probably safe; Nebraska where Roman L. Hruska asks re-election; Ohio where John W. Bricker asks re-election; and Utah where Arthur V. Watkins asks re-election.

Negro Woman Is Elected To Democratic Nat'l Committee

LA CROSSE, Wis. (UPI)— The precedent-setting election of a Negro attorney as national committeewoman of the Wisconsin Democratic Party threw the state organization into bitter controversy Saturday night.

Mrs. Vel Phillips, 34, a Milwaukee alderman and the first Negro member of the city's Common Council, won over opposition candidate, Mrs. Marguerite Benson, by a 597-447 vote margin late Saturday.

A few hours later it was revealed, political observers had predicted that National Committeeman Herman Jessen would resign his post in protest over Mrs. Phillips' election.

"I will probably have to resign because of the outcome of this," Essen told United Press International.

It was believed by party spokesmen in Washington that Mrs. Phillips was the first Negro to be elected national committee woman of a state Democratic Party organization.

SURE WINNER

Mrs. Benson, a grandmother and 25-year veteran party worker and officeholder, was viewed by many observers as an almost sure winner.

State party leaders had political observers in suspense over their choice between a "liberal symbol" candidate and a party veteran but had also skirted the racial issue carefully.

It cropped up, nevertheless, in nominating speeches before the 1,350 voting delegates to the party's convention.

IDEA WRONG

Former Assemblyman Walter Stewart, a Negro, said in a seconding speech for Mrs. Benson, that "the idea that we should elect a person just because he or she is a Negro is just as wrong as not electing a person just because he or she is a Negro."

Jerry Flynn, who seconded Mrs. Phillips nomination, said the party needs the progressive vote in Wisconsin and that Vel Phillips is a symbol that will bring in the progressives. He said "We are practical politicians. We are not here to reward past service, but to elect someone who can do us some good."

Ed Reed Elected Vice President Of Young Democrats

DALLAS. — Edward L. Reed well known young Dallas businessman and civic worker, has been elected vice president of the Dallas county organization of Young Democrats. He will serve under Miss Paulia Weaver, elected president at the same time.

Reed, a member of the organization for the past five years, is probably the most active of the 15 card-carrying Negro members of the organization which has a total of about 250 active members.

ED REED

Reed was recently an active member of several committees at the state convention of Young Democrats in Austin. The Dallas county organization is well known for the liberality of its policies and for the courage of its leaders in fighting for democratic procedures in all areas of its activities.

SEGREGATION KEY IN TENNESSEE BID

Democrats Split Over Issue as Primary Nears—Gore Facing a Battle

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12 —A sharp division between moderates and conservatives, with racial segregation as the key issue, is shaping up in the Tennessee Democratic primary Aug. 7.

At stake are a seat in the United States Senate and the Governor's office, with its control over the state's delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1960. A victory in the primary is equivalent to election in this predominantly Democratic state.

In the Senate race the contestants are Albert Arnold Gore of Carthage, the incumbent, and former Gov. William Prentice Cooper of Shelbyville.

Mr. Cooper warmed up last winter and spring as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination but switched to the Senate race a month before the qualifation decline.

Gore Delayed Move

Hoping to get by without opposition in his bid for a second term, Senator Gore delayed announcing for re-election and allowed most of his campaign organization to be appropriated by the gubernatorial candidates.

Mr. Cooper opened a free-swinging attack on the state's junior Senator. He accused Mr. Gore of having "turned his back" on Tennessee and the South, aligning himself with "northerners" and favoring a "global give-away program" at expense of the state and nation.

Mr. Cooper promised to pattern himself after the late Senator Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee, whom Mr. Gore defeated in the 1952 Democratic primary. The 62-year-old former Governor and one-time Ambassador to Peru has sought to appeal to Tennessee's textile and zinc mining interests, which want higher protective tariffs.

Mr. Gore has spent much of the time defending himself against Mr. Cooper's attacks. But the 50-year-old Senator has landed a few blows of his own.

He charged, for example, that Mr. Cooper was drawing support from East Tennessee Republicans, who frequently cross party lines to vote in the Democratic primary, and from enemies of the Tennessee Valley Authority. One of Mr. Cooper's main financial backers, the Senator contends, is Justin Potter, Nashville insurance executive and bitter opponent of T. V. A.

But it is on the segregation issue that Mr. Cooper seeks to hit hardest. He calls attention to the fact that Senator Gore did not sign the Southern Manifesto, a document in which a group of Southern Senators promised to preserve segregation if they ever found a means of doing it. Mr. Cooper says, too, that Mr. Gore favored legislation that would force racial integration upon the south.

The incumbent Senator's reply is that a bill to enforce racial integration has never been considered by the Senate. He ignores the Southern Manifesto issue.

Of the three major candidates for Governor, two have proclaimed themselves in favor of more stringent laws to preserve segregation, while the third, though expressing a desire for continued segregation, promises to obey the courts and maintain law and order.

Buford Ellington of Lewisburg, former State Agriculture

Commissioner, is supported by the incumbent Governor, Frank G. Clement. He declared he would not hesitate to close a public school to prevent racial violence. He promised enactment of laws that would prevent whites and Negroes from attending the same schools.

The other pro-segregation candidate is Judge Andrew T. Taylor of Jackson, who said he would authorize local school boards to close schools where racial violence threatened.

Neither has said whether he would terminate the token integration already in effect under Federal Court order at Clinton and Nashville.

On a more moderate note, though desirous of maintaining segregation, is Mayor Edmund Orgill of Memphis. Mr. Orgill, a late-comer to the gubernatorial contest, promised to abide by decrees issued by courts of competent jurisdiction and to maintain order.

Rayburn Shuns Racial Comment

House Speaker At Jackson For Party Dinner

NO THIRD PARTY SEEN

By KENNETH TOLER
From the Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 9. — House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Texas) who has supported civil rights legislation in Congress, refused to discuss racial integration here Thursday.

Here to keynote a $20-a-plate Democratic Party fund raising dinner, the gifted and loyal 'Mr. Democrat' opened a press conference at the Governor's Mansion with the statement that "I am not going to talk about integration."

"I don't think it would be helpful to talk about it," he said.

However, on questioning as to reports that the Democrats plan a stronger civil rights plank in the 1960 platform, Speaker Rayburn said, "Two years is a long time off."

Seemed To Please

"The last plank on civil rights seemed to please everyone," he said with reference to the 1956 convention action.

Asked whether he thought the issue could be compromised at the 1960 convention, Mr. Rayburn answered—

"We did it last time."

Speaker Rayburn said he does not think there will be a third party in the South.

"The only thing it would help would be the Republicans," he said.

Relative to the statement by Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that the South can leave the party if it doesn't like the proposed civil rights position, Mr. Rayburn said—

"Every time a presidential candidate is nominated the chairmanship changes—that is, in most cases."

Foreign Policy Scored

Speaker Rayburn said the nation's foreign policy has failed because the other nations "don't want a big brother—they want a friend." He said the Republicans have blundered so in handling the foreign policy that "we don't have as many friends in other nations as we should have."

The Texan said he believes the next Congress will pass legislation curbing the United States Supreme Court.

"There is quite a bit of sentiment for it," he said.

Mr. Rayburn said if the Democrats can be accused of running the country into socialism by some of the legislation passed during their administration, "then the Republicans are just as socialistic by leaving them on the books."

"No Republicans, from the President down, had made any move to repeal any of the measures," he said.

Powell Makes Peace With Tammany Hall

NEW YORK (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) made peace Tuesday with Tammany Hall. He pledged to work for the entire state Democratic ticket in next month's election.

The Negro congressman, virtually assured of his own re-election, controls better than 70 per cent of the vote in normally Democratic Harlem. Democratic leaders have been ardently wooing this vote, despite the fact Powell had been read out of the party.

The price the party paid for Powell's support was a secret. In the first flush of his primary victory of last August, Powell demanded full political control of Harlem and the replacement of Tammany district leaders with his own men. Otherwise, he threatened to support the Republican ticket.

The congressman said he had won from the Democrats a pledge of increased patronage for Harlem. Tammany Hall is the Manhattan Democratic organizations.

In Geneva, N.Y., Nelson Rockefeller, Republican candidate for governor, said of Powell's decision, "I think it's pretty clear what happened. I don't know what the reaction of his people will be. It's very interesting."

Both Democratic Gov. Averell Harriman, seeking re-election, and Tammany chief Carmine DeSapio were quick to welcome Powell back into the party fold, just as they had been quick to extend the olive branch after his smashing 3-1 primary victory over Tammany Hall.

Powell fell out with his party in 1956 when he supported President Eisenhower and the Republican national ticket, because of the President's civil rights plan.

Earlier this year, Tammany denied Powell Democratic primary support in his bid for an eighth term in Congress. Powell ran independently and defeated the Tammany choice, city Councilman Earl Brown, also Negro, 14,837 to 4,935.

Housewife On National Committee

Mrs. Vel Phillips First Of Race To Top Policy Group

United Press International

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — A family quarrel among Wisconsin Democrats over the election of a Negro national committeewoman appeared to be subsiding this week.

Apologies were proffered and appeals for unity made in the wake of the controversy that threatened to weaken an all-out political offensive against the Republicans this fall.

The two main figures in the squabble were Mrs. Vel Phillips, an attorney and housewife, and Sen. William E. Proxmire, who was accused of dictatorial methods in ramming through Mrs. Phillips' election to the party's national committee.

• • •

THE ELECTION at the state convention at La Crosse last week touched off a battle between the "Madison and Milwaukee" branches of the party. The Milwaukeeans charged that Mrs. Phillips' election over party veteran Mrs. Marguerite Benson amounted to "racial prejudice in reverse."

Proxmire said in Washington that charges of one-man rule were "ridiculous" He added that he had "absolutely nothing to do with the election of Mrs. Phillips and I instructed the people working for me to take no part. This is not a disagreement over issues. It is strictly and completely a matter of personalities."

• • •

STATE CHAIRMAN Pat Lucey, accused of being Proxmire's tool, issued a statement at Madison appealing to state Democrats to "forget their bitterness" and concentrate on putting up a united front against the GOP.

An attempt to ban Lucey from further party meetings was voted down by the Milwaukee County Democrats Wednesday night.

County chairman Christ T. Seraphim had warned his fellow Democrats that "those who live by the ballot die by the ballot," a reminder that hassle over Lucey now could affect Democratic chances in the fall. Lucey does not come up for reelection until next year.

THIRD PARTY SIGNS ABSENT

Southern Demos Talk Organization

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP)—Democrats from nine Southern states gathered yesterday in an atmosphere more like a trade association sales meeting than a political gathering.

They talked about how to organize and sell the Democratic Party better in the South and how to get the money to do this job. They agreed that Southern states without permanent Democratic headquarters ought to have them.

Signs of a Southern rebellion were conspicuous by their absence. Or as Hugh Clayton, national committeeman of New Albany, Miss., put it:

"The presence of Sam Wilhite should be enough to establish that this was not a split party meeting."

Wilhite, of West Point, Miss., Democrats there expect to raise through a $20 a plate dinner and through the "Dollars for Democrats" program.

The other states took the matter under advisement. Clayton said Democrats will no longer "take the South for granted."

The spectre of Republican congressmen from Florida and North Carolina, plus the defections of 1952 and 1956 in presidential voting, have made it clear that this cannot be done, he said.

He talked of fish fries and barbecues as they are staged in Florida as possible fund raising devices for Southern states which have historically failed to make their financial contributions to the party war chest.

Clayton said all such matters as regional representative of the national party committee. His territory embraces the states represented—the Carolinas, Virginia, Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

No informed source had suggested that the meeting might have anything to do with forming a splinter group.

Instead, emphasis was placed on getting women and younger voters into party work.

Of the nine states represented, only Virginia, Florida, North Carolina and Tennessee have permanent headquarters.

Mississippi will set up a permanent shop with $35,000 which were only discussed, however, and no resolutions were presented or adopted. No committees were appointed nor were any formal actions taken.

Those attending included:

Mississippi — Wilhite, Clayton, state chairman, Bidwell Adam and Mrs. Louie L. Gore, committeewoman; Tennessee — Mrs. Ruth Russell, committeewoman; Herbert S. Walters, committeeman; Florida — Mrs. Christine Maxwell, proxy for the committeeman; Alabama — committeeman Charles W. McKay; Louisiana — Ralph N. Jackson, president of the United Democrats of Louisiana. and Paul C. Tate,

34b 1958

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Gets His Anti-Racial Bias Amendments Voted In The National Educational Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Before the House passed the National Defense Education Act of 1958 Friday, Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem Democrat, got adopted three anti-discrimination amendments.

There was no opposition to the Powell amendments. They are aimed at preventing all forms of discrimination, he said, wherever they may crop up.

They were written into title II of the bill, establishing a limited program of federal scholarships; title III, establishing a loan program for students in institutions of higher learning, and title IV, providing fellowships for graduate education.

Before final passage of the bill, however, the House struck out title II and shifted the scholarship funds to the bill's loan provisions.

The Powell amendments would bar discrimination, based on race, color, national origin, religion, or sex.

With respect to "race and color," Powell said his aim was to prevent discrimination against colored people, including Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, Japanese-Americans, and American Indians.

He said he included religion because there are certain areas of the country which discriminate because of religion.

"There is no need for anyone to use these anti-discrimination amendments as pegs to hang their hats on as a means of killing this bill," Powell told the House.

He pointed out that the House had adopted similar amendments offered by him to other bills, including the federal school-lunch program, and the Senate had accepted them.

Representative Stuyvesant Wainwright, New York Republican, said he was not sure the Powell amendment was necessary, but it "adds certain safeguards which are already in the Constitution of the United States," and he would vote for them.

Mr. Wainwright last year, while Mr. Powell was ill, offered the Powell amendment to a federal-aid-to-school construction bill.

Representative James Roosevelt, California Democrat, also supported the Powell amendments.

"Certainly, in the times in which we live and in the world today," Roosevelt said, "it is well for us to hoist the flag to equality of opportunity for all because we are being attacked at every level for our failure to practice that principle."

Mr. Roosevelt had opposed the Powell amendment to the school construction bill a year ago.

In offering a substitute bill, Representative William H. Ayres, Ohio Republican, accepted the Powell amendments. The Ayres substitute, however, was rejected on a standing vote, 130 to 68.

Powell later offered his amendments to the committee bill.

Representative Stewart L. Udall, Arizona Democrat, who had opposed the Powell amendment to the school construction bill, supported the amendment to the scholarship bill.

He pointed out that the amendment was directed to funds which go to individuals, "and merely states as a matter of declaration of policy that there shall be no discrimination in the application and granting of these funds."

Representative Clare E. Hoffman, Michigan Republican, asked Powell that he be permitted to join his colleagues in support of the amendments since this is an election year.

Representative Lee Metcalf, Montana, Democrat, who also opposed the Powell amendment to the school construction bill, complimented Powell for the amendment to the scholarship bill, which, he said, carries out the policy of the United States Office of Education. He called it "a worthy addition to the bill."

The Powell amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

The House passed the bill after it rejected a motion to kill it by returning it to committee. The vote against recommital was 233 to 139.

Before passing the bill it adopted a series of amendments which made the measure more nearly conform to that requested by the President.

The bill would provide:

1. Loans averaging $600 to more than 90,000 needy students of which the federal government would pay a total of $60,000,000

2. Grants to the states for scientific teaching equipment and laboratory improvement, totaling $60,000,00.

3 One thousand fellowships of $2,000 each to train college teachers, with reimbursement to universities for additional costs to expand graduate schools.

4. Grants to states to improve testing and guidance programs, $15,000,000 and $6,000,000 to set up teacher-training institutes in this field.

Education Bill Gets Anti-Bias Amendments

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EDUCATION AID BILL APPROVED

$9 Million Measure Is Passed by House

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House passed a 900-million-dollar aid-to-education bill Friday after stripping it of a college scholarship program.

The legislation, inspired by Russia's striking in developing Sputnik and missile scientists, now goes to the Senate where a similar, more ambitious bill is ready for action.

The Senate bill includes 175 million dollars for a four-year program of college scholarships. If the Senate votes to retain this provision the issues will have to be settled by a Senate-House Conference Committee.

BOOSTS LOAN FUND

The House first voted to reduce the number of four-year scholarships from 23,000 to 10,000 a year, in line with a recommendation by President Eisenhower. Then it knocked out the scholarship section altogether. The action was by a 109-78 standing vote, on an amendment by Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn).

The $140 million which was to have been used for scholarships was transferred to a student loan progrom, boosting that fund from $315 mallion to $455 million.

In the process of reducing the number of scholarships to 10,000, the House cut the over-all total cost of the bill from $1,070,000,000 to 910 million dollars.

Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (R-NJ) argued against eliminating the scholarships, saying the House Education and Labor Committee had tried to present a balanced program.

AMERICAN WAY

But other members said the loan program was the American way of doing things and would provide help for those who actually needed help.

Final passage of the mill was on a voice vote after a motion to send the measure back to committee failed by a roll-call vote of 233-140.

In addition to student loans, the measure provides for expansion of graduate study and grants to the states for science-teaching equipment and for guidance and encouragement of able young men and women.

Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of health, education and welfare, said the House measure would have far-reaching benefits for American education in these critical times.

DEFENDS SCHOLARSHIPS

But he added in a statement: "I am disappointed, however, that the House bill does not include, along with the student loan program, the President's recommendations for competitive scholarships, rewarding scholastic achievement. Such a program, I am convinced, would serve as a major incentive for highly capable but needy students."

Under the scholarship program, state commissions would select recipients of $500 a year for four years of college, plus up to $500 additional each year on the basis of need.

The state commissions also would handle the loan program under which students could borrow as much as $1,000 a year.

Amendments by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) to bar any discrimination in administering the programs because of race, color, religion, national origin or sex were adopted by voice vote.

Incentive For Survival

A SENATE subcommittee yesterday approved a federal-aid-to-education bill which could have, as intended, an important pump-priming effect on higher education.

Designed primarily to mobilize U.S. brainpower and science for the long cold war with Russia, the bill would grant some 20,000 college scholarships awarded on a competitive basis and under the full control of the respective states. To participate, a state need only establish a state commission for scholarships or designate an existing agency as the commission.

The "national defense scholarships," as they are called, are intended to inspire high school students to work harder and prepare for college. Although the number actually selected will be a small percentage of the nation's total high school enrollment the incentive effect is expected to be broad. This intent was spelled out in a House committee's favorable report on its version of the bill July 15.

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THE government cannot, by sheer weight of dollars, make America a nation of scholars and scientists. But it can point the way. The bill does that in other ways than the national defense scholarships. For instance:

¶ It sets up a $40,000,000 loan fund to be made available to colleges for administration to worthy students who are faced with the decision to drop out of school because of the shortage of funds. This not a gift, but a long-term (10-year maximum) low interest, personal loan. Only death or total disability will cancel the obligation to repay. Maximum to a single student is $1,000 for each academic year.

¶ It provides $65,000,000 annually to improve teaching in science, mathematics and foreign languages in the public schools. This would be allocated among the states for their use in purchasing special equipment for laboratories and classrooms, etc.

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UNFORTUNATELY, the Senate subcommittee added a provision of $20,000,000 a year for vocational training—clearly a boondoggle violating the purpose and intent of the act, which was to revitalize learning in the area important to the nation's survival. This could conceivably include such subjects as history and English, also added, but vocational training is far afield. Also questionable is the addition of a "general institute" to improve teaching throughout the country. We have no details on this, but it could mean bureaucratic meddling with the states —interference which is assiduously avoided in the House bill.

★

IT WOULD provide modest fellowships in graduate schools for able students who have decided they would like to make a career of college teaching.

¶ It would provide grants to states to help them set up counseling and testing programs. The principal objective of this provision is to identify the bright student early so that he can be encouraged and guided according to his talents.

These are the most important provisions. Alabama's share the first year of operation would be (according to a formula in the House bill): Defense scholarships, $421,529; loans available to needy students through colleges, $590,000; grants for strengthening the teaching of science, mathematics and foreign languages, $1,848,713; guidance and counseling of able students, $323,018.

Socialistic, yes. But so was the 1862 act to assist colleges by federal land grants, so was the GI Bill after World War II. Of all the proposals so far offered to stimulate learning in the interest of survival, this bill—without the subcommittee's amendments—seems the most reasonable.

Dreams and Defeat

Coya Knutson

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Representative Coya Knutson says two of her dearest dreams have come true.

"One was the creation of a Federal student loan fund, which is now Title II of the National Defense Education Act," she said. "The other was to do something for the family farm—and I got a family farm feature in the last agricultural bill—even though the bill didn't pass."

Woman in the News

Mrs. Knutson had just testified at the House hearing on her defeat in the November election by Olin Langen, a Republican. She is a Democrat.

Representative Knutson was a striking figure as a witness. Her flaxen hair was close-cropped, with curls on each side of the forehead. Her large light tan purse, lying on the witness table, matched her hair. The deep blue of her eyes was matched by the blue knit suit fitting closely to her trim figure. At her throat was a choker of large white pearls.

Mrs. Knutson was born Aug. 23, 1912, on a farm near Edmore, N. D., the daughter of Norwegian immigrants.

When she was very small she could not pronounce her name, Cornelia, and so she called it Coya and it became her political trademark.

She went to Concordia College in Moorhead, Minn. Later she attended the Juilliard School of Music in New York City. Piano was her instrument, but she played the accordion in campaigns.

She was a high school teacher, a member of her county welfare board, a field worker in the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, a two-term state representative and a member of Congress. In her official biographies the name of her husband, Andrew, is not mentioned.

The Knutsons' adopted son Terrence has lived eleven of his nineteen years in Oklee, where the family owns a hotel. She found him through her church, the Lutheran. He dropped out of college shortly after the November elections, "to see her through this."

Associated Press

"I want everything out in the open."

Flemming sees no loans for make-shift schools

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Private stop - gap schools, set up to avoid desegregation, will not be able to qualify for loans under the Education National Defense Act of 1958.

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said Monday that he didn't see how such institutions could meet the conditions set up by the U.S. Office of Education.

Oct. 12-13-58

"THE COMMISSIONER of Education," said Dr. Flemming, "advises me that he will not approve loans to any school where the conditions are not sufficiently stable as to protect the financial interests of the United States with respect to repayment."

Factors to be considered before approving or denying an application for such loans include sources of financial support for the school, the stability and adequacy of the funds.

ALSO, THE U. S. Education Office must consider whether the school is in fact a private school, plus many other factors, Dr. Flemming pointed out.

In summation, he concluded that "it seems apparent that the schools referred to would not be likely to meet the conditions which are indicated for a sound loan."

Opening Session

Eight Bills Introduced By Powell

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Members of the House of Representatives placed 139 bills in the hopper on the opening day of this session of Congress. Among them were eight bills introduced by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York.

One of the Powell bills called for a "better assurance of the protection of citizens of the United States from mob violence and lynching."

Another was aimed at protecting the "right of the blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind."

A third provided for "an elective Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Virgin Islands."

The fourth was a bill "to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry."

The fifth urged the "elimination of discrimination and segregation in the National Guard and Air National Guard, and to prohibit the use of the National Guard and Air National Guard to aid or abet the violations of Federal law."

The sixth was "a bill to prohibit the charging of a few to view telecasts in private homes."

The seventh was a measure "making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers."

And the eighth was a private bill asking for the relief of Philomena Branch.

Adam Clayton Powell Introduces Four Bills For Protection Of Civil Rights

By LOUIS LAUTIER

Washington. D. C. (NNPA) — Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York Thursday introduced in the House four civil rights bills covering a variety of subjects ranging from violence against members of the Armed Forces to fair employment practices.

Fight For Renomination

The introduction of these bills, of which he has long been a sponsor is regarded as a part of his fight to win renomination for Congress in the Democratic primary in New York on Aug. 12, despite the opposition of Tammany Hall.

Under the guidance of Carmine G. De Sapio, New York County chairman, Democratic district leaders in Mr. Powell's Congressional district, by a vote of 11 to 1, rejected him as a candidate for reelection.

Mr. Powell has announced his intention first to seek renomination in the Democratic primary, which would save his Congressional seniority. If he fails to win renomination, he has said he wil run as an independent in the general election next November.

2nd Ranking Democrat

The Harlem Congressman is the second ranking Democrat on the House Education and Labor Committee. If Representative Graham A. Barden, of North Carolina, chairman of that committee, should retire, be defeated, or die, and Mr. Powell retains his seniority as a Democrat, he would success to the chairmanship of the Education and Labor Committee.

One of the bills Mr. Powell introduced is an omnibus civil rights measure. One section of would make the Civil Rights Commission a permanent agency. Under the Civil Rights Act of 1957. the Commission is doomed to die sixty days after it submits its final report to the President and the Congress. The final report to the President and the Congress. The final report is due to be submitted by Sept. 9, 1959.

Another provision in the bill would add a new section to the Civil Rights Act. This section would require the Attorney General to increase the personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the extent necessary for the effective in vestigaion of civil rights cases.

Provides Training

It also provides that the Director of the FBI shall, with the approval of the Attorney General, include in the training of agents and other FBI personnel "appropriate training and instruction for the investigation of civil rights cases."

A Joint Committee on Civil Rights also would be created by the bill. This committee would be composed of seven Senators, appointed by the Speaker. The two major parties would be represented on this committee in proportion to their membership in the Senate and House.

The Joint Committee would make a continuing study of matters relating to civil rights and advise with the Congressional committees which handle civil rights matters.

It would be authorized to hold hearings and would have subpena powers to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers.

The bill also would amend existing Federal criminal civil rights laws and also the laws against peonage.

Senate OK's housing bill—

House to get first anti-recession bill

WASHINGTON, March 13—(AP)—The Senate has passed its first major anti-recession measure of the 1958 session — an emergency housing bill its Democratic sponsors hope would give jobs to more than half a million workers.

The $1,850,000,000 bill now goes to the House. Speaker Rayburn (D., Tex.) has said housing legislation will get priority attention in that body as part of the program to counter the economic downturn.

Many Democratic senators expressed the hope that the House would knock out of the bill its most disputed feature —authority for President Eisenhower to raise the interest rate on GI home mortgages from the present 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

The House last year refused to go along with the president's recomendation that this rate be boosted to 5 per cent to attract more private funds into the veterans housing market.

The Senate passed the bill 86-0 yesterday after one day of debate.

BUT ON THE ONLY controversial issue — higher interest rates — the Senate divided evenly in two dramatic roll votes. Vice President Nixon broke the second one to settle the issue in favor of the administration.

In addition to permitting the ¾ per cent boost in interest on GI loans, the bill would make large amounts of new government funds available to buy mortgages for which no private lenders can be found. It would extend the VA guarantee and direct home loan programs for two years for World War II veterans and lower the down payment on FHA mortgages.

Sen. Sparkman (D., Ala.), chief sponsor of the bill, said it could make possible 200,000 additional homes in 1958.

Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) said such a step up in construction "could put more than 10 per cent of our unemployed back on the job."

SEN. MONRONEY (D., Okla.) and other Democrats sought to eliminate the higher GI interest rate from the bill, but their amendment lost on a 47-47 vote. It won support of 41 Democrats and 6 Republicans, but 41 Republicans and 6 Democrats oppose it. Two Democrats, Kennedy (Mass.) and Murray (Mont.) were absent.

Republican leaders then sought to seal their victory by moving to reconsider the vote and to table that motion, which would make future reconsideration impossible. The tally on this also was 47-47 but Nixon broke the tie to put over the motion to table it.

The additional money authorized by the bill would permit the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to buy one billion dollars worth of FHA and VA mortgages for which private funds are not available and give Eisenhower a $500 million fund he could direct FNMA to use to buy other mortgages if the recession worsened.

ALSO INCLUDED are an extra $300 million for direct loans to veterans and 50 million for military housing mortgages.

FHA down payments would be lowered so that 3 per cent of the first $13,500 of the mortgage would be the minimum requirement. Now it is 3 per cent on the first $10,000, with higher charges above $10,000.

The top rate on military housing mortgages would be increased from 4 to 4½ per cent as the administration asked.

Emergency Housing Bill Is Passed to Create Jobs

Senate Hikes GI Home Loan Interest Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Wednesday night passed a $1,850,000,000 emergency housing bill designed to create up to 600,000 new jobs.

Included in the bill was an increase in the interest rates on GI home loans—an issue that was decided earlier only after vice-president Nixon broke a rare tie vote.

The authority to boost the GI mortgage rate was kept in the bill after two dramatic roll calls. On the final one, Nixon broke a 47-47 tie to nail down the Republican victory on the issue.

The bill now goes to the House which voted last year not to permit any increase in the present 4½ per cent GI rate. The Senate bill would allow a hike to 4¾ per cent.

Senate passage of the measure came on an 86-0 roll call.

PRESIDENT ASKS HIKE

President Eisenhower has asked that the rate be increased to 5 per cent, contending there is no private market for mortgages at the lower figure.

But Sen. Capehart (R-Ind.), administration spokesman on housing, told a reporter he believed the White House would go along with the 4¾ per cent rate.

The bill is the first major piece of anti-recessionary legislation to pass the Senate this year. Its sponsors say it may bring construction of an additional 200,000 houses this year.

In addition to making large new funds available to buy mortgages and allowing the raise in interest rates, the bill lowers the down payments on FHA mortgages, and extends for two years the GI. Home loan programs for World War II veterans.

DEBATE IN G.I. RATE

Sen. Sparkman (D-Ala.), chief sponsor of the measure, said it could mean as many as 600,000 new jobs in the 1958 construction season.

Debate centered on the proposed hige in teh GI interest rate.

Provisions in the bill include:

An extra $1½ billion to the Federal National Mortgage Association for purchase of FHA and VA mortgages.

An extra 350 million for direct VA and military housing loans.

Extension of the GI loan program to July 25, 1960.

Lowering of FHA down payments to 3 per cent on the first $13,500, instead of on the first $10,000 as at present.

"Little Rock" Bills Before Legislatures

34b

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Legislatures in five southern and border states are considering so-called "Little Rock" bills to require closing of public schools if federal troops are sent to patrol them, Southern School News reported here Tuesday.

World D.T. 2-3-58

The publication noted also the first announcement of planned desegregation in a school district—this one a district in Oklahoma—for November. If Kristow District in Creek County begins desegregation next year for economic reasons as announced, it will bring to 763 the number of desegregated districts in 17 southern and border states.

Atlanta, Ga.

During January, said Southern School News, an effort was launched in a second state of the Deep South to end public school segregation. A suit by Negroes seeking entry to all-white schools, filed in Atlanta, Ga., followed a similar suit filed the previous month in Birmingham, Ala.

"Little Rock" bills have already made some progress through the legislatures of Delaware and Virginia and have been proposed in Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi. Generally, the follow the pattern of legislation adopted in Florida and Texas which requires automatic school-closing if federal troops are employed to enforce a court desegregation order.

In a review of 145 pro-segregation laws adopted in 11 states in the past four years, Southern School News said nine of them had been declared unconstitutional. It listed some 30 current and active court cases involving school entry and related matters. Of these, 10 concern the principle of pupil assignment upheld in North Carolina but ruled invalid under state laws in Virginia and Louisiana.

'Little Rock' Bill

Gov. & L.B. 2-12-58

Governor Almond's "Little Rock" bill has sailed through the Legislature—and this news hardly comes as the surprise of the year.

The bill, advocated by the Governor, would close any public school patrolled by Federal forces without the consent of the State. Its passage is a gesture, not likely to be meaningful. For there is scant prospect that the people of Virginia will resort to mob violence to prevent school integration. In some sections of Virginia the public schools may be shut down as a last-ditch measure against integration. But it is most improbable that there will be any mob action which cannot and will not be handled by the State and local authorities.

Washington D.C.

There are two interesting points, however, in connection with the final vote—88 to 4—in the House of Delegates. When the measure was offered it was signed by 123 of the 140 House members, and others were quick to say they, too, would have signed had they been there that day. What happened to these 35 or more absentees when the final vote was taken? Was it just a case of an overly long week end?

Jus. 2-11-58

A second point of some interest is that two of the four votes against the measure came from the nearby 10th district—from Delegates Webb and Stone. Delegate Omer Hirst, generally considered a member of the "liberal" bloc, voted for the bill. And he gave his reasons. Mr. Hirst said in substance that the bill adds nothing to powers already held by the Governor, and that he saw no reason to jeopardize his own legislative program "for the sake of one more protest on a fringe aspect of the main question." This strikes us as being a quite sensible attitude.

34b 1958

BILL TO PROVIDE FEDERAL EXPERTS IN INTEGRATION
RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS
IN SCHOOLS

Bill To Provide Federal Experts In Integration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Responsibility for enforcement of civil rights in schools would be given to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare under a bill introduced today by Rep. Sisk (D-Calif).

The department would be authorized to employ specialists in planning means for eliminating segregation in the public schools. The specialists would be placed at the disposal of any state, city or school board requesting their services.

The bill would authorize appropriations of $2 million a year to pay the specialists.

It also would authorize $40 million a year for five years for grants for school construction and hiring of teachers in communities which want to comply with Supreme Court decisions on segregation but whose states threaten to cut off funds or close the schools.

34b 1958

FEDERAL AID

House Rejects Antibias Rider In School Bill

Votes To Extend Aid Near U. S. Facilities

Washington, April 23 (AP)—The House Wednesday overwhelmingly rejected an attempt by Representative Roosevelt to write an antisegregation amendment into a bill to continue federal aid to schools near large Government installations.

Once Roosevelt was rebuffed, the House quickly shouted its approval of the measure. It would authorize an estimated $207,000,000 in federal aid annually to schools crowded by the children of federal workers and servicemen.

The bill now goes to the Senate. It would extend until at least June 30, 1961, the school-aid program in effect since 1950.

Leaves Bed To Raise Plea

Roosevelt (D., Cal.), eldest son of the late President, left his bed in nearby Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital to offer his provision. He has been undergoing treatment for ulcer.

His amendment would have denied federal aid to any school district that had taken no steps to comply with the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling against school segregation.

The proposal was rejected by a standing vote of 132 to 25 after the bill's sponsors warned that its adoption would jeopardize the whole measure. Opponents of the amendment included some members normally regarded as civil-rights advocates.

Roosevelt called his proposal a "minimum step to help bring about compliance" with the Supreme Court ruling. He said Congress had a responsibility to see to it that federal aid was not used "to thwart the law of the land."

He also criticize dthe Administration for its "negative, do-nothing attitude" toward school segregation.

The fight against his proposal was led by Chairman Barden (D., N. C.) and some other members of the House Education Committee, which drafted the bill.

34b 1958

Anti-Filibuster Rule 22 May Hamper Liberal Force

By EDDIE WILLIAMS

(Final article of the anticipated fight over the filibuster in the U. S. Senate.)

Perhaps the biggest threat to the swelling clamp-down-on-filibustering tide is the anti-filibuster rule (Rule 22 or cloture) itself.

When the rule was attacked in 1949 during the Truman Administration, its defenders, once they gained the upper hand, wanted to make sure the rule would not be used from under them in the future. They threw up a mighty wall around the amended rule by inserting a section which said, in effect, that filibustering cannot be stopped during the consideration of a motion to change Senate rules.

What is expected to happen Jan 7 when the Senate opens is that one of the liberals will move to adopt Senate rules. Here the fight will begin. Those who contend the Senate is a continuing body will insist that its rules are already in effect.

According to the theory of rules continuation, the old rules, including Rule 22 which states that a filibuster cannot be stopped on a motion to change rules, will be in effect until such time as they are changed. Herein lies a problem which must be solved by the liberals.

If the old rues stand, there is almost certain to be a conservative attempt to filibuster to death any try to change Rule 22.

Much will depend on how much weight is given a ruling made in 1957 by Vice President Nixon who indicated the Senate is not a continuing body and said the section of the rule which makes it impossible to stop a filibuster while attempting to change the rules, is unconstitutional.

If the South employs a filibuster, it will be a last ditch stand because this is the last weapon Southerners would want to use at this time. At present the filibuster is under national scrutiny because of charges that it has been abused. Southerners would also think twice about how effective a filibuster can be at the beginning of Congress

A gentleman's agreement may allow the change in Rule 22 to be debated under the old rules with the exception of the section which outlaws cloture when considering a rules change.

Some observers see the Rules 22 test as one which indirectly takes a healthy slap at the South. Any softening of the cloture rule would also weaken the power of Southern Senators who have used the filibuster to kill legislation they did not like and to keep a sufficient number of moderates in check by threatening to use a talkathon to strangle legislation they consider necessary for their constituencies

Forthcoming Senate Issue

Senator Clark Questions Recent Anti-Filibuster Drive Comments

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Arthur Krock's Nov. 19 column provided a valuable preview of the epic liberal-conservative struggle which is bound to take place in the Senate of the United States as soon as the opening formalities have been dispensed with on Jan. 7, 1959.

The value of Mr. Krock's column, however, could hardly be said to lie in its impartiality. His assertion that the anti-filibuster drive is an assault on the "continuing body" concept that has made the Senate a "fortress of the minority" invites two observations:

The "minority" referred to in the quotation is not the Negro people; and the "continuing body" argument has repeatedly been demonstrated as irrelevant to the question of whether Senate Rule XXII should be amended to prevent filibusters.

This argument holds that since two-thirds of the members of the Senate are not up for election in any given year by virtue of their staggered six-year terms, the Senate is a "continuing body," therefore (in smaller print) the rules of past Senates have a "continuing" effect and bind each new Senate. The conclusion does not follow the premise.

The "therefore" portion of this argument was supported by Mr. Krock, unquestionably Washington's leading legal layman, by citation of a statement by a deceased Senate historian and a 1927 Supreme Court opinion.

Challenge by Senate

The historian's assertion that the Senate rules "have continued in force without reaffirmation until amended or abolished" amounts only to a record of acquiescence on the part of past Senates which creates no legal bar to the challenge to be posed by the incoming Senate.

The cited reference to the Senate as a "continuing body" by Justice Van Devanter in McGrain v. Daugherty (1927) had nothing to do with Senate rules and consequently carries little weight with the legal profession. All that the court held in that case was that a warrant of arrest issued and served by the Senate of the Sixty-eighth Congress for contempt of a Senate committee by a witness could not be contested in a habeas corpus proceeding solely on the ground that the Congress had adjourned. It was noted in the opinion that the committee still had the power to convene and that it could be "continued or revived" by the incoming Senate.

Omitted from Mr. Krock's pro and con presentation of the issues was any reference to the only authority directly on point in this matter: the opinion of the Vice President on Jan. 4, 1957, in response to a parliamentary inquiry as to whether "the rules of the Senate continue from one Congress to another." It read in part as follows:

"Where the membership of the Senate changes as it does from the election of each Congress, it is the Chair's opinion that there can be no question but that the majority of the new existing membership of the Senate, under the Constitution, has the power to determine the rules under which the Senate will proceed."

Changing Rules

When we turn from law to fact the contention that the Senate is a continuing body seems even sillier. No bill introduced in the Eighty-fifth Congress can be passed by the Eighty-sixth without reintroduction and reference to committee; the committees of the Eighty-fifth Congress must be reconstituted and have no continuing power over matters pending when the Eighty-fifth Congress dies; the authority of the majority and minority leaders, the whips, the President pro tempore, all expire. How absurd to suppose the rules continue if a majority decides it wants to change them!

Those of us who favor the restoration of true majority rule in the Senate by amendment of Rule XXII to permit full but limited debate on any given issue are confident of success in January. There will be few real tears shed at that time for the long-overdue burial of that old fraud, the "continuing body."

JOSEPH S. CLARK.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1958.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTER SINCE ELECTIONS

Senate Filibuster Foes Push Change In Rules

WASHINGTON (AP) — Advocates of a change in Senate rules to make it easier to choke off filibusters said Saturday their prospects are much brighter as a result of Tuesday's elections.

Southern senators who have bitterly resisted any weakening of the filibuster weapon they have used for the past against civil rights measures are well aware that this is undoubtedly the case.

The battle will be joined almost with the opening bell of the 86th Congress in January. A group of Northern Democrats and Republicans will move to adopt new Senate rules.

RULE 22

Their target is Senate Rule 22, which requires the affirmative votes of two thirds of the entire membership to halt a filibuster and force an issue to a vote. In the past, this has meant the votes of 64 senators were needed. In the new Senate, with its membership swelled to 98 by the addition of two senators from Alaska, the requirement would be 66.

The controversy will put a quick strain on the unity of the Democrats' new top-heavy majority in the Senate. Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas can fashion a compromise and avert a damaging intraparty fight.

MODIFY RULE

Leaders of the move to modify Rule 22 are Sens. Clifford P. Case (R-NJ), Jacob K. Javits (R-NY), Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill), and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn).

In a letter last September to all Senate candidates, they contended the present antifilibuster rule has proved wholly ineffective and appealed for support to bring about a change.

Aides of the senators said responses to the letter, as well as other surveys, indicate they may have the votes in the incoming Senate for at least partial victory.

Even before Tuesday's election, which increased the strength of Northern and Western Democratic Senators and cut the number of old line Republicans, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) acknowledged it was quite possible the Senate might agree in January to modify Rule 22.

Russell, one of the Southerners chief strategists in their fight to preserve unlimited debate, said the rule might be revised to permit two thirds of the senators voting, rather than of the entire membership, to cut off debate.

He suggested this might be coupled with agreement that the Senate is a continuing body and that its rules carry over from one Congress to another. The Senate is free to adopt its own rules. They say they want a rule permitting filibusters to be halted after 15 days by the votes a majority—50 in the new Senate.

Aides of senators backing a revival of the battle say they believe almost all of the 17 new senators elected this year, and possibly the two to be elected in Alaska Nov. 25, will support the move to adopt new rules.

Leaders on the other side have indicated, however, that any such compromise would be unacceptable to them.

They maintain that each new senators elected this year, and possibly the two to be elected in Alaska Nov. 25, will support the move to adopt new rules.

The Filibuster Gains Allies

AS A new session of Congress nears, with its inevitable assault on what passes for unlimited debate in the Senate, a few reasonable voices rise to admonish the stampede of the anti-filibusterers.

The rule under attack is No. 22, which requires a two-thirds majority of the full Senate membership to throttle debate. Proposed in its stead is one by Senator Johnson (as a compromise) requiring two-thirds of those present and voting, and one by Douglas of Illinois providing substantially the same but with the important additional provision of allowing a simple majority to end a debate after 15 days.

It is a fact of life that Douglas, Javits, Keating, Humphrey, Case and the others ramroding the campaign against Rule 22 do so as a means of smacking the South. Many of them have either employed or tolerated a filibuster, or the idea of a filibuster, when it was used in behalf of some pet project. But in 1959 they see the filibuster and civil rights in the same glance and are bound to act, whatever the cost.

★

BUT, fortunately, the idea of corrupting the rules of the Senate in the name of "majority rule," and even more so in the name of civil rights, is repugnant to cool minds outside the South as well as in.

Writes William S. White in *Harper's:*

> Not merely all Southerners, but also all moderates in both parties, will resist a change as drastic as that [allowing a simple majority to end debate]. Indeed, all reasonable men everywhere would oppose it, if they took time to reflect deeply about the question. For while the power to filibuster has unquestionably operated *to some extent* against one minority — the Negroes—it is nevertheless still a basic protection for minorities in general, and might one day be a protection for the Negroes themselves. What the liberals forget is that the filibuster has saved the day for many a liberal cause.

The idea that it was the filibuster and nothing else that worked against civil rights bills is absurd, says White. "The truth is that no civil rights bill has ever been defeated by a filibuster."

★

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST agrees, reminding those who "profess to speak in the sacred name of civil rights" that the filibuster has been used for a variety of purposes having nothing to do with civil rights, and warns of tampering with a vital "bulwark" of the states against complete national control.

> The "liberals" [writes *The Post*], in their zeal to secure the vote of, or to protect, the Negro in his civil rights, ignore history. Our federal system was founded on the principle that the Senate represents the states, not a majority of the people of the nation . . . We ought to count to 10 before changing the Senate rules to limit debate substantially. Such a change would rival FDR's court-packing bill as a challenge to established concepts of government.

★

FINALLY, the scholarly Walter Lippmann urges caution on the anti-filibuster immoderates who parade as anointed advocates of majority sanctity. It is a rare thing for a man to question whether majority rule is clothed in divinity or equipped with an unerring instinct for doing the right thing. Lippmann has doubts:

> In my mind [he says], the proposal to decide highly controversial questions by a vote of no more than one plus one-half of the Senate is not a good one. While the Constitution itself says nothing about the question, it is a fact that the Constitution is by no means devoted to the principle that a simple majority should rule. Treaties and impeachments require two-thirds of those present and voting. Constitutional amendments, the expulsion of members, the overriding of the President's veto, require two-thirds of all the senators elected.
>
> What is the reason for these exceptions to simple majority rule? Is it not that what is at stake is of such great moment that it should have the concurrence of more than half of the representatives of the states?
>
> Why should it have this concurrence? Because when controversial matters are decided by a too-narrow majority, the prospect of resistance and nullification is increased. To enforce difficult laws, there should be a very large majority which concurs in them.

★

IN VENTING their spite on the South, Douglas and the rest propose to tamper with something vital to the philosophy of American government. For a handful of votes or vengeance or whatever it is that moves them, they would change the character of the Senate and erase a protection in which they themselves have sought refuge in the past and doubtless would again in the future.

Death Knell For The Filibuster

One of the happier results of the balloting on November 4 is the sharp increase in the Senate of liberals — Republican and Democratic — dedicated to clear the name of that august body of the filibuster onus.

Notice was served that the showdown will come on the opening day of the 86th Congress in January.

Under attack is nefarious Rule 22 which requires the vote of 64 senators or two thirds of the Senate's 96 members to shut off debate. The new proposal is that this shall be done with 49 votes or a simple majority.

The campaign for a change is spearheaded by four senators — Democrats Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Paul Douglas of Illinois, and Republicans Clifford Case of New Jersey and Jacob Javits of New York.

These men during the campaign sent two - page letters to every senatorial candidate, Republican and Democratic, urging support for the effort to break the filibuster log-jam.

* * *

THE LAST EFFORT to amend Senate Rule 22 missed by only 14 votes.

Many of those Northerners who voted with the South will not be sitting in the 86th Congress and the men who succeed them are most unlikely to make common cause with Eastland.

A shift of only seven votes will do the job and Tuesday's election was a certainty to bring this about.

Gone are such implacable foes of change as California's William Knowland, Indiana's William Jenner, Pennsylvania's Joe Martin, Michigan's Charles Potter, New Jersey's Alexander Smith, West Virginia's Chapman Revercomb, and Nevada's George Malone.

Victory is clearly in sight for the Humphrey - Douglas - Javits - Case Coalition and with victory comes the cheering prospect of a speedy change in the civil rights picture.

* * *

FIRST ORDER of business will unquestionably be an all-out attempt to restore Section III to the civil rights law.

This is the section of the measure passed in 1957 which empowers the Attorney General to enjoin recalcitrant school board members and even governors in school segregation cases as well as other civil rights matters.

The Department of Justice would have authority to act promptly without waiting for an invitation either from harassed school officials or from the Federal court.

Section III was stricken from the civil rights law under the threat of a filibuster and the pussy-footing failure of President Eisenhower to give his own program full support.

* * *

IF PART III HAD been allowed to remain in the law Faubus would have been slapped down long ago, and Little Rock's high schools would now be open and integrated. And Virginia's Gov. Almond would not now find himself at the end of a blind legal alley.

More importantly, the valiant NAACP would no longer have to go it alone in shouldering the heavy responsibility of Federal law enforcement that rightfully belongs to the Department of Justice.

We can scarcely wait until January.

Foes May Have Votes To Curb Filibustering In Senate Showdown

Battle Looming

Newly - Elected Lawmakers Favor Rules Change To Limit Debate

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. — A tighter curb on Senate filibustering looms as a probable consequence of last week's elections, a survey of newly-elected senators disclosed Saturday.

The survey suggests that filibuster supporters now lack the votes to defend the present Senate cloture rule. The rule has long been under attack as a major obstacle to enactment of civil rights legislation.

As now written, the rule requires the votes of two-thirds of the full Senate membership—64 senators—to limit Senate debate. Thirteen of the Senate's 16 new senators, all those responding—think the rule should be rewritten to simplify the process.

The survey was conducted by United Press International through its bureaus across the nation. Only two of the Senate's new faces could not be reached. One declined to comment.

Showdown In January

The survey's heavy support for a stronger filibuster curb indicates that the scheduled January showdown on the filibuster rule will center on how to change it—not whether to do so. No less than eight new formulas were proposed in the last Congress.

Partisans of one of those plans, led by Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) and Senator Clifford Case (R., N.J.), are forcing a January showdown.

They have served notice that they will ask the Senate to write a new cloture rule at the start of the session. Furthermore, they are armed with an advisory ruling from Vice President Richard Nixon that their move will be in order.

A similar move failed on a 55 to 38 vote at the beginning of the last Congress. But here are some of the views on a new filibuster rule in 1957:

Senator-elect Stephen M. Young (D., Ohio) — Favors a stronger anti-filibuster rule but: "I would listen to debate on all suggestions and study each one before deciding . . ."

Senator-elect R. Vance Hartke (D., Ind.)—Urges a "modification" of the cloture rule and hopes to "work closely with the Senate leadership" to evolve a new formula.

Senator-elect Clair Engle (D., Calif.)—"There is no sense in tying up the Senate body with one set of vocal cords."

Favors Modification

Senator-elect Robert C. Byrd (D., W. Va.)—Favors "modification . . . a majority of those elected should be able to cut off debate."

Senator-elect Frank E. Moss (D., Utah)—Favors a stronger rule.

Aligning the newly elected senators the 1957 roll call suggests that supporters of the present rule can be sure of only 47 votes. This would not be enough to insure a victory even if they should get support from both of the senators to be elected by Alaska on Nov. 25.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—(AP)—The Democratic victory in Tuesday's election is a national mandate to Congress "to push the fight for an all-out civil rights program in the United States Senate in the forthcoming session," Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) said Saturday. He predicted the Senate rule permitting filibusters will be the No. 1 target.

Senate Group Okays Limit On Filibuster

WASHINGTON (AP) — A resolution making it easier to cut off Senate filibusters was approved Wednesday by the Senate Rules Committee. The proposal will be subject to unlimited debate—filibuster, that is—if it is called up for action on the Senate floor.

The rules group voted 5-4 for a resolution to permit a majority of the Senate membership to shut off a filibuster, rather than the two-thirds now required. The revision has strong backing from advocates of civil rights legislation.

Chairman Hennings (D-Mo) announced the action after a closed-door committee meeting and said:

"We'll do everything we can to get it before the Senate."

He made no prediction of when the resolution might be called up in the Senate, or how it might fare there.

Southern senators have made it clear they will embark on an all-out filibuster if the proposed change in rules is taken up on the floor.

Under the Senate's present controversial Rule 22, it takes the votes of 64 senators—two-thirds of the entire membership—to cut off a filibuster. And there is no provision at all for limiting debate when a motion to change the rules is being discussed.

Hennings declined to announce how committee members voted. However, he and two other members, Sens. Javits (R-NY) and Clifford P. Case (R-NJ), were among sponsors of the resolution.

The committee chairman also indicated Sen. Cooper (R-KY) had voted for the resolution. Hennings said Cooper had asked him to state that the Kentuckian was not committing himself to the proposal "in all particulars." Cooper, he said, reserved the right to support amendments if and when the measure is considered in the Senate.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), applauded the committee action.

He said in a statement that the proposed rules change would make the country "more certain that good legislation in all fields will not be watered down or destroyed by filibusters or threats of filibusters."

The committee-approved resolution would amend Rule 22 to provide that 15 days after the filing of a petition signed by 16 senators, the Senate by the vote of 49 members could limit further debate on any pending issue to one hour for each senator.

An alternative procedure also would be provided. The one-hour limitation could begin two days after the filing of such a petition if approved by two-thirds of the senators present and voting.

In addition, the resolution would make proposed rules changes subject to the same debate limitation as all other legislation.

Washington merry-go-round—

Deal reportedly saves labor bill and filibuster

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, June 21—Two unadvertised political deals operated backstage during the Senate debate and passage of the moderate Ives-Kennedy labor bill. They were:

1. A deal between liberal senators and Southern Democrats to pass the labor bill in return for an agreement not to amend the filibuster rule for two years.

2. A deal suddenly worked out between Sen. Knowland and the White House to try to upset deal No. 1 and block passage of a moderate labor bill.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, sponsored by Republican Ives of New York and Democrat Kennedy of Massachusetts, had been agreed on by such diverse personalities as George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and Sen. McClellan of Arkansas, anti-labor chairman of the Senate rackets committee. The bill also had the full support of liberal Sens. Morse of Oregon and McNamara of Michigan, plus Southern Democrats.

PEARSON

Reason for the Southern Democratic support was realization that Senate liberals would win four to eight new seats in the next election, probably enough to override the Southern rule protecting filibusters. Rather than gamble on a possible change of rules next January, Southern senators agreed to vote for the labor bill if Northern liberals would give them another two years of the present filibuster rule.

This was the reason for an almost unanimous vote in the Senate labor committee. The one dissenting vote was bellicose Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who, after the vote, came storming over to the Senate floor to tell his California colleague, Bill Knowland:

"I never sat with such a bunch of weak-kneed sissies in my life."

He and Knowland then hatched the second deal—namely, to get the White House to oppose the Ives-Kennedy bill.

"It's the only issue we've got," Goldwater confessed.

Knowland was fully aware that labor racketeering was the most important potential issue in his campaign for California governor next November. If the Ives-Kennedy Bill passed, that issue would be gone. Therefore, he demanded that the White House keep the issue alive by opposing the compromise bill. White House aids knuckled under, issued a fiery denunciation in the name of Secretary of Labor Mitchell, who was actually in Switzerland at the time.

Mitchell, a close firend of Meany, Walter Reuther, and other labor leaders, had privately favored the moderate bill, when White House aids decided otherwise, he had to go into reverse.

NOTE—This is the second time Sen. Knowland and right-wing Republicans have reversed the White House, the other being the Kennedy amendment to permit foreign aid to the Satellite countries.

Ike's position

REP. PAUL KILDAY of Texas had just finished a speech on the government reorganization bill and some of his Democratic colleagues were engaging in a little partisan bantering in the rear of the House chamber.

"Just what is President Eisenhower's position on this bill—does anybody know?" asked Democrat George Miller of California.

"Does Ike know?" quipped Democrat Edward Herbert of Louisiana. "It's important to start at the beginning."

"I'm not interested in the president's position today," interposed Democrat Arthur Winstead of Mississippi. "We don't vote on this bill until tomorrow. Let's wait and see what his position is then."

He knew 14 presidents

SEN. THEODORE FRANCIS Green of Rhode Island has several unique distinctions, the most famous being his age. He is the oldest man in American history to serve in the U. S. Senate. He is also famous for walking to work every morning, a distance of about two miles.

Unknown, however, is another record, probably equaled by no other American in history, certainly not a recent American. Sen. Green has met every president of the United States since President Rutherford B. Hayes, with the exception of James A. Garfield who was assassinated. Hayes was the 19th president and Eisenhower is the 34th, this means that Sen. Green has met almost half the presidents of the United States.

Hayes was inaugurated in 1877, at which time Green was 10 years old. The Senator was born three years after the end of the Civil War.

When the senator was about 12 years old, President and Mrs. Hayes came to Providence, R. I., his home, for a big rally and were entertained at a reception. Young Theodor Francis went up to the reception line and stood behind the president. Mrs. Hayes noticed him and said:

"Come here, little boy. You can't see what's going on."

She stood him in front, right alongside the president, and for an hour he remained in the receiving line as the crowd passed.

Mystery voice

THE SUPER - DUPER - SECRET Central Intelligence Agency is baffled. It's supposed to have more eyes and ears around the world than the Kremlin itself, but it can't identify a mysterious heckler who has been badgering the cloak-and-dagger boys.

For months the mystery voice has been placing long distant phone calls to CIA Chief Allen Dulles, from different parts of the U. S. A. The calls are usually switched to the security force. No matter who takes the calls, the same voice always asks the same question.

"Hello, Allen!" he booms cheerfully. "I just wanted to ask whether everything is all right!"

Then the mysterious caller hangs up. CIA sleuths are still not able to solve the mystery.

New Burma road

THE AIR FORCE formally proposed relocating the Burma Road last week. The news was buried on page 14 of a routine contract list, dated June 3. But when the budget boys read it, they almost fell out of their swivel chairs.

They ordered an immediate investigation to find out why we should reopen the long, winding, jungle road that leads through Burma into the back door of China.

The sheepish investigators discovered, however, that the proposal referred to another Burma Road, nowhere near China. It is a short, dead-end street, called the Burma Road, at Moody Air Force Base near Valdosta, Georgia.

3 Senators Pledge 'No Compromise' In Filibuster Fight

WASHINGTON (ANP)—A bi-partisan strategy committee of three liberal Senators has pledged to fight out their "bedrock" proposal to change Senate Rule 22 next year so that filibusters can be halted by a majority vote of the total body.

This group consisting of Senators Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) met to plan tactics for the next session of Congress.

Later, they assured the press that they would accept "no compromise on principle." They all agreed that they had made compromises in advancing the basic rules reform plan, and did not intend to retreat further on the majority rule principle.

THEY INDICATED that they would not accept the so-called compromise proposal offered by Senator Lyndon Johnson last year to impose cloture by a two-thirds vote of Senators present and voting.

The present rule requires a two-thirds constitutional vote (or 64 votes) to shut off debate.

The proposed change of this rule would require the vote of the majority to envoke cloture and end a filibuster. Still the sponsors feel that time should be allowed for full and extensive debate.

■

THE LONG and complicated proposal would in effect mean that cloture could be envoked by two-thirds of those Senators present and voting after two and one-half weeks of debate or by a simple majority after four and one-half weeks of argument.

This, they claim, would provide more than adequate safeguards for full and even prolonged debate, and yet permit a majority of the Senate thereafter to reach a vote.

The move to change the rules is expected to occur on the opening date of Congress, Jan. 7, immediately after the new Senators will have been sworn in.

■

IF A POINT of order is raised against the effort to adopt new Senate rules at the beginning of each new Congress as they do in the House of Representatives, Vice President Nixon will have to rule on the challenge.

Serving as president of the Senate, Mr. Nixon ruled in 1957 in favor of each Senate adopting the rules which govern the body. His decision was in line with a similar ruling made in 1953 by the then Vice President Alben W. Barkley.

The Vice President's ruling could be appealed, but the Senate must then by simple majority either vote to suspend the ruling or to override it.

When a similar motion came up on two previous occasions the Senate tabled it both times by a simple majority vote. But this time the liberal bloc feels that it has sufficient votes to defeat a tabling motion.

'Calls Roll' On Ike—

Johnson Expects Senate Curb On Filibusters

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI)—Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson said today he expects the Senate to modify its rules to make it easier to crack down on filibusters, the traditional Southern weapon for killing civil rights bills.

He also told a news conference he conferred with President Eisenhower last night. Among other things, he said, he "called the roll" for the President on how the Democratic 85th Congress trimmed the President's own budget by some $5,600,000,000.

JOHNSON

Johnson said he suggested a possible meeting between the President and Democratic congressional leaders to discuss the legislative program for the strongly Democratic congress elected earlier this month.

Although he predicted a change in the anti-filibuster rules, Johnson indicated he did not expect passage of any new civil rights legislation at least until after the newly-created Civil Rights Commission makes its recommendations.

The Justice Dept. has said it may come up with legislation dealing with bombings of churches and synagogues and with peddlers of "hate literature." Some prominent members of the Senate and House have demanded such legislation.

But Johnson said "most people think it would be pretty hard to get a bill that would give the President more authority than when he pushed a button and sent a division of paratroopers into Little Rock" during the 1957 school integration crisis.

"Maybe he wants the power to send two, three or four divisions," Johnson commented. He added that he did not expect the new Congress to spend "all its time on race or religious problems."

A bipartisan group of liberal Northerners has served notice they will fight for a rules change making it possible to end filibusters with a simple majority vote—now 49 senators—after 15 days.

Johnson said he has not discussed the issue with any other senator since the adjournment of Congress last August. However, he is said to favor a compromise—unacceptable to the liberals—to end debate by vote of two thirds of the senators present and voting.

Johnson said he was invited to the White House yesterday after his speech at the United Nations in which he expressed bipartisan support for the peaceful exploration of outer space. White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen the President thanked Johnson for making his speech.

Ike To Push For Less Spending

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI)—House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. said today President Eisenhower would do everything possible to cut government spending next year to prevent further rises in living costs and the federal debt.

Martin reported after a White House meeting that the President would make a tremendous effort to avoid asking the Democratic-controlled Congress for another increase in the temporary legal ceiling on the national debt.

The House GOP leader also pledged the support of the trimmed-down GOP minority in Congress to the effort.

Despite the President's announced intention to cut spending, Martin conceded it was unlikely that Eisenhower could send Congress a balanced budget for the fiscal year starting next July 1. Using a hockey term, he said "that would be a pretty good hat trick."

He saw no chance of cutting taxes next year. On the other hand, he indicated there was not much prospect of increasing them, either.

Flynt's Bill Would Halt Troop Use in Integration

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Rep. John J. Flynt Jr., of Griffin, today introduced in Congress two bills to prevent the use of troops to enforce racial integration.

Flynt's move was a direct result of President Eisenhower's use of paratroopers and National Guardsmen last fall to enforce a federal court decree calling for integration of Central High School at Little Rock.

One of the Georgian's bills would prohibit the use of the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps troops to suppress any domestic disorders or to force compliance with a court order except upon the request of the governor or legislature of a state.

His other bill would prohibit the President from federalizing the National Guard of any state, except in time of war or threatened invasion unless requested to do so by a governor or legislature.

Flynt admitted that his bills might not have much chance of passage, but he declared that he does not think federal troops should be used "against our own people."

The Georgian's bills are similar to legislation proposed last week by a Mississippi congressman.

34b 1958 HABEAS CORPUS AMENDMENT

"PREVENT FEDERAL COURTS (SUPREME, CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT) FROM UPHOLDING AND ENFORCING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF NEGROES, AND ANY MINORITY GROUP OR PERSON. . . .

Habeas Corpus Bill Would Curb Federal Court Powers To Protect Minoritie's Rights

Washington, D. C. — A negative habeas corpus amendment introduced by a New York City congressman three years ago has been resurrected as "another" bill by a Southern anti-integrationis.

The habeas corpus amendment, if enacted, would "prevent the federal courts (Supreme, Circuit and District) from upholding and enforcing the constitutional rights of Negroes, and any minority group or person, including white persons, verbally sympathetic to the cause of desegregation."

Enforce Segregation

Also, if enacted, it would leave the Southern states and their states' courts free to enforce all old segregation laws and the many new ordinances that have been devised since the U. S. Supreme Court decision of 1954.

A longtime bitter foe of the civil rights of the Negro, Congressmen Howard Smith, of Alexandria, Va., introduced the bill. However, the Smith Bill is "word for word' of the one introduced in April 1955 by Congressman Emanuel Celler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose constituency has a number of Negroes in his district.

"Aimed at Convicts"

When the bill was protested by A. Phillip Randolph, of the National Urban League and Thursgood Marshall, counsel for the NAACP, Congressman Celler rushed the bill through the House claiming it was "aimed at convicts." The bill was then relegated to the Judiciary committee, of which Congressman Celler is chairman.

Rush Through

It is reported that Congressman Celler is planning to report this "southern measure" out of the Judiciary committee, and get it passed through the oHuse during the coming week before its real meaning and effect in destroying civil rights and civil liberties is understood."

May Help In Creating Jobs

Ike Signs Federal Road Building Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — President [illegible] ended the suspense and signed the $1,800,000,000 highway bill Wednesday.

He found things wrong with it—accidents he said he wouldn't like to see followed in the future—but decided to go along because prospects it could be a quick help in creating jobs.

There had been advance indications that Eisenhower would sign, but no certainty. Only last Saturday a big Chicago meeting to discuss highway construction was called off because of doubt as to whether the bill would become law.

The bill was pressed chiefly by Sen. Gore (D-Tenn) but it had bipartisan backing, notably by Sen. Kuchel (R-Calif). It won 84-4 approval in the Senate and the House voted for it 300-28.

The new law aims at three major goals:

1. To provide new jobs. Gore estimated that the new jobs would swell to 520,000 in time.

2. To get the schedule for the 41,000 - mile superhighway interstate network back on the 13-year schedule set for it in 1956. Otherwise, the prospect was for a long stretch-out.

3. To establish a national policy of regulating billboards on the interstate system and giving states incentives to carry out this policy. States agreeing to regulate billboards would get a bonus of ½ of 1 per cent of the cost of the interstate sections regulated by the agreement.

The bill is spoken of as a $1,800,000,000 measure because that is the sum it is estimated will be available for construction this year beyond the money previously scheduled. It raises to $5,500,000,000 the amount to be spent this year on the over-all federal-state highway program.

The federal government pays 90 per cent of the cost of the interstate network, the states 10 per cent. Where states go along with the billboard control arrangement, the federal share will be 90½ per cent.

Eisenhower's objections were mainly to the bill's provision to drop, for one year, the 50-50 federal-state division of the cost of work on federal aid programs outside the interstate network.

The bill provides that for one year, the states need put up only $1 to each $2 of federal money for primary, secondary and urban federal-aid roads.

Eisenhower said: "I deplore the possibility that some may try to use this departure from a sound arrangement as a precedent for emulation. This I would resist."

He used the words "another damaging precedent" in taking exception to a plan in the bill for states to obtain federal advances to finance most of their one-third cost of additional work on primary, secondary and urban roads.

But, Eisenhower found three main reasons for signing. He summed them up:

"The first is the desirability of speeding up construction of our badly needed system of interstate highways, as was proposed in recommendations I recently submitted to the Congress.

"The second is the hope that in the acceleration of work on this system and on the other federal-aid highway programs some impetus may promptly be given to public and private efforts to increase employment.

"The third is the temporary character of what I believe to be the faulty provisions of the bill; only because these are not permanently contemplated can I give my approval to this legislation."

Home Rule Plan Actually Lost Ground in 20 Years

Constitution P. 1-F
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun 4-27-58

By MARGARET SHANNON

Home rule talk, stirred again by Atlanta Alderman John A. White, has been going on in Georgia for a good 20 years.

In that time, home rule—which means letting local governments do more governing and legislators less—actually has lost ground.

The 1945 state constitution contained a provision saying that the General Assembly had to provide home rule for municipalities and counties.

Well, it did, a couple of times. But in 1953 the State Supreme Court held the existing home rule law unconstitutional. Home rule advocates decided the constitution would have to be changed.

* * *

THE NEW HOME RULE AMENDMENT, voted in 1954, was considerably narrower and weaker than the one it replaced.

It said the Legislature "is authorized to"—not "shall" provide home rule for municipalities. The idea of home rule for counties was abandoned.

An effort has been made at every legislative session since then to get a home rule bill passed to activate the new constitutional provision, but it has failed every time.

It doesn't take a political scientist to figure out why. As the franker among the legislators say, they don't want to cut their own powers.

Home rule would amount to that, for it would convey to the governing bodies of cities and towns many powers that now reside in the Legislature.

* * *

UNDER THE PRESENT WAY of doing business in the General Assembly, there's so-called legislative courtesy on local bills. This means a bill affecting only a certain locality—town, city or county—passes automatically if it has the approval of the legislators—the representatives and senator—from that locality.

And if one holds out and doesn't approve it, it doesn't pass. An example was the late city primary bill for Atlanta at the 1957 session. Two of Fulton County's three representatives and its one senator approved the bill. The third representative didn't. So it didn't pass until he finally approved it in 1958.

There are occasional departures from the unofficial rule of legislative courtesy, but hardly enough to matter.

* * *

THIS CUSTOM GIVES THE INDIVIDUAL legislator great power in the affairs of his county and of every city or town in his county. He has a veto, in effect, on local legislation.

The amount of power legislators have over local affairs varies, because municipal charters vary. Some towns can't even shut down an alley without an act of the Legislature.

There had been talk about more freedom of government for towns and counties for years when the writers of the 1945 constitution took up their task.

They differed among themselves about whether home rule should be given directly to the people or to city councils and county commissions.

* * *

WHAT THEY FINALLY CAME UP WITH was this: "The General Assembly shall provide for uniform systems of county and municipal government, and provide for optional plans of both, and shall provide for systems of initiative, referendum and recall in some of the plans for both county and municipal governments. The General Assembly shall provide a method by which a county or municipality may select one of the optional uniform systems or plans or reject any or all proposed systems or plans."

Rep. Charles Gowen of Glynn County, steady champion of home rule, offered a measure at the 1947 legislative session to implement the constitutional provision as it related to municipalities.

The bill passed, but with an amendment exempting towns and cities in 56 counties.

Just about everybody thought that made the measure unconstitutional. When Atlanta officials started making overtures toward activating the new law here, City Atty. Jack Savage ruled it unconstitutional.

* * *

AN EFFORT TO PASS A WORKABLE bill was thwarted in 1949 and 1950, mainly by the diligent opposition of then Sen. Spence Grayson of Savannah, Georgia's second largest city.

Sen. Grayson kept trying to block home rule legislation, but a bill passed in 1951. In the course of the debate, Sen. William P. Trotter of LaGrange said:

"If I were from the State of Chatham and the Empire of Savannah, I'd be against this bill myself, but we don't have a dynasty in west Georgia."

Though Mr. White went to work to try to get Atlanta to adopt home rule—the 1951 act made it optional—he didn't succeed.

Some 20 towns and cities did adopt home rule, though, and most of them were liking it fine until the State Supreme Court came along in late 1953 and held the law unconstitutional.

* * *

HOME RULE ADVOCATES gave up trying to draw a law to fit the constitution. They decided to try to amend the constitution instead, and they succeeded. In 1954 the people voted this new home rule amendment:

"The General Assembly is authorized to provide by law for self-governmnet of municipalities and to that end is hereby expressly given the authority to delegate its powers so that matters pertaining to municipalities upon which, prior to the ratification of this amendment, it was necessary for the General Assembly to act, may be dealt with without the necessity of action by the General Assembly. Any powers granted as provided herein shall be exercised subject only to statutes of general application pertaining to municipalities."

Since then, the Legislature hasn't passed a home rule bill. After failure in 1955, an interim legislative committee was set up to devise a measure. It worked hard, but the bill it drew up didn't pass in 1956.

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* * *

ANOTHER HOME RULE BILL FAILED in 1957, and a duplicate of it hardly got off the ground in 1958.

So Alderman White started talking about another amendment that would allow Atlanta home rule.

Lack of it doesn't mean there's no local self-government. Charters give cities and towns many powers, some more than others.

In some fields both the Legislature and the municipal governing body can act. One thing frequently causing a fuss is salaries. Local officials often complain legislators raise them without regard for the local budget.

If a legislative delegation is at cross-purposes with municipal officials, a real hassle can result. Occasionally these fights end up before a legislative committee whose members are reluctant to interfere with affairs they really have nothing to do with. That's one argument often used for more home rule.

* * *

ANOTHER POPULAR ARGUMENT is that it would relieve the Legislature of having to handle so many local bills and therefore give members more time for the affairs of the state.

Local legislation, because of the automatic way it's sped thorugh the House and Senate, doesn't occupy much of the time of the General Assembly as a whole.

But it does require attention of the individual legislator, and he might have more time for state matters if he had fewer local ones to look after.

But the legislator also would have less say-so about those local matters. The officials and people at home would have more—that's home rule.

Senate Unit Votes Bill on Home Rule

Governor-Ruled Territorial Plan Approved 5 to 2

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

34d

The Senate District Committee by a 5 to 2 vote approved the Administration home rule bill yesterday and sent it to the Senate floor.

Post P.1
Thurs 5-1-58

The measure, prepared by the District Commissioners, would establish a territorial form of government for the city.

The chief city officials under the plan would be a governor and secretary appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate and would serve for four year terms. The governor would receive a salary of $21,000 a year and the secretary $17,500.

A 15-member legislative assembly would be elected on a non-partisan ballot for terms of two years and would represent five wards in the city.

Residents also would elect a non-voting delegate to serve in the House.

The present Board of Education would be abolished and its functions transferred to the elected assembly.

The assembly would have power to legislate for the city, to levy taxes and to vote the city budget. At present these functions are exercised by Congress. It also would have authority to issue bonds.

Acts of the city government, however, would at all times be subject to Congresisonal review with Congress retaining its Constitutional authority over the city.

Acts of the legislature would further be subject to a veto by the Presidentially appointed governor. Should the legislature override a veto by a

Capitol sees "merit" in city's plea for more public works funds. Page C-1.
Senate adds $1 million and approves $488 million Interior Dept. appropriation. Page C-1.

two-thirds vote, the President.

Before the new form of government would go into effect, it would have to be approved by a majority of registered voters in a referendum.

In approving the bill, the Senate District Committee took a new approach to providing home rule for Washington. Three Democratic members joined two Republicans in voting for the Administration measure.

Committee Chairman Alan Bible (D-Nev.) said it was the feeling of the majority of committee members that the Administration measure stood a better chance of becoming law in this session of Congress than a more traditional form of municipal government with an elected mayor-city council and no Presidential veto.

Ike Signs 1.8 Billion Housing

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower Tuesday signed into law the $1,850,000,000 housing bill—first major antirecession measure of the 1958 congressional session.

In a message to Congress, advising that he was signing the bill, Eisenhower said some of its provisions will promote a higher level of economic activity at this time of business recession.

But he was sharply critical of some features of the bill.

"WHOLLY INCONSISTENT"

"This legislation contains provisions that are wholly inconsistent," he said, "with the philosophy of the free enterprise system that has made this nation strong."

He said Congress should promptly enact new legislation dealing with the interest rates for loans to veterans for housing.

The bill authorizes the President to set the GI mortgage rate at 4¼ per cent, the highest in history. It now is 4½ per cent.

4 PCT. RATE

Administration housing officials had asked for a 5 per cent rate, contending that the present figure is too low to attract private lenders and that the VA mortgage program is drying up.

Eisenhower did not specifically mention the request for the 5 per cent rate, but told the Congress in his message that the authorized rate should be sufficiently flexible to attract private capital.

In addition to making large new federal funds available for home mortgages, the bill extends GI home loan programs for two years.

It also lowers down payments on FHA-insured mortgages.

The FHA said the bill's provisions for lower down payments go into effect immediately, applying to loan applications pending or in process, as well as new ones.

Sponsors estimated it could result in an additional 200,000 housing starts this year and produce up to 600,000 new jobs.

Both the VA home loan guarantee and direct loan programs for World War II veterans are extended to July 25, 1960, by the bill. Both were due to end this summer.

The bill contains these three authorizations for the Federal National Mortgage Assn., the agency which buys home mortgages when private loan money is not available.

One billion dollars to be used as revolving fund to buy FHA and VA mortgages of $13,500 or less.

Five hundred million dollars to be used at the discretion of the President to buy FHA and VA mortgages when he believes national economic conditions require such action.

Fifty million dollars to buy mortgages for housing at military installations, to be occupied by servicemen or civilian employes of the armed forces.

Also included in the bill is an additional authorization of 150 million dollars each for direct GI loans in fiscal 1959, starting July 1 this year, and fiscal 1960. These loans are made in small towns and rural areas.

The bill lowers down payments on FHA mortgages so that, for example the requirement on a $15,000 mortgage will be $630 compared with $1,050 under previous law.

G. O. P. SENATORS ASK CUT IN HOUSING BILL

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP) —A minority report by three Republican members of the Senate Banking Committee signaled a vigorous fight today to cut and remodel the huge Federal housing bill.

The program would provide billions of dollars in grants, loans and mortgage insurance for various long term housing programs, including slum clearance and public housing. Just how many billions is not clear, because some of the money is spelled out by formula provisions rather than in dollars.

The Republicans report was signed by Senators Homer E. Capehart of Indiana, John W. Bricker of Ohio and Wallace F. Bennett of Utah. It was made available while a majority report explaining and defending the measure was getting a final polishing. Both reports will be filed later with the Senate.

The minority demanded, among other things that the bill's six-year $2,100,000,000 program of grants for slum clearance urban renewal be cut back by the Senate to the $1,300,000,000 the Eisenhower Administration had asked.

The three Senators also contended that the bill's public housing provisions would allow drastic departure from original Congressional intention to provide Federally subsidized low rental dwelling space for small wage earners. They said that most of the benefits could go to middle income families under language allowing them to rent or buy space intended for much lower wage earners.

2.5 Billion On Housing Is Voted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate zipped to passage Friday a $2,475,000,000 omnibus housing bill going far beyond President Eisenhower's recommendations.

With the way to quick passage cleared by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex), the Senate adopted several amendments by voice vote without even having them read or explained.

The senators present shouted approval of the measure and sent it to the House.

BILL CONTAINS

The bill contains new provisions or authorizations for FHA mortgage insurance programs, for urban renewal or slum clearance projects, for low-rent public housing, for the mortgage insurance program for elderly persons, for the FHA rental housing program, and for the college housing program. It also would provide a new program.

A compromise amendment worked out in the cloakrooms by Sens. Sparkman (D-Ala), Capehart (R-Ind), and others at Johnson's instigation cut the new money in the bill by 475 million.

VETO POSSIBLE

Nevertheless, the total new authorizations were far more than the administration asked and Sen. Bush (R-Conn), said there is a possibility of a veto.

The principal new money authorizations in the bill are:

$1,800,000,000 in federal grants for urban renewal over a six-year-period, compared with 1,300,000,000 asked by Eisenhower.

400 million for college dormitory loans, as against 200 million asked by the President.

150 million for direct loans to veterans.

125 million for college classroom and laboratory loans.

Nolen Charges Grant Voted Against South

Congressional candidate Wilbur Nolen of Montgomery charged here Saturday night in a television address that Congressman George Grant voted against the South on the Integrated School Aid Bill."

Nolen, making his second race against the veteran incumbent from Troy, was also critical of Grant's attendance record while in Congress.

"While drawing pay from the taxpayers at the rate of $86 per day, Grant was absent from his seat on some of the most important roll calls in Congress," Nolen declared. "Among these roll calls missed were those that provided billions in give-aways to foreign aid."

Nolen said if he is elected he "will serve all the people of the Second District and not just the big mules."

"And after four months of 18-hours-per-day campaigning, at every crossroads in the District, I a mconfident of a tremendous victory on Tuesday," Nolen concluded.

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KENNEDY-IVES BILL

Sparkman Defends Kennedy-Ives Bill

Must Rid Labor Of Gangsters, Senator Tells Prichard Group

MOBILE, Sept. 1 (AP)—Sen. John J. Sparkman said tonight that failure of Congress to enact the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill means that James Hoffa, Teamsters' Union head, and the handful of irresponsible and arrogant labor leaders who plague an otherwise clean labor movement will continue to operate."

Speaking at a Labor Day celebartion at Prichard Park, Alabama senator said "it is to the interest of all Americans that the honest and respectable leaders of labor be given help and cooperation in this new struggle.

"I refer to the problem of cleaning out the hoodlums, the crooks and the bribe takers and bribe givers who have infiltrated some labor unions."

Sparkman devoted his address almost exclusively to defense of the Kennedy-Ives Bill and to labor problems.

Tomorrow night in Mobile, Sparkman is to speak at a banquet sponsored by the Young Democrats. His subject will be the Little Rock School situation.

In his talk tonight, Sparkman described the Kennedy-Ives measure, passed by an 88-to-1 Senate vote, as a "strong bipartisan measure," representing "a real opportunity for effective labor reform."

Referring to the defeat of the bill in the House, the senator said opposition came largely from Republicans who voted overwhelmingly against it."

"They were encouraged to do so," he continued, "by certain groups who opposed those parts of the bill that would correct employer abuses uncovered by the McClellan committee and who also wanted more stringent legislation against labor unions.

"The bill also was opposed by the handful of labor leaders shown by the McClellan committee to be heads of the unions so infiltrated by racketeers and gangsters. On the other hand, Mr. Meany of the AFL-CIO and a great part of the reputable labor leaders urged the House to accept the Senate bill."

Of business, Sparkman commented on an improved economy in recent months but added that 'it is certainly too soon, however, to say that the recession has ended and that there is no cause for worry about the future."

As bright spots in the national economy he cited an increase in business activity in July for the third consecutive month; and upward trend in housing starts; an increase in farm proprietors' income in the second quarter of the present year over the corresponding period last year, and a temporary slowing down in the rising cost of living."

Tie Proposal to Space Bill

Courier p. 17

The South Seeking New Segregation Legislation

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 1-18-58

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Representative Overton Brooks of Louisiana introduced legislation in the new session of Congress which he hopes will give America control of space, and Southerners control of segregation.

• His first bill would probihit the President from calling out the National Guard and from using Federal troops in the enforcement of State laws and Federal court orders.

The second would establish a joint committee to study problems relating to the navigation, use and control of outer space.

DIRECT OPPOSITE to the Brooks bill was one introduced by Rep. Kenneth Keating (R.-N.Y.) which would prohibit the use of the National Guard to obstruct the enforcement of any Federal law or any order of a Federal Court.

• Another of Keating's bills would provide for the establishment of a joint committee on outer space.

The New Yorker introduced another which would call for further protection of the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Prosegregation Bills Near Passage By Mississippians

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Two bills — one dealing with helping fight desegregation and the other with curtailing Negro voting — were expected to pass the Legislature quickly Monday afternoon.

Both houses return at 3 p.m. from a long weekend.

The House will consider a Senate bill authorizing cities and counties to donate, with no strings attached $100 per million dollars of assessed valuation to the citizens councils — prosegregation groups of whites.

The Senate will consider a House bill setting up a court-appointed registrar of voters to relieve the circuit clerk of those duties and to reduce the number of Negro registrants.

AMENDMENTS PREPARED

Several amendments have been prepared for the citizens council donation bill, including some restricting the use to which the money can be put.

Under the bill, the councils are not restricted in the use of the money and need not show how it was spent.

State Council Administrator W. J. Simmons of Jackson says the council's books are not open to inspection by the public or by newspaper reporters.

There are no penalties in the bill for improper use of the money.

The registrar bill zipped through the House last week with no dissenting vote.

WARNED LEGSLATURE

Gov. J. P. Coleman had warned the Legislature Mississippi's circuit clerks are vulnerable in cases under the Civil Rights Act because they are not trained in federal laws.

He suggested a three-member board of registrars but the House voted to set up a single registrar with authority to ask for assistance by a lawyer and by the sheriff.

He also would be required to open the poll books for registration no more than five days a month and he would be the sole judge of whether prospective voters are qualified to register under Mississippi law.

MISSISSIPPI HOUSE PASSES RACE BILLS TO PROTECT SCHOOLS

Four Measures Get Speedy Approval On Heels Of Senate Action

SYSTEMS CAN BE CLOSED

Attorney General Is Given Power To Investigate Groups Seeking Charter —To Defend Officials

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., April 8. — [illegible] to strengthen Mississippi's position on segregation gained easy House approval Tuesday.

The moves came on the heels of Senate action Monday vesting the Governor with authority to close all public educational institutions on threat of integration.

One of the House measures would give school authorities the same closure authority vested in the Governor in event integration is threatened.

Investigation Authorized

Another authorizes the state attorney general to make a thorough investigation of all groups seeking to incorporate in Mississippi, which one of the proponents said could be applied to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The other measures charge the state attorney general with the duty of defending all school and public officials in suits which challenge the state statutes on segregation as well as the qualification of voters.

Chairman Joe Hopkins of the House Judiciary En Banc Committee handled the four segregation-strengthening bills. They were passed without being read, the same procedure followed by the Senate Monday in passing its proposal vesting the Governor with power to close all public educational institutions.

Other Bills Scheduled

Four other bills dealing with the segregation issue were set for special order Wednesday afternoon on motion of Representative Dave Womack Jr. of Humphreys County. They deal with investigation of applications for charters by foreign corporations, as well as non-profit groups.

In another major House action, a bill lowering the present sliding scale property tax of two to four mills to one to three mills was passed 79-39 under steerage of Speaker Walter Sillers of Bolivar County. He said the bill would react favorably on outside industry and would give it an added inducement to locate in Mississippi.

Effective In 1960

The bill would not go in effect until January, 1960.

Speaker Sillers said if the state is to compete with other Southern states in the industrial development program, "we are going to have to set our house in order and become competitive with other states in the matter of taxes."

He said a recent survey showed that Mississippi's tax schedule was the highest of 30 states studied, and 25 per cent above the second highest."

SEGREGATION ISSUE TOPS IN LEGISLATURE

Series Of Measures Passed In Mississippi

TEACHER SALARIES HIKED

By The Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., April 12. — The race question dominated the Mississippi Legislature this past week although lawmakers reached agreement on teacher salary increases.

Both houses acted on a series of measures aimed at preserving segregation—with the Federal Civil Rights Commission the only adversary named outright.

Charges were raised in the House that legislators are passing anything with a "racial tag" without giving it a close look. But the race measures, with two exceptions, had easy going.

The exceptions were bills to require labeling of blood for blood banks by race and to require segregation of children with sickle cell anemia—peculiar to Negroes—and children with antibiotic-resistant ailment—peculiar to whites.

Two Bills Killed

The Senate Public Health Committee killed the bills after hearing testimony that patients cannot contract sickle cell anemia from infusions. The committee also was told hospitals could not comply with the blood labeling bill and still render good and inexpensive service.

Further action, in one chamber or another, is expected next week on the other race measures, but the great concern will be how to finance the 98 million-dollar "quality education" program.

Calling for teacher salary raises ranging up to $675 and an optional nine-month school term with state aid, the program will cost 3¼ million dollars more than is provided by all pending revenue measures. And agreement on the pending revenue bills may be hard to get.

Friday, the Senate concurred in House action to make an exception—for two bills—to the March 27 deadline for introduction of general bills.

Closing Authorized

The two bills, by Representative Ben Jack Hilbun of Lafayette County, would authorize the Governor or Park Commission to close any or all state parks.

Like similar school bills passed by the House, they obviously are intended as an answer in advance to any Federal court order directing integration.

The school bills authorize the Governor or school district trustees to close any or all schools if they fell the public peace recommends the step.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved a bill which could channel city and county tax money into the pro-segregation Citizens Councils—despite Gov J. P. Coleman's objections.

Governor Coleman told the committee passage of the bill would mean handing over to a private group those responsibilities belonging solely to the people's elected representatives.

Governor Opposed

The Governor, not a member of the councils, said, "I am opposed to any group . . . purporting to perform the duties of state government."

The committee, headed by Senator Stanton Hall of Hattiesburg, voted to offer three restrictive amendments:

1. Groups receiving such tax money would have to be cleared by the state Sovereignty Commission, the state's official "segregation watchdog" agency.
2. Use of the money for political purposes would be banned.
3. Groups receiving it would have to give an accounting of how it was spent.

The Civil Rights Commission named in House-passed bills authorizing the attorney general to represent schools, cities, counties and other public officeholders.

The bill says the state's chief legal officer could come to their defense if they were made defendants in Federal court suits or called as witnesses before the Civil Rights Commission.

Mississippi OKs Blood Label Bill

By the Associated Press.

JACKSON, Miss., March 25. —A bill requiring that blood for transfusions be labeled to show the race of the donor passed the Mississippi House of Representatives yesterday without dissent. Rep. Elmo Anderson, the author, told the house Negroes are susceptible to a disease, sickle cell anemia, which he said is not known to any other race.

The bill requires that the patient be told the race of the blood donor. In the event of an emergency, the attending physician could waive this notification but would be required to prepare a certificate to be made a part of the patient's case history.

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POWELL BILL

Pass Powell bill

34 1 WASHINGTON

Thanks to the floor efforts of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.), the $910,000,000 scholarship passed Thursday by the House contains amendments prohibiting discrimination.

Powell's amendment makes the student loans and graduate fellowships available to all citizens without regard to race, color, religion, national origin or sex.

STATE PROJECTS INCLUDED

Public Works Bill Sent To Possible Veto By Ike

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Wednesday completed Congressional action on a $1,118,128,835 public works appropriation bill and sent it to the White House.

The Senate gave unanimous approval on a voice vote to a compromise version of the big money bill which carries funds for water projects throughout the country in the fiscal year started July 1. The House approved the bill earlier in the day.

The total in the bill compares with $1,077,827,200 as originally approved by the House and $1,[illegible]15,835 which it carried when it passed the Senate. President Eisenhower had recommended $1,077,358,000.

Members of Congress did not might recommend a veto since the new projects added would involve a total ultimate cost of over 1½ billion dollars.

Of the total in the bill, $813,887,500 would go to Army Engineers for flood control, navigation, beach erosion and power projects; $255,577,335 to the Interior Department for reclamation projects; $30,104,000 to the Bonneville Power Administration; $735,000 to the Southeast Power Administration; $975,000 to the Southwest Power Administration, and $16,850,000 to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Army Engineer construction projects in Alabama would total $18,300,000. This construction, as approved by the House and Senate, includes $11,700,000 for the Fort Gaines Lock and Dam (Henry County); $600,000 for the Columbia Lock and Dam (Houston County); and six million dollars for the Jackson Lock and Dam (Choctaw-Clarke Counties).

Democrats and 25 Republicans.

As soon as the Jenner-Butler proposal went down to defeat, Douglas moved that Congress express "its full support and approval of recent historic decisions" declaring racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional.

HOUSE APPROVES $25,000
a year pensions to all
future ex-Presidents USA

House Approves $25,000 Pension For Presidents

Atlanta World
Fri. 8-1-58
Rotary Ex.

WASHINGTON (UP) —The House after a partisan debate which touched off applause and booing, voted Wednesday to grant $25,000-a-year pensions to former President Harry S. Truman and Herbert C. Hoover and all future ex-Presidents.

The standing vote of 155 to 45 followed three hours of wrangling during which the House stripped other special benefits from a broader bill which the Senate passed last year.

The measure now goes back to the Senate whose bill also would grant ex-Presidents free office space, clerical help and free mailing privileges.

An appeal by Democratic Leader John W. McCormack to "Keep partisanship out" of the debate went unheeded by lawmakers critical of giving pensions to Truman or later, to President Eisenhower.

AMENDMENT APPROVED

An amendment by Rep. August E. Johansen R-Mich. to limit the House bill to presidential pensions only was approved by a standing vote of 127 to 76.

Both House and Senate versions also would provide $10,000-a-year pensions for widows of ex-presidents.

Backers of the bill pointed out that pensions now are provided for military officers, judges, federal employes and members of Congress, who can draw up to $15,000 a year under their contributory retirement system.

"Why discriminate against the highest official we have?" demanded Rep. James H. Morrison D-La.

McCormack made his appeal after Rep. John M. Robsion Jr.—R-Ky.—said that "if Mr. Truman wants to continue his cheap demagogic politics, let him do it on his own time and at his own expense." Robsions remarks drew some GOP applause and some boos from Democrats.

Emphasizing that no individual had requested the bill, McCormack said it was "based on decency." He said some past Presidents had suffered seriously and financially after leaving the White House.

Science Aid School Bill Wins First Test As House Rule Committee Approves Resolution To Bring Bill To Floor For Consideration

Passage Of Bill Would Set Up $840,000,000 Four Year Plan

Washington, Aug. 7—The science aid school bill won its first test in the House today. The resolution for its consideration was adopted 265 to 108, with the chairman of the Rules Committee, Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, leading the opposition.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican of Massachusetts, who is the minority leader, spoke for the science aid bill and voted for the rule.

Proponents considered the vote a favorable indication that the legislation may be passed tomorrow.

The measure would set up a four-year, $840,000,000 program of scholarships, student loans, fellowships, equipment and teaching-aid funds, stimulation to guidance and counseling programs and other devices to raise the level of education in this country.

The "phasing out" of scholarships and fellowships until students awarded them are graduated would raise this sum to $1,070,000,000.

'Half Baked' Legislation

Mr. Smith called the school bill "half-baked" and "the kind of crazy legislation that comes in at the end of the session."

Representative Cleveland M. Bailey, Democrat of West Virginia, longtime proponent of Federal education aid, retorted: "If doing something to help the education of the children of the country can be called crazy, I am glad to be counted in that category."

More Republican than Democratic opponents rallied to Mr. Smith in the floor debate and ballot. Voting against the resolution were Representatives Charles A. Hallock, Republican of Indiana, and Graham A. Barden, Democrat of North Carolina, chairman of the House Education and Welfare Committee that approved the bill by a 23 to 2 vote.

Under today's resolution, general debate was limited to two hours, forty-five minutes of which remained as the House adjourned. It will reconvene at 11 A. M. tomorrow, debate for forty-five minutes and then proceed to amendments.

President's Plan Noted

Representative Carl Elliott, Democrat of Alabama, author and floor manager of the bill, told the House that the amendments required by President Eisenhower reducing the number of scholarships from 23,000 to 10,000 and specifying that they be offered on a basis of need only, will be the first offered. It is regarded as certain of adoption.

Representative William H. Ayres, Republican of Ohio, served notice he would offer a substitute bill providing Federally insured loans to students and $10,000,000 annually to states to employ either more teachers of science or more laboratory equipment. This amendment is not regarded as having strong backing.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of Manhattan, told reporters he would offer an amendment requiring that there be no discrimination in awards because of race, religion or sex. This anti-discrimination provision is now in the school lunch, civil service and Hill-Burton hospital laws.

Much of the debate today centered on whether or not Soviet scientific education, as evidenced by the launching of the first sputniks in October, is a real threat to this country. Also debated was the Russian lead in languages.

Measure Before State Legislature Would Simplify Civil Procedure

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Capital Correspondent

COLUMBIA — Every legislative session of the South Carolina General Assembly has its share of [illegible] bills, but this year the Legislature has before it an omnibus bill which affects the [illegible]

The intent of the bill, in the words of the Judicial Council of South Carolina, is "to improve the administration of justice, to relieve and prevent congested dockets, to facilitate settlements and to expedite the handling of litigated matters" in the field of civil actions. In short the bill seeks to streamline, modernize and simplify the procedure in the state's civil courts.

LOT OF WORK

Back of the bill are several years of work by members of the bar of the State, bolstered since 1949 by the active participation of the Judicial Council. That council was established last year to make continuing studies and recommendations for the improvement of South Carolina's legal and judicial system. It consists of representatives of the various courts of the state, from the Supreme Court on down, the Legislature, the Bar Assn., the University Law School and the attorney general's office.

The bill itself is a voluminous affair, running to 156 printed pages (including Judicial Council notes explaining the proposal in some cases.) Despite its length, it represents an appreciable consolidation and simplification of the rules of civil procedure which have grown up in South Carolina since 1870. Its adoption would mean the compression of 375 of the said states into a new code of 88 rules of civil procedure.

PRIMARY FEATURE

The primary feature of the new code is its correlation with the federal rules of procedure which apply in the U. S. courts. Where the state rules on the federal will have these advantages:

1. It will capitalize on a thorough revision of federal procedure made in 1938 after joint efforts of the American Bar Assn. and the Congress.

2. It will permit lawyers to familiarize themselves with what is essentially one, rather than two, patterns of procedure.

3. It will, by numbering state rules so as to conform with federal rules, make possible ready reference to a considerable body of court interpretations affecting particular rules.

SIMPLIFIES PROCEDURE

From the viewpoint of attorneys, the new rules will make for simplified procedures through the elimination of many technicalities and the substitution of common sense for legal technology at many stages of litigation. For example, plaintiffs attorneys may make only short statements, citing a claim for relief, in lieu of detailed and technical complaints now required. Furthermore, all complaints and counterclaims growing out of a single incident may be combined in one action instead of being brought separately.

Of even more importance to the layman, however, is the avowed aim of the new code to prevent injustice and unnecessary expense. Here is one instance of how that might be done:

Present South Carolina procedural rules strictly limit that phase of legal preparation known as "discovery," which involves the right of one party to learn something about the other party's case. The proposed rules, patterned on the federal rules, would permit broad discovery rights, thereby permitting opposing attorneys to learn the true extent of their opponent's case.

PROMOTES SETTLEMENT

This would tend to lessen the degree of "surprise" which might be sprung by one lawyer on another, but the litigants in the matter are more interested in obtaining justice than in legal maneuvers. Consequently, full exploration of both sides of a law suit will tend to promote settlements based on existing facts without having all cases go through full and expensive trials.

The elimination or lessening of such trials not only will save money for litigants, but for the taxpayers of the state as well, since each day of civil court costs the state between $700 and $1,000.

ANOTHER STEP

Another step in the same direction is the provision for pre-trial conference of opposing lawyers with the presiding judge. Here again, the real issues can be brought to light and, where facts are not in dispute, frequently can be settled short of a costly trial. But in these, as in all cases, the rights of individuals to have jury trials would be fully protected whenever facts are at issue.

Adequate safeguards are incorporated into the bill to prevent the harassment of either side by the other in a law suit. Additional safeguards protect the right of plaintiffs in the matter of medical examination. That particular point was one of the chief points at issue when the House of Representatives joined debate on the bill. A small band of young lawyers contended that their plaintiffs would be at the mercy of "insurance company doctors" under the provisions of the initial bill.

FLIBUSTER AVERTED

What loomed as a filibuster over that question was averted by the adoption of an amendment by Rep. Edward B. Cottingham, of Marlboro county. His amendment added these two sentences to the section on medical examination: "Upon objection to the physician designated (to examine the plaintiff) and if the parties shall fail to agree as to who shall make the examination, the court may designate a physician. Upon request, a physician or physicians designated by the person to be examined may be present at the examination."

With the Cottingham amendment, the section represents a major step forward in minimizing the likelihood of one-sided medical testimony in damage suits, whether such testimony be intended to benefit the plaintiff or the defendant.

The essential fairness of the proposed new rules is validated by the support given them by outstanding lawyers of the state who are recognized as "plaintiff's attorneys" as well as by those recognized as "defendant's attorneys."

The bill has passed the House and is now before the Senate.

BILL ON STATES RIGHTS SCORES IN HOUSE TEST

Plan to Curb Court to Be Debated Today

By WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON (AP)—A disputed states' rights bill took a big stride toward House passage Tuesday as its backers scored a better than 2-1 victory in an initial test.

By a roll-call vote of 268-114, the House agreed to debate the measure for six hours and vote on it sometime Wednesday.

The lopsidedness of the vote surprised even the most ardent backers and dismayed opponents who had hoped to block consideration.

The bill is an outgrowth of the supreme court's ruling in the case of Communist Steve Nelson. The court held that a federal law against sedition superseded a Pennsylvania law on the same subject and under which Nelson had been convicted. The ruling was that state laws against sedition were invalid.

Sponsored by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), the pending measure simply says that when there are state and federal laws on the same subject, the former prevail unless the federal act specifically provides the contrary or there is a direct and positive conflict that cannot be reconciled.

NEED IS CLAIMED

The bill's backers say the measure is needed because recent supreme court decisions have nullified many state laws by the doctrine of federal pre-emption.

"It affects not only the sovereignties of the states but the liberties of thousands of people," Rep. William E. Colmer (D-Miss.) told the House.

"This bill," he said "simply says the supreme court, which has been going pretty far afield, shall not nullify the statutes of the sovereign states of this Union which are otherwise constitutional, unless Congress says so by affirmative legislation."

Colmer called it "a stop, look and listen sign to the courts."

He said there was not a word of truth in claims that the bill would upset federal laws dealing with civil rights, labor and other subjects.

'DEVASTATING EFFECT'

Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.) argued that the bill would "shatter the basic relationship between the legislative and judicial branches of the government" and would have a devastating effect on existing civil rights and labor legislation.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) of the judiciary committee, contended that the bill's enactment would cause chaos in the ranks of organized labor, railroads and other groups operating in interstate commerce under federal laws. This would be so, he argued, because the bill would be retroactive.

Rep. Kenneth Keating (R-N. Y.) also complained against the retroactivity provision.

Rep. William M. Tuck (D-Va.) accused Chief Justice Earl Warren of being "bent upon the establishment of a judicial oligarchy to supplant not only the states but also the Congress of the United States."

He said the bill would let the supreme court know "in no uncertain terms the rules and conditions under which the Congress would have its own intentions determined."

Group Votes To Overthrow Court Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Judiciary Committee voted 8-4 Friday for a bill to overthrow a Supreme Court ruling and let states enforce their laws against sedition.

The court decision, in 1956, threw out the conviction of Communist leader Steve Nelson under a Pennsylvania sedition law. The court held that Congress had pre-empted the sedition field by passing the Smith Act and other anti-communist measures.

The effect was to invalidate the sedition laws of 42 states.

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va), author of the Smith Act, and others argued there was no intention in the federal legislation to do away with state laws in the field.

The House has passed a broad states right bill saying federal laws may not supersede state laws on any subject unless Congress specifically says so, or unless there is an irreconciliable conflict between them.

The Senate committee Friday refused to take the House bill as an amendment to its own, much narrower, legislation.

Chairman James P. Eastland (D-Miss) of the Senate committee said the agreement not to tack on the House bill was on motion of Sen. John J. Carroll (D-Colo).

The chairman said he would ask the Democratic Policy Committee of the Senate on Tuesday to schedule the sedition bill for action.

Congress is getting adjournment fever and it is uncertain whether there will be any final legislation on the matter this session.

The bill is a direct outgrowth of the Steve Nelson case in which the Supreme Court set aside a sedition conviction of a communist under a Pennsylvania law because there was a Federal statute on the same subject.

Speaker after speaker supporting the bill told the House the Supreme Court went too far in the Nelson case and in other cases involving construction of state laws.

Behind the opposition is an openly-voiced suspicion the bill, if it becomes law, will be used by many states to get around Federal labor laws and the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling.

But with the present session of Congress drawing to an end, the chances of the bill becoming law this year seemed slim, since it has not yet been considered by the Senate.

State Righters Gaining Ground

But House Vote Is Delayed On Court Measure

WASHINGTON, July 16. (AP)—Major opposition to a disputed states rights bill appeared to be crumbling Wednesday, in a second round of legalistic argument in the House.

But a showdown vote, originally scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, was put off until Thursday to give both sides in the controversy more time to air their views.

Backed by most Republicans and almost all Southern Democrats, the bill is aimed at the doctrine of pre-emption under which, sponsors say, the Supreme Court has been invalidating state laws.

It provides that Federal laws shall not supersede state laws on the same subjects unless there is a direct and irreconcilable conflict or unless Congress specifically gives the Federal act priority each time it passes a law.

AIMED AT SUPREME COURT

Senate Refuses To Kill State Rights Measure

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Wednesday night refused to kill a states rights bill aimed at Supreme Court decisions and then adjourned until Thursday without completing action on the measure.

Adjournment was voted at 11:30 p.m. after a 12½-hour session.

The states rights bill is identical to one passed last month by the House except for minor amendments. It is designed to prevent state laws from being declared invalid because of parallel federal legislation.

Opponents of the bill denounced it as another assault of the Supreme Court. They tried to table it, but lost on a 46-39 roll call vote.

Earlier the Senate killed by a 49-41 vote a bill to curb the review powers of the Supreme Court and to undo the effects of its decisions in several Communist cases.

The House bill provides that federal laws shall not be construed as superseding state laws in the same field unless Congress expressly says so or unless there is a direct and irreconcilable conflict between them.

Target Date Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) said Wednesday night Senate leaders hope to adjourn this session of Congress by Saturday night. Johnson for the first time set a definite adjournment target as the Senate met in another extra-hour session wrangling over bills aimed at decisions of the Supreme Court.

In addition, it would specifically nullify the effect of the Supreme Court's decision in the Steve Nelson case by restoring to the states the right to enforce their own antisubversive laws.

Sen. William Langer (R-ND) won acceptance of an amendment providing that the measure should not apply to any treaties or acts of Congress relating to federal leases with Indian tribes.

Atty. Gen. Rogers advised Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), chairman of the Senate Judiciary committee, earlier in the week that he was opposed to the bill. The Labor Department also has opposed it.

During House debate on the measure, opponents warned that it was likely to be vetoed by President Eisenhower should it be passed.

Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) had informed the Senate before the tabling vote that he and other Senate leaders hoped for adjournment of the present session of Congress by Saturday night.

Earlier, in the midst of the dispute over the court bills, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) proposed that Congress go on record in support of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

The measure killed by the 49-41 vote was sponsored by Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind) and Sen. John M. Butler (R-Md). Jenner urged its adoption to check what he called "a runaway wild court" that he said is tearing down the Constitution.

But opponents denounced the bill as punitive and as an attempt to impose the will of Congress on the court. They said it would upset the constitutional balance of power the judiciary and the legislative branch.

Voting to kill the measure were 30 Democrats and 19 Republicans. Voting to keep it alive were 1[illegible] Democrats and 25 Republicans.

As soon as the Jenner-Butler proposal went down to defeat Douglas moved that Congress express "its full support and approval of recent historic decisions" declaring racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional.

He said this would put the real issue out in the open. He called various bills that have been offered to overcome the effects of other Supreme Court decisions just a smokescreen.

Douglas' move caught Senate leaders by surprise. They immediately countered with an attempt to call up another bill that would undo the effect of a Supreme Court decsion by restoring to the states the right to enforce their own anti-subsersive laws. The Senate agreed to make this bill the pending business.

Earlier Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) told newsmen he hoped the Senate could finish Thursday with a series of bills aimed at recent rulings of the court.

The controversy over them has slowed the Senate's adjournment pace to a walk.

Chief Justices Of 10 States Attack Court

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Chief justices of 10 states charged the U.S. Supreme Court Wednesday with unrestrained policymaking.

They also voiced a strong plea for states' rights in a report submitted by a committee on federal-state relationships when the Conference of Chief Justices opened Wednesday.

The 10 justices, representing states both North and South of the Mason-Dixon line, accused the nation's highest tribunal of adopting "the role of policymaker without proper judicial restraint."

The report also said it found in the high court's actions an impatience extending to "an unwillingness to wait for Congress to exert the power conferred upon it by the Constitution."

Conclusions in the report were based upon cases involving interpretations of the Fourteenth Amendment, which safeguards civil rights.

Cited were a wide variety of cases which the report writers found applicable to policymaking acts of the Supreme Court. Other citations concerned rulings that involved interference with states' rights. A number of the citations were decisions in which the high court was divided, sometimes 5-4.

The report was signed by Chief Justices Frederick W. Brune, Maryland; Albert Conway, New York; Jom C. Dethmers, Michigan; William H. Duckworth, Georgia; John E. Hickman, Texas; John E. Martin, Wisconsin; William C. Perry, Oregon; Taylor H. Stukes, South Carolina; Raymond S. Wilkins, Massachusetts, and Associate Justice Martin A. Nilson, Minnesota.

Senate Action Is Big Victory For The South

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The South won a major victory here Wednesday night as the Senate refused to adopt a leadership-inspired plan to kill the McClellan-Thurmond effort to write into law a strong states' rights bill, and then refused to reconsider its action.

The Senate voted 39-46 against a motion to kill the McClellan amendment — in effect the House-approved Smith bill — to the Bridges compromise bill, and then voted 47-40 to kill a move for reconsideration of the first vote.

STRONG BACKING

Strength of the backing for the effort to kill the McClellan amendment was revealed when Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) voted against the South by voting for the Hennings motion to table the amendment.

But Southern backing for the amendment, coupled with Midwestern Republican support, saved the Southern position at least until tomorrow, when a showdown vote on actual adoption of the amendment is slated to take place.

Both Sen. Strom Thurmond and Olin D. Johnston voted against the move to kill the try for reconsideration of that vote.

Thurmond said afterward that "this was a great victory for the people and the principles of constitutional government." He said he had expected 44 votes in favor of the South, but was pleased at having garnered three more. He hoped this would be sufficient to "hold the line" against any effort by liberal forces to offer what he called "adverse amendments" before the bill wins final action in the Senate.

Immediately following the two votes, the Senate voted to recess overnight, and resume consideration of the McClellan amendment Thursday.

LIBERALS IRRITATED

Johnson later was the focal point of a meeting on the floor of irritated liberals who had not wanted to bring to a vote so quickly the effort to kill the McClellan amendment, but had been assured by the majority leader that he had the votes in his pocket to do so.

What strategy will develop from the meeting was not certain, but notice already has been served that an effort will be made Thursday to kill the states' rights bill by returning it to committee.

Wednesday night's move came nearly six hours after the Senate, after a day-long series of delays, had finally gotten down to brass tacks on the states' rights issue.

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILLS—President Eisenhower takes time out from his vacation and goes to work on 135 unsigned bills at Newport, R. I., yesterday. He cruised across the harbor from the summer White House to get to his office on Coasters Harbor Island. With him is Gerald Morgan, his special counsel.—AP Wirephoto.

105 New Laws Signed, 12 Killed by President

By a Star Staff Writer

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—New laws easing some tax burdens, providing for Federal loans to college students among other educational aids and raising the national debt limit were on the books today.

These were among 105 bills passed in the closing days of the 85th Congress and signed into law by President Eisenhower in an afternoon work session at his vacation office here yesterday.

The President gave pocket vetoes to 12 other measures, including one to expand Federal aid to States and cities for building and improving airports.

His disposal of a total of 117 bills left 18 for him to act on before Saturday midnight.

Four Big Bills Signed

Among the major measures signed by the President yesterday were those to:

1. Raise the permanent national debt ceiling from $275 billion to $283 billion, with another $5 billion temporary increase for the current fiscal year—making the ceiling $288 billion through next June 30.

2. Provide $887.4 million over a four-year period for "national defense" aid to education, featuring loans of up to $1,000 a year to qualifying college students.

3. Revise some excise taxes, effective next July 1, to ease burdens on whisky distillers and movie goers among others at an estimated loss of $42 million a year in Government revenue.

4. Give some tax relief to small business and make scores of technical adjustments in the tax laws that will close loopholes for some taxpapers and give some others special new advantages.

Rejected Measures

Ten of the 12 bills disapproved by the President were minor relief measures. The measures of general interest killed by pocket veto would have:

1. Increased the currently authorized program of $63 million Federal aid in airport building and improvements during the current fiscal year by $100 million and extended the program for four years at a total increased Federal outlay of $437 million.

2. Given multiple plaintiffs in civil cases in Federal district courts the same three peremptory challenges of prospective jurors as now available to multiple defendants.

Calls Education Act Sound

In signing the National Defense Education Act, Mr. Eisenhower said:

"While the Congress did not see fit to provide a limited number of national defense scholarships which I recommended as an incentive to our most promising youth, I consider this act to be a sound and constructive piece of legislation."

He said the new law will "do much to strengthen our American system of education so that it can meet the broad and increasing demands imposed upon it by consideration of basic national security."

Now that the Federal Government is doing its share, he said, local governments and private agencies "must redouble their efforts" to help bring American education up to levels consistent with the country's needs.

Besides loans for college students, the education act provides for fellowships to those training for college teaching, and Federal grants for such things as science equipment, foreign language training institutes and educational counseling institutes.

Two Tax Revision Acts

The President signed the two tax revision measures and the debt ceiling bill without comment.

One of the major provisions of the excise tax measure would permit distillers to hold whisky in bonded warehouses for as long as 20 years—raising the limit from the present eight years—without paying the $10.50 a gallon alcohol tax. This applies to existing stocks as well as future production.

Among other things, the measure also raises from 90 cents to $1 the portion of movie theater ticket cost exempt from tax; exempts teen-ager "milk bars" and suspends Federal club dues tax on community swimming pools and skating rinks.

Closes Tax Loopholes

The other tax revision bill, mostly technical in nature, closes some loopholes by such things as forbidding the listing of a mistress as a dependent on income tax returns, and banning the deduction of bribes to foreign officials as a business expense.

One provision prevents police officers from deducting their daily subsistence allowance from taxable income.

Another gives a special benefit to retired couples over 65 and disabled. It raises from $10,000 to $30,000 a year the limit on tax-exempt medical expenses they may claim.

Special tax relief to small business firms is estimated to cost the Treasury $260 million in revenue the first year. It speeds up depreciation for tax purposes on new plant and equipment costs, permits losses to be carried back three instead of two years, and let heirs pay estate taxes over a 10-year period, among other things.

New Airport Request Slated

In disapproving the bill for expansion of the Federal airport aid program, the President said he will recommend to the next session of Congress a "transitional program to provide aid for the construction of urgent airport projects that are essential to an adequate national aviation facilities system."

He said no community would be hurt by his pocket veto now, because the existing program continues through next June.

"I am convinced that the time has come for the Federal Government to begin an orderly withdrawal from the airport program," Mr. Eisenhower asserted.

He said "others" should begin to assume the full cost of civil airports, and added pointedly "Aviation generally has achieved a state of maturity in which the users should be expected to pay an increasing share of airport costs."

The President recognized the need for a "transitional" period during which Federal aid would be needed for urgent airport projects essential to an adequate national aviation facilities system and which cannot be completed in any other way.

He complained that the bill before him did not provide for special aid to most urgent airport projects, but sharply increased the existing program with its allocation formula "not related to broad national aeronautical needs."

Veto of Civil Suits Bill

Mr. Eisenhower said he would have approved the other bill to which he gave a pocket veto if it had been limited to its "original purpose" to allow plaintiffs in civil suits additional peremptory challenges.

He based his disapproval on another provision of the measure which would have modified the procedure under which the Federal Government may take immediate possession of property before final court determination of just compensation for the property. He said the changes appeared to be "unnecessary and unwarranted."

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STATES RIGHTS BILL

House Group Approves 'States'-Rights' Bill

Washington, May 27 (U.P.I.)—The House Judiciary Committee Tuesday approved a sweeping "States'-rights" bill designed to prevent present or future federal laws from nullifying State laws on the same subject.

The measure was approved over the objections of Chairman Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) and the Justice Department. Celler charged that the main purpose of the legislation was to curb Negroes' rights.

"Of course, it is unconstitutional," he said. Celler said the committee vote was fairly close, with Northern Democrats unanimously opposing the bill and some Republicans joining Southern Democrats in support of the legislation.

The committee also approved a separate bill to reinstate State antisubversive laws struck down by the Supreme Court in its controversial decision in the Steve Nelson case.

The broader "States-rights" bill was introduced by Representative Howard W. Smith (D., Va.), an influential leader among house Southerners.

Under its provisions no court could construe a federal law as nullifying a State law on the same subject unless the federal law contained a specific provision to that effect or unless there was a direct and irreconcilable conflict between the two statutes.

The bill would apply to both laws on the statute books and to future legislation.

Celler said "most civil rights would be endangered" by the bill. He said it would also cause widespread confusion in the enforcement of laws dealing with crime, aviation, shipping, labor, aliens, and natural gas.

In the Nelson case the Supreme Court held that Congressional passage in 1940 of the Smith Antisubversive Act automatically nullified State Communist control laws. Nelson, a Communist leader in western Pennsylvania, had been convicted of violating the state's sedition law.

States' Rights Roadblock

The Southern-backed states' rights bill, recently approved by the House Judiciary Committee, will have a Southerner as its strongest foe: Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas.

Rayburn is convinced that the bill is not only anti-civil rights but anti-labor, as well.

The measure would not only prevent the courts from upsetting a whole list of Jim Crow laws; it also would uphold tough state labor laws, which the Supreme Court might otherwise throw out.

State Rights Fight Looms in Congress Over 10-Line Bill

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The House appeared Monday to be in for a states' rights fight, possibly this month, with the issues ranging into racial matters and the proper role of the Supreme Court.

The row is over a 10-line bill approved by a sharply divided House Judiciary Committee. Rival reports are being put in final form by proponents, led by Southern Democrats but including some Republicans, and opponents led by the committee chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.).

The bill would declare that no law passed by Congress shall be considered to supercede or exclude state laws on the same subject unless Congress expressly so provides, or unless the federal and state laws are in such "direct and positive conflict" that they cannot be reconciled.

Proponents say such a congressional declaration is needed to save vital state laws which Congress never intended to invalidate.

The bill was introduced by Rep. Howard W. Smith, (D., Va.), author of the Federal Antisubversive Act.

It was specifically inspired by a Supreme Court decision reversing the conviction of Communist Leader Steve Nelson under a Pennsylvania sedition act. The high court held the federal statute preempted this field.

Opponents of the measure contend it would be unconstitutional, since it would amount to amending by simple statute the constitutional article establishing the supremacy of federal law.

They also contend that in practice it would create widespread confusion over the validity of old state laws in many fields, such as transportation and labor-management relations, where the standards set by federal statutes have come to be generally accepted.

Proponents and opponents agree the measure has a good chance of passage in the House, but is likely to run into trouble in the Senate.

Bill Is Approved To End Voiding Of State Laws

'Rights' Measure Is Aimed At Curbing Negroes, Celler Claims

SUPPORTED BY SOUTH

House Judiciary Committee Also Backs Measure To Reinstate Anti-Subversive Statutes

By BETTE PRYOR
United Press International Writer

WASHINGTON, May 27 The House Judiciary Committee Tuesday approved a sweeping "states' rights" bill designed to prevent present or future Federal laws from nullifying state laws on the same subject.

The measure was approved over the objections of Chairman Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) and the Justice Department. Representative Celler charged that the main purpose of the legislation was to curb the rights of the Negroes.

"Of course, it is unconstitutional," he said. Representative Celler said the committee vote was fairly close with Northern Democrats unanimously opposing the bill and some Republicans joining Southern Democrats in support of the legislation.

Struck Down By Court

The committee also approved a separate bill to reinstate state anti-subversive laws struck down by the Supreme Court in its controversial decision in the Steve Nelson case.

The broader "states' rights" bill was introduced by Representative Howard W. Smith (D., Va.), an influential leader among House Southerners.

Under its provisions, no court could construe a Federal law as nullifying a state law on the same subject unless the Federal law contained a specific provision to that effect or unless there was a direct and irreconcilable conflict between the two statutes.

The bill would apply to both laws on the statute books and to future legislation.

'Rights Endangered'

Representative Celler said "most civil rights would be endangered" by the bill. He said it also would cause widespread confusion in the enforcement of laws dealing with crime, aviation, shipping, labor, aliens and natural gas.

In the Steve Nelson case, the Supreme Court held that congressional passage in 1940 of the Smith Anti-Subversive Act automatically nullified state communist control laws. Nelson, a communist leader in Western Pennsylvania, had been convicted of violating the state's sedition law.

A provision to reinstate state subversion laws recently was included in a bill approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Senate bill was designed to nullify some other controversial rulings of the high court besides the Nelson decision.

In Congress

State Laws Bill Aimed At Negroes

WASHINGTON —(UPI) — The House Judiciary Committee last week approved a sweeping "state's rights" bill designed to prevent present or future federal laws from nullifying state laws on the same subject.

The measure was approved over the objections of Chairman Emanuel Celler (D) N. Y., and the Justice Department. Celler charged that the main purpose of the legislation was "to curb the rights of the Negroes."

"OF COURSE, it is unconstitutional," he said.

Celler said the committee vote was "fairly close" with Northern Democrats unanimously opposing the bill and some Republicans joining southern Democrats in support of the legislation.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE also approved a separate bill to reinstate anti - subversive laws struck down by the Supreme Court in its controversial decision in the Steve Nelson case.

The broader "States' Rights" bill was introduced by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D) Va., an influential leader among House Southerners.

* * *

UNDER ITS provisions, no court could construe a federal law as nullifying a state law on the same subject unless the federal law contained a specific provision to that effect or unless there was a direct and irreconcilable conflict between the two statutes.

The bill would apply to both laws already on the statute books and to future legislation.

* * *

CELLER SAID "most civil rights would be endangered" by the bill. He said it also would cause "widespread confusion" in the enforcement of laws dealing with crime, aviation, shipping, labor, aliens and natural gas.

In the Steve Nelson Case, the Supreme Court held that Congressional passage in 1940 of the Smith Anti-Subversive Act automatically nullified state communist control laws.

Nelson, a Communist leader in western Pennsylvania, had been convicted of violating the state's sedition law.

State Rights Upheld by House Vote

Supreme Court Ruling Skirted

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI). — The House, in an answer to recent Supreme Court decisions, passed a double-barreled states' rights bill today aimed at preventing Federal legislation from taking precedence over state laws.

The controversial measure was sent to the Senate by a roll-call vote of 241 to 155. Backers and foes issued conflicting claims as to whether the Senate would take up the measure and whether President Eisenhower would veto it if it did reach his desk.

Bill Broadening

The House beat down a series of efforts to restrict the scope of the legislation, which was an outgrowth of the Steve Nelson case. The Supreme Court set aside the conviction of the Pennsylvania Communist leader on grounds that Federal anti-subversive laws took precedence.

Instead, the lawmakers broadened the original bill, sponsored by Rep. Howard W. Smith, D., Va., chairman of the House Rules Committee, by specifically adding a section reviving state anti-sedition laws.

What Bill Provides

As passed by the House, the bill:

Declares that no Federal act shall be interpreted as excluding states laws on the same subject unless the act says so specifically or unless there is a "direct and positive conflict" between the two which cannot be reconciled.

Declares that Federal anti-subversive laws shall not prevent enforcement of state legislation in that field.

Rep. Smith said the bill would tell the Supreme Court: (1) "Don't undertake to read the minds of Congress; we will do our own mindreading," and (2) "Don't knock down state laws unless they are in irreconcilable conflict with Federal laws."

The Justice Department opposed the first and broader part of the bill, but favored legislation along the lines of the second part.

Before passage, the house rejected by a 236-161 roll call vote a move by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating, R., N. Y., to send the bill back to the Judiciary Committee for more study. Previously it voted 249-147 to attach the sedition law amendment to the original Smith Bill.

Rep. Francis E. Walter, D., Pa., sought to restrict the bill to restoration of state sedition laws on grounds that this was the only provision which stood a chance of final Congressional enactment. His move was defeated 157-93.

Hopeful on Senate Action

Opponents contended the Smith bill would upset Federal-state legal relations dating back to "the dawn of the Republic."

Rep. Charles A. Halleck, R., Ind., rejected these contentions. Rep. Halleck said he had talked to responsible Senate leaders and was assured the bill would be considered. He also said there was no reason to think Mr. Eisenhower would not sign it.

Quick Passage Due On Little Rock Bill

Star p. A13 Washington, D.C.

Fri 1/24/58

Almond Draft Signed by 123 In Assembly

By MARY LOU WERNER
Star Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.—Gov. Almond's "Little Rock" bill was introduced in the General Assembly yesterday with a written guarantee of speedy passage.

It carried the signature of 123 out of the 140 Senate and House members. There were 90 signatures from the 100-member House, and 33 signatures among the 40 Senators.

The Governor's bill provides for the automatic closing of any school whenever Federal troops are employed at the school or in its vicinity. Another "Little Rock" measure introduced two weeks ago is more complex than the Governor's measure, and presumably will be pushed aside indeference to the administration proposal.

Only the Governor would have authority to bring about reopening of a closed school under the measure introduced yesterday.

Of the 10 House members who did not sign the bill, four were absent and six were present but did not sign. Among the House members who declined to sign were Delegates Elmer Hirst and John Webb of Fairfax-Falls Church and Mrs. Kathryn Stone of Arlington. The other three House members who declined to sign were Mrs. Charlotte Giesen of Radford, Joseph H. Poff of Floyd and V. H. Shaffer of Woodstock. All three are Republicans.

Dalton Absent

In the Senate, four members were absent and three were present who did not sign. The Senators who were present but failed to sign were Stuart Carter of Botetourt, Edward E. Haddock of Richmond and Blake T. Newton of The Hague. Among the four absentees was Republican State Senator Ted Dalton of Radford.

Delegates Webb and Hirst said they declined to sign the bill, because they had not had an opportunity to read it before it was passed around to all House members for their signatures.

Mrs. Stone said she intended to offer an amendment to forbid the use of any forces—Federal or State. As written, she explained, the bill prohibits only the use of Federal forces. She said her amendment would ask that the word Federal be removed.

Opposes Military Force

"I am opposed to coercion to enforce decisions on segregation and integration, which means that I am opposed to military force," she declared.

The "Little Rock" bill is the only new proposal involving segregation that Gov. Almond has asked the current General Assembly session to adopt.

The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee yesterday approved a resolution sponsored by State Senator Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington to provide for annual assembly session. The committee vote was 7 to 3 on the measure Senator Fenwick sponsored at Gov. Almond's request.

At present, the Assembly convenes every two years. The committee-approved measure would add an interim 30-day session in off years to deal principally with budget problems. The proposal now goes to the floor of the Senate for passage, and then will be sent to the House.

Senator Stuart E. Hallett of Hampton introduced a resolution yesterday calling for a Virginia Advisory Legislative Council study of parimutuel betting on horse races. His resolution would direct the VALC to consider how Virginia might benefit financially by legalizing parimutuel betting on the horses.

Housing Law Amendment

The Arlington County House delegation sponsored a measure to broaden the State's present housing authority law so the county could redevelop commercial areas as well as residential areas. A delegation spokesman said the county primarily was interested in the commercial redevelopment of Rosslyn at this time into an office building center.

Another House bill introduced by the Arlington delegation would allow the creation of a county parking authority with power to issue bonds and establish public parking facilities.

Delegates Webb and Hirst sponsored legislation to:

1. Return to the counties and cities recordation taxes on deeds and contracts, taxes on wills and administration of estates and writs taxes.

2. Return to the local governments taxes on marriage licenses.

3. Rebate to the local governments one-third of all income tax payments made by individuals and fiduciaries.

They said the net effect of their bills would be to return over $2 million to Fairfax County each year, and a considerable sum to other counties and cities all over the State.

Charge Race Question Involved At Magazine

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP)—Following vigorous protests by citizens' groups in this section the Post Office Department held in abeyance the scheduled closing of the Magazine, Alabama, post office Feb. 1. Magazine is now an all-Negro community.

The action extended the Post Office service to Feb. 28, pending an investigation to determine if the race question might have been subtly contained in the recommendation made to shut down the office there. The town is located about five miles from Mobile.

The Post Office department sent Joseph A. Clarke, staff assistant to the First Assistant Postmaster General, from Washington to Mobile last week to explore all angles of the Magazine post office situation.

INFLUENCE CLAIMED

A number of organizations in Magazine as well as Mobile charged that any recommendation made by Mobile Postmaster Taylor H. Henry or the Regional Office in Memphis to close the Magazine post office, was probably influenced by the fact that all white residents have moved out of the community. This would lead to the selection of a Negro as postmaster or postmistress. Whites have always held the position as head of the post office there.

Acting upon the urgent request of Mack Coates, chairman of the Magazine unit of the Non-Partisan Voters League, Cong. Charles C. Diggs wrote the Post Office Department demanding an investigation of the proposed closing of the office. He pointed out that the recommendation to do so was made despite the fact that several industries and hundreds of families would be served by the Magazine Post Office.

New life looms for Post Office at Magazine, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP)— Following vigorous protests by citizens' Groups in this section, the Post Office Department has held in abeyance the scheduled closing of the Magazine, Ala. Post Office. Magazine is now an all - colored community.

The action extended the Post Office service to Feb. 28, pending an investigation to determine if the race question might have been subtly contained in the recommendation made to shut down the office there. The town is located about five miles from Mobile. The Post Office closing was scheduled Feb. 1.

* * *

THE POST OFFICE department sent Joseph A. Clarke, postal staff assignment from Washington to Mobile last week to explore all angles of the Magazine post office situation.

A number of organizations in Magazine as well as Mobile charged that any recommendation made by Mobile Postmaster Taylor H. Henry or the Regional Office in Memphis to close the Magazine post office, was probably influenced by the fact that all white residents have moved out of the community.

This would lead to the selection of a colored man as postmaster or postmistress. Whites have always held the position as head of the post office there.

Segrest Assumes Office As Acting Postmaster Here

John Fletcher Segrest has taken over his duties as acting postmaster here, succeeding his wife, who resigned after holding the office for about four months.

Postmaster Segrest this week called attention to certain changes in postal service here resulting from discontinuance of two trains on the Western Railway of Alabama serving Chehaw.

To maintain postal service here, the Postoffice Department has placed in service two trucks between Montgomery and Atlanta which will prevent any curtailment in mail service here, Postmaster Segrest said. Actually, he pointed out, the trucks should provide better service on all parcel post and on all mail service to Notasulga, Shorter and Millstead.

Under the new service, all mail in the morning should be put up at postoffice boxes by 9:15 or 9:30. The later mail should be up by 12:30 p. m., Mr. Segrest said.

Buys into gas station—

Birmingham News

Gov. Folsom's Negro chauffeur has prospered from his state ties

Birmingham Ala.

Sun. 7-6-58

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 5—Gov. Folsom's Negro chauffeur, Winston Craig, reportedly will be one of the first to walk the plank when the Patterson administration takes over, but there's no denying that thus far Craig has prospered handsomely from his state ties.

As driver of Alabama's No. 1 car, Craig has been given boosts amounting to $10 a week at the end of each six months. His salary is now $500 a month, plus expense accounts which in some years have run as high as $5000.

SPARROW

The thin, suave fellow, too, can point with pride to his record because he is one of the very few Alabama Negroes in recent years at least, to hold a state political appointment.

He is a member of the Tuskegee Institute Supervisory Commission—a body which is appointed by Alabama governors with authority to check into the Institute's books and records to make sure that the $5,000 annual state grant to Tuskegee to aid in suppport of the graduate school is properly expended.

AT THE TIME Gov. Persons appointed Craig, he was Persons' chauffeur and the first Negro to serve on the Supervisory Commission. He was, in fact, the first Negro since days of the Reconstruction to be appointed to a high state position.

His appointment to the commission made him a politico.

But he is entitled to that classification because of even more monetary qualifications.

FOLSOM'S CHAUFFEUR HAS LUCRATIVE SIDELINE

Winston Craig's service station sells lots of gas to state

ABOUT A YEAR ago Craig bought into the Arbuckle Filling Station at 1129 Highland Avenue, in Montgomery. Reportedly he owns just about all, if not the entire affairs, of the station. For reasons all his own, however, Craig did not change the station's name. It is still called "Arbuckle's Filling Station."

FROM OCT. 1, 1957, to June 5, 1958, about $14,600 of the amount appropriated this fiscal year for maintenance of motor vehicles assigned to the governor's office had been expended.

As might have been expected, it turned out that Gov. Folsom did not use any of his mansion fund to service cars assigned to the mansion. Instead he used money, supposedly earmarked to provide gas, lubrication, washing and repairs of cars assigned to the governor's office, for about half a dozen cars assigned to the mansion.

AMONG the mansion cars serviced out of money intended to be used to service only governor's office cars, reportedly used exclusively by Chauffeur Craig for his own needs when not driving the governor about in his big black limousine.

Another state car which Gov. Folsom's brother, Fred, drives about exclusively—though he is no state official or employe—is serviced out of this appropriation, as is still another state car assigned to the governor's sister, Ruby, holder of a minor job in the Department of Civil Defense.

BUT THE MOST significant thing about use of money appropriated to maintain cars assigned only to the governor's office is that about 90 per cent of the $14,600 expended to June 5 went for gasoline.

Furthermore, a check disclosed that about 90 per cent of the gasoline was purchased from Chauffeur Craig's station—virtually all of it the high test kind.

It is against the law for a state official or employe to sell to the department he heads or is connected with. But that apparently did not stop Craig. A number of gas tickets were signed by Craig for gasoline provided by the Craig station.

In other words, during the first eight months of this fiscal year Craig's station sold the state about $12,000 worth of high test gasoline.

At 36 cents a gallon the $12,000 would have bought about 33,330 gallons.

Craig's station did an extensive business of washing and lubricating governor's office cars, fixing tires and selling new tires, anti-freeze, etc.

ANOTHER QUESTION in connection with operations of Craig's station is:

If Criag's station got just about all the gasoline business for cars supposed to be operated by the governor's office, what about gasoline purchases for cars of other state departments over which the governor and perhaps Craig exerts political influence?

Were their cars, too, furnished high test gasoline from pumps of the Craig station?

This reporter made a check only of the expenditures from the governor's office motor vehicle operation fund.

It involved a painstaking check, to inspect each of thousands of gas station tickets signed by state car users to ascertain just where the gas was bought.

To conduct checks of other departments would involve similar painstaking efforts but perhaps it should be done.

CRAIG HAS DRIVEN cars for three Alabama governors, including Dixon, Folsom (two terms) and Persons.

Not only is this chauffeur a politico when it comes to landing state business and an appointment for himself, but there has been talk that Craig has interested himself in certain campaigns.

Several months ago Craig reportedly was spotted in Russell County mingling with certain politicos.

There has been much talk from time to time that persons anxious for an audience with Gov. Folsom might find a short cut by contacting Craig.

THE REPORT that Gov.-Nominate Patterson is going to employ a new chauffeur in January did not come from Patterson direct. It did come from a reliable source who apparently does have close ties with the state's next chief exec.

Varner Resigns Position As Assistant U. S. Attorney For Private Practice

Robert E. Varner, native of Tuskegee and former practicing attorney here, has resigned his position as first assistant U. S. attorney at Montgomery to re-enter the private practice of law, it was announced last Saturday by U. S. Dist. Atty. Hartwell Davis.

Mr. Varner, who is the son of Probate Judge and Mrs. William Varner, will become associated with the Montgomery firm of Jones, Murray and Stewart with offices in the First National Bank Building.

The 37-year old attorney has served as first assistant in charge of the criminal division of the district attorney's office since May of 1954.

A graduate of Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the University of Alabama Law School, Mr. Varner is also a veteran of World War II.

He served for four years in the Naval Air Corps.

His grandfather, William H. Thomas, served as a justice of the Alabama Supreme Court for many years.

"Mr. Varner has been an able loyal and conscientious attorney during the entire time he has been in this office," Davis said in announcing the resignation.

"He is a fine trial lawyer and shows maturity in all his considerations and judgements. His resignation is a great loss to this office and to the Department of Justice and it is with great regret that I have received it. His associates in the private practice will benefit greatly from his splendid qualities," Davis continued.

Mr. Varner also had a statement to make on his resignation. "It has been a privilege to have worked in the courts of our state and of the United States with men of integrity, ability and industry like Hartwell Davis and Ralph Daughtry and other members of the staff."

Mr. Varner is married to the former Carolyn Self, of Auburn. They have two children; Robert E. Varner, Jr., age 8, and Carolyn 6.

ROBERT E. VARNER

Craig Is A Marked Man

OF ALL THE state officials now living on borrowed time, and from all indications a lot of them are in that position, almost certainly the first one to go will be Winston Craig, the well-paid Negro who has chauffeured Alabama's governors since the days of Frank Dixon.

Craig is the lamest of the lame ducks, and he knows it. Perhaps it should not be surprising, but the demand among Patterson supporters for Craig's dismissal is tremendous. There seems to be a surprisingly large group of Patterson supporters who will hail his administration as a complete success if he does nothing other than oust Craig.

Patterson is well aware of this and he is also well aware of how simple it will be to fire Craig. It's as good as done.

The job will probably go to some member of the Highway Patrol.

There are many reasons for Craig's tremendous unpopularity among the white people. Not the least is the fact that he was (and perhaps still is) a deacon in Dr. Martin Luther King's church. Nothing more need be said.

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The Appointment Of Negro Postmasters

For over half a century Negroes have figured more prominently in the United States Civil Service than in any other department of government. A generation ago, a look-see into the mail trains and the city post offices would disclose the faces of colored men carrying their portion in the distribution of the United States mails.

Today it will be observed that in the Civil Service, there is still excellent accounts our racial group is giving of itself in the honorable trust involved in the handling of the mail.

In our own local post office we have Negro foremen of clerks, head of post office station, and in other capacities than mere distributors of the mails. That would speak for itself as to the honor, deservedness and capabilities of the Negro anywhere in the agenda of the mail service.

It is quite befitting, therefore, for Congressman Diggs of Detroit to cause an inquiry into the closing of a post office down in Alabama a few miles from Mobile, known as Magazine, Alabama, allegedly because all the white folks moved out of the county.

It is stated there are still industries and plenty of citizens to be served at Magazine; that other arrangements have been made for the distribution of the mails purely upon the grounds to get around the appointment of a Negro postmaster at Magazine.

A Negro man, Monroe B. Morton once held the postmastership at Athens, Georgia, the seat of the University of Georgia. Bishop Turner was once appointed postmaster at Macon, Georgia. On a few occasions Negroes have successfully carried RFD routes; one in Russell county, Alabama, just across the river from Columbus, Georgia.

President Theodore Roosevelt appointed a colored lady as postmistress in Mississippi at one time.

The verdict of Joseph A. Clarke, who has been appointed to probe conditions surrounding the liquidation of the Magazine, Ala., post office is awaited. Being what he is, one of the administrators looking to the end of economy in postal service, he can be trusted to make proper recommendations.

Surely a decision from him would be more to be relished than for a stigma to gain float to the effect that a post office was abolished purely to get around the appointment of a Negro as postmaster.

It is our understanding also that Joe Clarke is a Cuthbert, Georgia native who has made good in the postal service administration.

Anyway, Congressman Diggs has not allowed the matter to go by as just so much thrift.

Mrs. Segrest Takes Office As Tuskegee Postmaster

Mrs. John Fletcher Segrest took office Tuesday as acting postmaster of the Tuskegee Post Office, succeeding J. H. Meadows, who retired effective April 1, after serving for the past several months as postmaster on leave. Permanent appointment of Mrs. Segrest to the position is pending.

MRS. JOHN F. SEGREST

A native of Tuskegee and member of one of its oldest and most prominent families, Mrs. Segrest is the former Miss Frances Cobb. She is the daughter of Mrs. Mabelle Massey Cobb and the late Benajah Bibb Cobb.

Mrs. Segrest was educated in the public schools of Tuskegee and Huntingdon College, later studying for a time at the University of Mexico.

Her first business experience was in the public relations department of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, where she was secretary and assistant to Hal Fisher, at that time director of the State Chamber department and now publisher of The Tuskegee News. She resigned that position to become instructor of languages to Air Force personnel at Gunter Field, Montgomery. During the war she was enployed as translator in the Office of Censorshop at New Orleans.

After the war she returned to Tuskegee and worked here in the Department of Public Welfare. She was married in 1945 to John Fletcher Segrest on his discharge from the Air Force. The Segrests have three children.

Governor To Be Among Top U.S. Earners

WASHINGTON (AP)— Alabama's next governor will be one of the highest paid elective public officials in the nation.

Only the President, two other federal officers, two other governors and some New York officeholders will be receiving bigger pay checks.

And when it comes to fringe benefits, Alabama's governor will shame many federal officers, including the President.

Beginning in January, 1959, the governor of Alabama will receive $25,000 a year. This was raised by the Legislature from $12,000 a year.

And there are other benefits by winning the election.

The governor will have a free mansion, at least one free car, two free airplanes, plus a mansion fund of $60,000 a year to pay his food bills, utilities, servants, entertainment and numerous other expenses.

He will travel at state expense and can use funds from various state departments to pay these and other costs.

The President is paid $100,000 a year, plus $50,000 a year for expenses. He is allowed a maximum of $40,000 a year for travel and entertainment.

The vice president's salary is $35,000 annually, plus $10,000 for expenses.

Alabama's governor will have a larger cash box to dip into for entertainment and miscellaneous expenses than the President or vice president.

Gov. James E. Folsom has exceeded the $60,000 figure and has transferred money from the governor's emergency fund, a fund of $100,000, for use of the mansion.

Besides the President and vice president, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, who is paid $35,000, is the only other elected man in Washington being paid more than Alabama's governor will receive.

Neither the vice president nor the speaker have a home furnished to them.

Cabinet officers receive $25,000 a year, but their financial fringe benefits don't approach those available to Alabama's chief executive.

Senators and congressmen are paid $22,500 a year.

Highest paid governor is New York's with a $50,000 salary followed by $30,000 in New Jersey. California, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas all pay their governor $25,000.

Big Jim Half Century From Farm

By BOBB INGRAM

Fifty years ago Wednesday on a small farm in Coffee County a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Folsom. The baby boy was named James Elisha Folsom.

In the half century that followed that baby boy has come a long way. On his 50th birthday, Gov. James Elisha Folsom can look back on a record of political success never before equaled in Alabama history.

Only one other man in the history of the state has served two four-year terms as governor. That man was the "Little Colonel," Bibb Graves. But Graves was 54 years old when he took office for the first time, in January 1927. At the completion of his second term Graves was 66.

Folsom completes his second term at the age of 50, which means he is running 16 years ahead of Graves' timetable. What the future holds for Folsom and his politics only time will tell.

At an early age Folsom began receiving his political education as his father served one term as sheriff in Coffee County. Later, during a brief stay at the University of Alabama where he aspired to play basketball (standing 6-8, he looked like a natural) Folsom learned more politics on the campus.

He was a member of the campus "machine" headed by a student from Birmingham, Albert Boutwell. The latter will be Alabama's next lieutenant governor.

Failing to make the basketball team at the University, Folsom transferred to Howard College where he thought his chances of playing might be better. But this was cut short by the tragic Pea River flood of 1929, which all but wiped out the Folsom home in Elba.

Folsom quit school and returned home to help out. Next came a stint in the Merchant Marine, a job as a king-sized doorman in New York City, and later a job with the WPA.

FOLSOM IN 1938
Candidate For Congress

10 YEARS LATER-1948
During First Term

THE FOLSOM OF 1958
Second Term Ending

It was not until 1936 that Folsom made his first venture into politics. The 29-year-old Folsom challenged veteran congressman Henry B. Steagall in the Third District.

DIDN'T DO BADLY

For a first race, Folsom didn't do badly, polling 8,585 votes to Steagall's 13,977.

Apparently encouraged by this showing, Folsom fired again at Steagall in 1938. This time he didn't do quite so well, finishing third behind Stegall and J. Hubert Farmer. In this second race he received but 25 per cent of the total vote, compared with 38 per cent the first time.

But this didn't discourage the big man. In 1942, now a resident of Cullman and a burial insurance salesman, Folsom qualified to run for governor.

It was then that fate stepped in and promoted Folsom from an also-ran into at least a major contender. Gov. Graves had qualified for an unprecedented third term and was an odds on choice to be successful.

But Graves died after the qualifying date, leaving the field wide open to his most serious challenger, Chauncey Sparks of Eufaula. Sparks won in a breeze with no runoff necessary, but Folsom, picking up some Graves support, polled 75,000 votes for second place.

BRIEFLY IN ARMY

This put him in good position for 1946. During the four years of Sparks' administration Folsom served briefly in the U.S. Army, after being turned down earlier for being too tall.

Folsom critics have charged that his Army service came about after some nifty string pulling in Washington, claiming that he needed to be a member of the "Heroes Union" (the American Legion) if he was to be successful in the '46 race.

Nevertheless, Folsom served for some five months and was discharged shortly after his first wife died.

In that 1946 campaign, armed with a string band and suds bucket, Folsom led the field in the primary then brushed off Handy Ellis in the runoff by a comfortable margin.

As has been the case in his second administration, after winning the governor's office Folsom saw his political stock dip sharply.

In 1948, during his first administration, Folsom sought to be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He qualified for the runoff, then finished eighth in a field of eight.

In 1956 this story was repeated when Folsom ran for Democratic national committeeman. He was whipped by more than a 3-to-1 margin by State Rep. Charles W. McKay.

KISSING JIM'

In one respect, Folsom's campaigns of '46 and '54 were different. In 1946 Folsom became known as "Kissing Jim." He later claimed to have kissed 50,000 babies "16 years and older during the campaign, bragging that every woman he kissed voted for him.

A pretty state employe from Berry changed all that. He was married to Jamelle Moore in 1948 (the morning after his humiliating defeat for party delegate) and from that date on the title of "Kissing Jim" has been a misnomer.

Of his two successful campaigns for governor, perhaps his stunning victory in 1954 was most outstanding. Folsom had gone out of office in 1950 an extremely unpopular man, mired to his neck in a prison scandal.

Yet in '54, against a field of apparently strong candidates Folsom swept to a landslide victory, winning without a runoff.

The circumstances are in some ways similar at the present time. Folsom will be succeeded in January by John Patterson, the one candidate in the 1958 gubernatorial race who publicly attacked the Folsom administration.

The biggest thorn in Folsom's side during this second administration has been the race question. The governor has been repeatedly accused of being "soft on segregation," this stemming in part from his reference to the nullification resolution as being "so much hogwash." He also has been condemned for having a drink at the mansion with Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York.

NO INTEGRATION

But to all of these cries of protest, Folsom has responded with the observation that no school has been integrated in Alabama nor is there any court order pending to that effect.

Where Folsom goes after January 1959 is anybody's guess. He has insisted repeatedly that he is an "old man in politics" although the record doesn't back up this contention.

It will only be in the years ahead, when cooler heads prevail, that a clear and accurate appraisal can be made of Folsom's record in public service.

But whether such appraisals treat the big man from Cullman kindly or unkindly, one thing is certain—whatever is said will make fascinating reading. Folsom is a fascinating figure.

34c(1) 1958

ALABAMA

Patterson Names Assistant

Montgomery, Ala.

John F. Proctor of Scottsboro, has been appointed an assistant attorney general.

Attorney General John Patterson said the appointment was effective Jan. 27.

Proctor is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Proctor of Scottsboro, and is a graduate of the Baylor School in Chattanooga. He received a B.S. degree in commerce and law from the University of Alabama in 1953 and an LL.B. in 1957.

He served in the U.S. Army in Korea and has just left a position in the legal department of the Birmingham Ordnance District. He is married to the former Judith Jones of Birmingham.

Closing Of Alabama Post Office Probed

World 1-25-58
Birmingham Ala.
Sat 2-1-58

Charge Race Question Involved At Magazine

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP)—Following vigorous protests by citizens' groups in this section the Post Office Department held in abeyance the scheduled closing of the Magazine, Alabama, post office, Feb. 1. Magazine is now an all-Negro community.

The action extended the Post Office service to Feb. 28, pending an investigation to determine if the race question might have been subtly contained in the recommendation made to shut down the office there. The town is located about five miles from Mobile.

The Post Office department sent Joseph A. Clarke, staff assistant to the First Assistant Postmaster General, from Washington to Mobile last week to explore all angles of the Magazine post office situation.

INFLUENCE CLAIMED

A number of organizations in Magazine as well as Mobile charged that any recommendation made by Mobile Postmaster Taylor H. Henry or the Regional Office in Memphis to close the Magazine post office, was probably influenced by the fact that all white residents have moved out of the community. This would lead to the selection of a Negro as postmaster or postmistress. Whites have always held the position as head of the post office there.

Acting upon the urgent request of Mack Coates, chairman of the Magazine unit of the Non-Partisan Voters League, Cong. Charles C. Diggs wrote the Post Office Department demanding an investigation of the proposed closing of the office. He pointed out that the recommendation to do so was made despite the fact that several industries and hundreds of families are served by the Magazine Post office.

34c(1) 1958

HISTORIC

CONGRESSMAN JAMES T. RAPIER
ALABAMA - 43rd CONGRESS 1873

Alabama's Negro Congressman Story Told In Ebony

CHICAGO—The story of James T. Rapier, a Negro congressman from Alabama in the 43rd Congress is told in the current issue of Ebony Magazine.

Rapier, born during slavery wrote a clause in the Alabama state constitution giving all men the right to vote.

Rapier was born on a Florence Alabama plantation. After instruction by a private tutor, he attended a Presbyterian school in Canada and later studied at Bedford Grammar School in Glasgow in Scotland.

He won the election to Congress in 1873 against a former Confederate Colonel, by a 3,000-vote majority.

While in Congress, Rapier made a lengthy, important speech in behalf of the Civil Rights Bill, and was supported by four white Alabama congressmen. The bill was passed, only to be declared un-constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court a few years later.

Rapier was concerned with improving economic conditions in the South, says Ebony, and introduced a measure to construct government buildings in his district and to improve the state's rivers and harbors, as well as a measure that made Montgomery a port of entry. He and his contemporaries built Alabama's first public school system, hospitals, and helped to spark the industrialization of the Birmingham area.

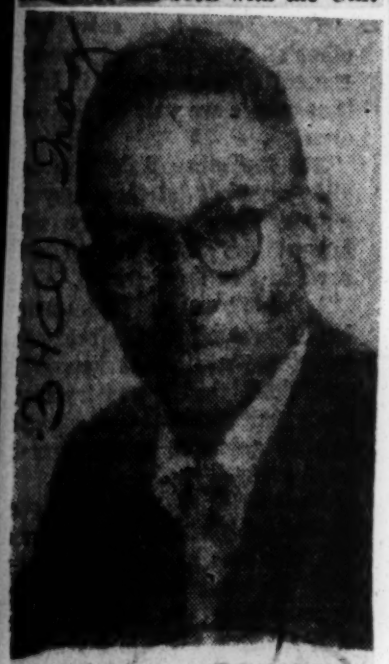
34c(1) 1958

IRAQ.

AMERICAN EMBASSY, BAGHDAD, IRAQ

Name Chicagoan To Middle East

Samuel E. Greenlee, 9711 S. La-Salle, who has been with the Unit-



SAMUEL E. GREENLEE

ed States Information Service for the past six months, is now assigned to the American Embassy in Bagndad, Iraq.

On his first assignment since joining USIS, his duties include administration distribution and library training. Greenlee is scheduled for reassignment this August.

A product of Englewood high school, the USIS officer received his bachelor degree from the University of Wisconsin and his masters from the University of Chicago. He served two years as a first lieutenant in the army.

Active in college affairs while at Wisconsin, he was Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity polemarch and president of the NAACP Youth Council.

In a letter to his mother, Desoree Pyburn, noted fashion commentator Greenlee described Iraq homes as "same as the villages of Biblical times in the areas where the Assyrians ruled."

During his stay in Iraq, the young Chicagoan has visited about 15 villages either as a spectator or guest. His work has taken him to Kirkuk, Mosul Bagdad and surrounding areas.

Young Greenlee is the son of Desoree Pyburn, well known fashion commentator by an earlier marriage, but was raised by his stepfather, Leslie A. Pyburn, a hair stylist.

34c(1) 1958

AMBASSADOR TO ROUMANIA

Bostonian is nominated Ambassador to Roumania

Afro-American 2-1-58
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — President Eisenhower Thursday sent to the Senate the nomination of Clifton R. Wharton, of Boston, to be Ambassador to Roumania.

Mr. Wharton, who entered the Foreign Service during the Coolidge Administration, has the distinction of being the only person ever to matriculate in the State Department's Foreign Service School and be graduated on the same day.

The reason for the distinction is the fact that he is colored, and in those days colored persons were not being accepted in the Foreign Service School. He was immediately sent to Liberia as the secretary of the mission there. At present he is serving as consul general at Marseilles, France.

He is the first colored person to be given an ambassadorship to a non-colored country.

REAPPOINTMENT—of John L. Hill to the California State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers was announced by Governor Goodwin J. Knight this week.

Hill, 34, was appointed to the board in 1954 and two years later was elected president. He is the son of one of the founders of Angelus Funeral Home and soon after his discharge from the Army with the rank of first lieutenant went to work at Angelus becoming president in 1949. He is credited with making it the largest Negro-owned mortuary West of Chicago.

Hill is a product of local schools and the University of Southern California. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, the Pacific Town club, B. F. Talbot Masonic lodge, and Westminster Presbyterian church. He and his wife, Athenaise, are parents of three children, Jan, 12, Dorothy, 10, and John, 9.

Governor Knight's appointment is for a four-year term.

ATTY. JOHN W. BUSSEY

First Negro Judge For San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Gov. Goodwin J. Knight has announced his intention to appoint Atty. John W. Bussey to the $16,500 per year post of municipal judge.

If named to the bench, Attorney Bussey will become this city's first Negro jurist.

Attorney Bussey is a graduate of the University of California and Harvard Law School. He has been in private practice in San Francisco and taught at the Howard University Law School.

Appoints First Negro To San Francisco Beach

SAN FRANCISCO — (ANP- — Gov. Godwin Knight of California recently appointed Atty. John W. Bussey, a judge of San Francisco municipal court, making him the first Negro ever to win such an appointment in the city's history.

Bussey succeeds Municipal Judge Gerald S. Levin who was elevated to the superior court bench. Judge Levin replaced Judge Albert C. Wollenberg, who was nominated for a federal judgeship.

At 54, the athletically built Bussey is a veteran lawyer who leaves behind him a splendid record both as a practicing attorney and tutor. He has guided "hundreds" of budding lawyers towards their goal.

Eager To Face Challenge

Bussey, who is Georgia-born but has lived and practiced law in the bay area for more than 26 years, received the news of his appointment modestly. "It was somewhat of a surprise to me, he said, adding: "It will be quite a challenge. It's something, I suppose, every lawyer and law student thinks of. One sort of floats in mid-air for a while before he settles down."

Asked if he anticipated any trouble along racial lines during his tenure on the bench, he said he didn't. "I don't anticipate any trouble. I have no feelings along those lines. Generally, I've gotten along with all groups."

Bussey is not considered an all-out campaigner for Negro rights, although he did serve for a time as a member of the local chapter of the NAACP. That was from 1932 to 1936 "when I had plenty of time because of the depression," he explained. He said the duties involved primarily organizational problems since there weren't too many Negro people living here at the time.

As a lawyer, Bussey is well prepared for his new duties. A graduate of the University of California and Harvard university Law school, his career includes four years as deputy district attorney of Alameda county, and two years as a law teacher at Howard university in Washington, D.C. He was also a leader in several local civic organizations.

Negro Lawyer Named To City Post

San Diego, Calif., April 28—Atty. Alpha I. Montgomery has been appointed by the Mayor and the City Council to the Legal Committee of the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Committee. The appointment is the first of its kind for a Negro in the state. Montgomery is also a member of the Board of Review of the Planning Commission and of the legal redress committee of the local chapter NAACP.

'Frisco Swears In First Race Judge

SAN FRANCISCO — John Wesley Bussey, 53, officially became San Francisco's first colored judge when he took the oath of office here recently.

Judge Bussey practiced law here since 1931 with exception of wartime years spent with the Office of Price Administration.

FIRST NEGRO JUDGE IS APPOINTED FOR SAN FRANCISCO

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Bussey succeeds Municipal Judge Gerald S. Levin who was elevated to the Superior Court Bench. Judge Levin replaced Judge Alvert C. Wollenberg, who was nominated for a federal judgeship.

Lawyer and Teacher

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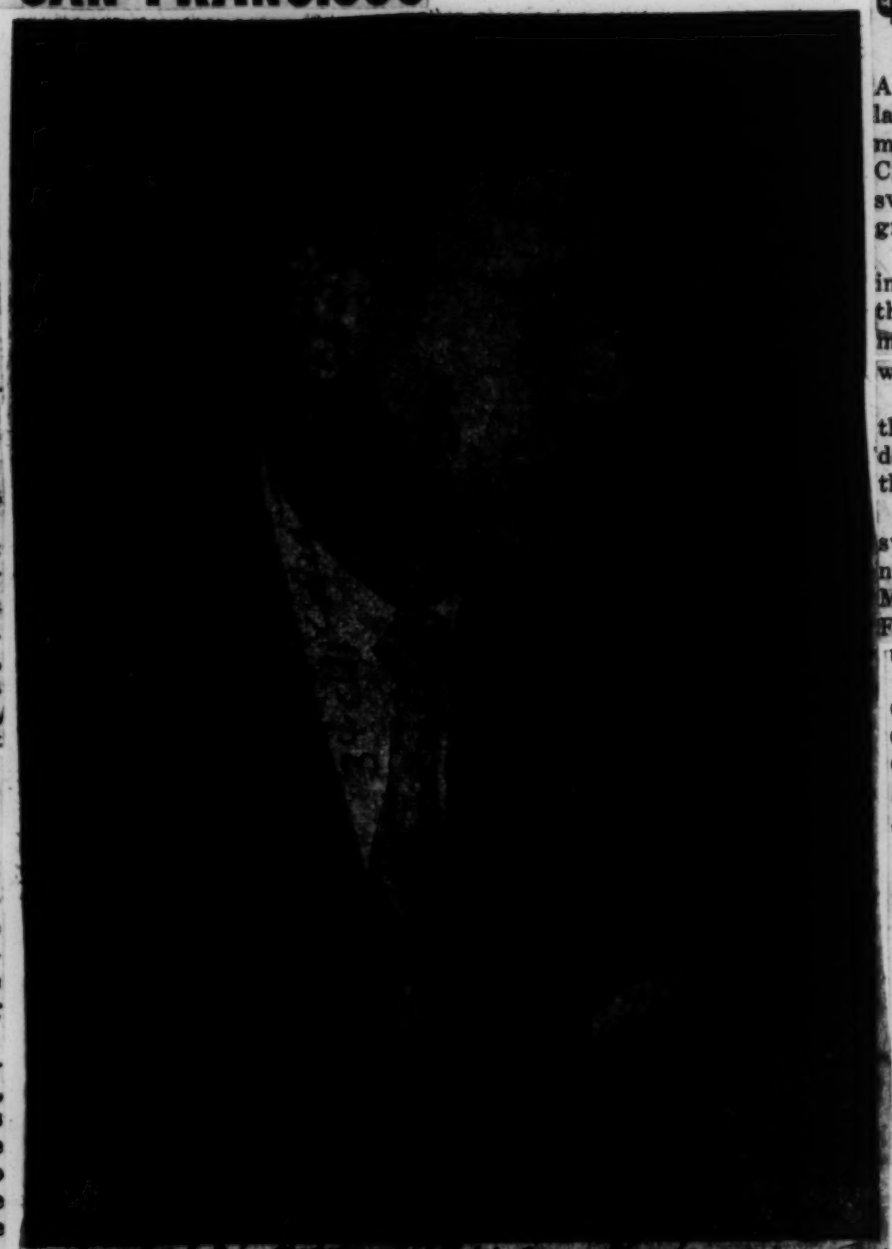


ASSEMBLYMAN W. BYRON RUMFORD has been invited by the California State Legislature to serve on the California Committee of Delegates to the Council on Interstate Cooperation which will meet in Denver, Colorado, April 27, 28, 29 and 30th. Others attending will be the Assembly Speaker pro-tem Charles J. Conrad, of Alameda Oaks and Assemblyman Montivel A. Burke, of Alhambra. The Committee is headed by Assemblyman Clayton A. Dills of Gardena. The Committee with representatives from the eleven Western States meets periodically to discuss mutual problems relating to legislative procedure, uniform state laws and other measures affecting state government. Assemblyman Rumford expressed great satisfaction on having been chosen to attend the meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO'S FIRST NEGRO JUDGE TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

San Francisco, Calif., June 24.—A large crowd turned out here last Tuesday to witness the history making event at San Francisco's City Hall. The occasion was the swearing in of the city's first Negro judge, John Wesley Bussey.

So large was the overflow crowd in city hall's largest courtroom that several judges, public officials, ministers, civic and social leaders were left waiting in the corridors.

In the audience that witnessed the event were lawyers, former students of the judge, and many of the outstanding leaders of the city.

The new municipal judge was sworn into office by presiding municipal judge, Byron Arnold. Thos. M. Jenkins, president of the San Francisco Lawyers Club. was master of ceremonies.

Other speakers included Mayor Christopher, Chief Justice Paul S. Gibson, of the State Supreme Court Gardner Johnson, president of the San Francisco Bar Association Jack Goldberger, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, James Stratten, executive director of the Booker T. Washington Community Center, Harold McKinnon, vice president San Francisco Bar Association, and acting presiding superior judge, Theresa Meikle.

It was late last March when Governor Knight announced his intention to appoint John W. Bussey to the San Francisco municipal bench. The appointment fulfilled the aspirations of Negro citizens who for many years have pressed for this recognition.

Judge Bussey, 54, known as a "lawyer's lawyer" declared last March that the appointment came as something of a surprise, adding however that a judgeship is the acme for every lawyer and law student.

Appoint Cecil Pool To $15,000 Positi on

LOS ANGELES—Atty. Cecil Poole, former Pittsburgher and scion of a well-known family, has been named by Governor-elect Edmund G. (Pat) Brown as his secretary in charge of clemency and extradition, in a precedent-setting appointment.

Poole, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Poole, founders of the Poole undertaking firm in Pittsburgh, was appointed as a deputy district attorney to Mr. Brown when the latter was San Francisco District Attorney.

Young Poole is a Harvard product and had practiced law in Pittsburgh and San Francisco before serving as an attorney for the price control office of the Federal government.

POOLE'S appointment marks the first time that a Negro has been named to serve in the Governor's secretariat.

Poole will be in charge of making recommendations to the new Democratic Governor on requests for return of persons wanted for crimes in other states and on requests for clemency by California prisoners.

The new secretary was formerly president of the San Francisco NAACP and has been active in civic affairs in the Bay Area.

ATTY. CECIL POOLE

...ves confirmed ...r 2nd PUC term

...Senate Monday con... the nomination of ...ge E. ... for a sec... term as a member of the ...Public Utilities Com...

...ves is chairman of ... PUC. His new term will ... June 1963.

...SS ANDERSON BACKED

...isenhower Asked to Name ... Her to African Post

...SHINGTON, July 14 (AP) ... President Eisenhower was ... Monday to consider nam... ...Marian Anderson as Assist... ...Secretary of State in charge ...African Affairs.

The request, in a letter to ...President Eisenhower, came ... Representative Lester ... Holtzman, Democrat of Queens. ...He said no one was better qual... ...than the singer to serve in ...the newly created post.

"We must have someone in ...the post," Mr. Holtzman said, ...who will understand Africa—...her people and her problems—...[and] someone who will be an ...ambassador of good will from ...the United States."

He said the success of Miss ...Anderson's tour of Asia last ...year under State Department ...sponsorship was an indication ...of her ability to handle the ...position.

"With today's report of the ...collapse of the pro-West ...government in Iraq, and its ...defection to (Egyptian President) ...Nasser and the United Arab ...Republic," Holtzman told ...Eisenhower, "we are desperately ...in need of one who can and ...will properly carry our message ...of friendship to Africa."

He said her selection would reflect credit on the United States "through her interest in and understanding of people."

Marian Anderson Suggested For State Department Post

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower was asked Monday to consider naming Negro singer Marian Anderson as Assistant Secretary of State in charge of African Affairs.

The request, in a letter to Eisenhower, came from Rep. Lester Holtzman (D-Ny). He said no one is better qualified than Miss Anderson to serve in the newly created post.

"We must have someone in the post," Holtzman said, "who will understand Africa—her people and her problems—(and) someone who will be an ambassador of good will from the United States."

He said the success of Miss Anderson's tour of Asia last year under State Department sponsorship was an indication of her ability to handle the position.

"With today's report of the collapse of the pro-West government in Iraq, and its defection to (Egyptian President) Nasser and the United Arab Republic," Holtzman told Eisenhower, "we are desperately in need of one who can and will properly carry our message of friendship to Africa."

He said her selection would reflect credit on the United States "through her interest in and understanding of people."

Jailed at Own Request

Judge Scott's Efforts Fail to Achieve Release by Christmas for 'Vagrant'

By Jack MacKenzie
Staff Reporter

Ralph White will spend Christmas in jail in spite of the best efforts of Municipal Court Judge Armond W. Scott, who sent him there.

White is the 20-year-old vagrant who asked to be jailed because he was friendless, penniless and so desperate that he feared he might turn to crime. He appeared in Scott's court on a charge of drunkenness Dec. 2 and pleaded for a three-month sentence.

Scott reluctantly gave him 60 days and said he would release White sooner if a plan to help him turned up.

Stories about the man's plight drew at least one offer of aid.

A woman called to say her private welfare organization was especially set up to help people like White. Her group (which Scott refused to identify) had a committee which would find a job for White and rehabilitate him, the caller said. Overjoyed, Scott told reporters that arrangements would soon be made to set White free.

Before completing the arrangements, however, Scott took the precaution of having his clerk, William A. Burleson, advise the woman that White was a Negro.

When told of this, the woman said the project was off.

"Did you know that Judge Scott is a Negro, too?" Burleson asked.

"Oh, my goodness, no," she said, and hung up.

Scott said the woman later sent a written apology, saying she had no racial prejudice but her organization drew a color line. She sent along $2 for White, which Scott turned over to the Probation Office.

"I know the woman was sincere, and I told her so," Scott said. "There are plenty of people all over the country with liberal hearts, but they are captives."

First Negro Named Here To Court Unit

William B. Bryant became the first Negro to serve on the Committee on Admissions and Grievances of the District Court yesterday when his appointment to that group was announced by Acting Chief Judge F. Dickinson Letts.

Bryant, 47, was named to the nine-man committee for a full three-year term. He succeeds James C. Wilkes, who asked that he not be reappointed.

The Committee, the most influential body of lawyers connected with the Court, processes applications for admission to the local bar and complaints of professional misconduct filed against local lawyers. One of its jobs is to administer the bar examination given twice each year to those seeking to practice law in the District.

Two of its veteran members were reappointed yesterday by an executive session of the District Court Judges. They are Vernon E. West, committee chairman, and Francis W. Hill Jr.

Bryant, who lives at 3725 17th st. ne., has been in private practice here since 1947 with the exception of three years during which he was an Assistant United States Attorney.

His most noted case has been his defense of Andrew Mallory. Mallory's conviction and death sentence on a rape charge were set aside by the Supreme Court in 1957 in a decision which narrowed the time during which police may question persons under arrest before taking them into court.

Bryant is a graduate of Howard University and of its law school. He served four years in the Army during World War II before being discharged in 1947 with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

34c(1) 1958 D.C.

Dr. George W. Snowden Given New Post In FHA

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Commissioner Norman P. Mason of the Federal Housing Administration announced the promotion of Dr. George W. Snowden to the new position of assistant to the commissioner, Intergroup Relations Service, in Washington recently.

For the past five years, Dr. Snowden has been Minority Group Housing Advisor on the commissioner's staff. Mr. Mason said that the creation of the new position was in keeping with a broadening emphasis on making good housing equally available to all segments of the population.

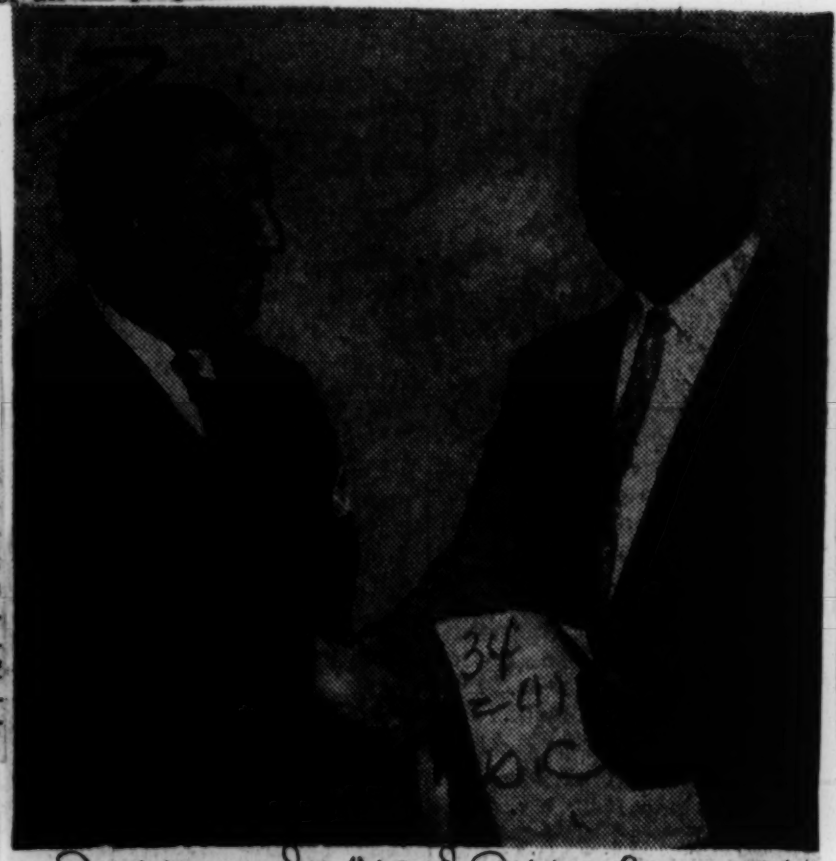
COMMISSIONER Mason said that housing markets free of racial and religious restrictions are now firmly established in many states and communities. Dr. Snowden, he said will continue the work he has directed in the past with added responsibilities for enlarging the scope of activities of the agency's intergroup relations specialists in the field service.

It is their job to assist FHA field office staffs and industry to assure that all American families can benefit equally from the opportunities for better housing offered by FHA's loan insurance program.

• • •

THE SPECIALISTS whose work in the field is coordinated by Dr. Snowden will be known henceforth as Zone Intergroup Relations Advisors.

In announcing Dr. Snowden's new position, Commissioner Mason said, "Whenever a government agency is concerned with the public welfare, it is its responsibility to see that no elements in the population are excluded from its program and, indeed, to make sure that all elements have the same chance of inclusion. If FHA did not make it a practice to look over the shoulders of some parts of the population and seek to induce industry to serve all parts equally its programs would not be used to the fullest advantage of all the people."



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Promotion Congratulations

Dr. George W. Snowden, right, is congratulated by Federal Housing Administration Commissioner Norman P. Mason on his promotion to the newly created FHA position of assistant to the commissioner, intergroup relations service. For the past five years, Dr. Snowden has been minority group housing adviser on the commissioner's staff.

CAPITOL HILL — Look for the White House to announce shortly the appointment of E. Frederic Morrow, a Negro, as Ike's adviser on minority problems replacing Maxwell Rabb, who has resigned. He's now director of the White House special-projects section, will be the first Negro to hold the racial adviser's post.

Ike Lauds Resigning Delegate J. Ernest Wilkins

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — President Eisenhower declared that he was "particularly thankful" for the service of J. Ernest Wilkins as chief United States delegate at meetings of International Labor Organization.

The President accepted the resignation of Mr. Wilkins as Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, but said he hoped he would continue to serve as a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

Mr. Wilkins resignation was effective Saturday. He was succeeded by George C. Lodge, son of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge to the United Nations. The new Assistant Secretary of Labor was formerly director of information for the Labor Department and accompanied Mr. Wilkins on some of his trips to Geneva to attend meetings of the ILO.

HIS INTENTION

Mr. Wilkins informed President Eisenhower of his intention to resign several months ago. His decision to resign was attributed to the advice of his physicians. But shortly after he saw the President at the White House, there were circulated reports that he was being forced out of his "Little Cabinet" position by Secretary Mitchell to make room for Mr. Lodge's promotion.

None of the principals would comment on these reports. At a press conference, however, President Eisenhower said he know nothing about the reports but admitted that Mr. Wilkins had informed him that he planned to resign.

Mr. Wilkins was the first colored person to serve in a Little Cabinet position since the late William H. Lewis, Boston attorney, was an Assistant Attorney General under President William Howard Taft from 1909 to 1911.

Mr. Mitchell was responsible for Mr. Wilkins' appointment. The two men had served together on the President's Government Contracts Committee, and the Labor Secretary, impressed by the Chicago lawyer, offered him the Assistant Secretaryship.

MORE ON RUMORS

Current rumors are that Mr. Wilkins probably will be offered a Federal judgeship, a position to which he has aspired.

The text of President Eisenhower's letter to Mr. Wilkins follows:

"Dear Mr. Wilkins: "While I am sorry that you are concluding your service as Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs on November eighth, I am accepting your resignation in accordance with your request.

"I am particularly thankful for your service as chief United States Delegate at meetings of the International Labor Organization. The ILO has long fostered and promoted programs to improve working conditions everywhere, and our participation at these conferences has afforded the world a better understanding of our national principles and ideals.

"Although you are leaving your post at the Department of Labor, I am hopeful that you will continue your important work as a member of the Civil Rights Commission, and that I may call upon you from time to time for special assignments.

"With my appreciation of the leadership you have already provided during your succesful career in public life, I send best wishes for your continued success and happiness."

The text of Mr. Wilkins' letter to the President follows:

"Dear Mr. President: I hereby submit my resignation as Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs and, with your approval to become effective November 8 1958.

FOUR AND HALF YEARS

"As you know, I have held this position for slightly more than four and one half years during which time it has been an interesting and challenging assignment. I believe that the United States through its participation in the work of the International Labor Organization, with which my work has been principally concerned, makes an important contribution to the cause of raising the standards of work and living for all people throughout the world, and thereby, to the cause of world peace.

"I am glad to have had an

opportunity to assist in making that participation effective, and I feel certain that you will continue the interest and support for this program which you have shown during the period in which I have been associated with it.

"I, therefore, regret very much that personal considerations make it impossible for me to continue with this work and necessary for me to take the action indicated above. You may be assured, however, that I will continue to support this program."

Mr. Wilkins Resigns

J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, resigned for "personal" reasons on November [illegible].

President Eisenhower, accepting Mr. Wilkins' resignation "in accordance with your (his) request," said he was "particularly thankful" for Wilkins' service and expressed hope he would continue to serve on the Civil Rights Commission.

At his press conference, the President recalled that Mr. Wilkins had informed him several months before of his intention to resign on the advice of his doctor.

So far, everything is according to Hoyle.

Now the rumors come in.

Rumor No. 1 — that Mr. Wilkins was forced to resign so that his $20,000 a year post could be given to George C. Lodge, of Massachusetts, son of the U.S. ambassador to the UN.

Rumor No. 2 — that Secretary Wilkins was sick. He denied this charge.

Rumor No. 3 — that Mr. Wilkins will be offered a Federal judgeship.

Aside from denying that he was ill, Mr. Wilkins himself saveth naught.

George C. Lodge, son of the U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, was named to succeed him. No mention of another appointment for Wilkins was made by the President although he expressed the hope that Wilkins will continue as a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

The nomination of Lodge to the post will be subject to Senate approval when it is submitted next year. The post pays $20,000 a year.

WILKINS

J. Ernest Wilkins Resigns Labor Post

Washington. — J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Labor Secretary for International Affairs, resigned his post officially Saturday.

In a letter of resignation made public with the announcement, the 62-year-old Chicagoan wrote that he "regreted that personal considerations made it impossible for him to continue in the post." He was appointed in 1954, the first Negro named to a sub-cabinet position.

Following Wilkins' "resignation"

ke Hunting New ob For Wilkins

WASHINGTON—Reports were current in Washington the week-end that the Eisenhower administration is ping for a new job for J. Ernest Wilkins.

Wilkins resigned as assistant secretary of labor la to make way for the appointment of George Lo

year old son of United Nation ssador Henry Cabot Lodge.

Wilkins was the first Negro ever held a sub cabinet post in the

Some conscious Republicans were of the reaction of Negro to the obvious ouster of a Chicagoan, to make way young Lodge, whose father strumental in inducing Ike to run for President.

Wilkins will continue as member of the Civil Rights mission, a job he was given gave the way for his ouster the cabinet, it is the belief many that he is due a position more status as compensation.

One of the suggestions is that be given a federal judgeship. other job possibilities explored.

President disclosed last that Wilkins was consider- resigning. At that time, Mr. hower denied reports that was being forced out of labor department job to make for Lodge.

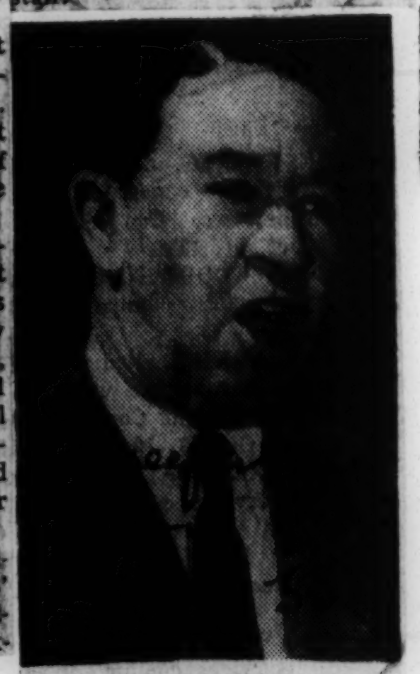
Lodge has been information di- of the labor department July, 1954. Wilkins, 64, was ted assistant labor secretary rch, 1954. Since Nov. 7, 1957, has held the additional of member of the federal rnment's Civil Rights com- ion. Lodge was appointed ial assistant to Wilkins earlier year.

The whitehouse last Saturday, an- ced simultaneously Wilkins' gnation and Lodge's appoint- t and made public an ex- change of letters between the President and Wilkins. Wilkins wrote Mr. Eisenhower that he was resigning, effective immediately, because of "personal considerations." He did not elaborate.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell was said to have wanted Lodge in Wilkins' job and suggested to Wilkins that he resign and spend all his time on the Civil Rights Commission.

IN LINE FOR NEW POST

Reportedly Wilkins balked and took his case to the President, telling Mr. Eisenhower he wanted to stay on as assistant labor secretary. The President was reported to have told Wilkins he would have to resign in deference to Mitchell's right to choose his own staff.



J. E. WILKINS

J. Ernest Wilkins Resigns As Assistant-Secretary Of Labor

Washington (ANP) — J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant labor secretary for international affairs resigned his post officially Saturday.

In a letter of resignation made public with the announcement, the 62-year-old Chicagoan wrote that he "regretted that personal considerations made it impossible for him to continue in the post." He was appointed in 1954, the first Negro named to a sub-cabinet position.

Fi

Last August rumored that President Eisenhower had asked Wilkins to resign to make way for the promotion of George C. Lodge, son of U. S. ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge. Eisenhower denied the reports.

Lodge In

Following Wilkins' "resignation", Lodges' son was named to succeed the Negro. No mention of another appointment for Wilkins was made by the President although he expressed the hope that Wilkins will continue as a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

The nomination of Lodge to the post will be subject to Senate approval when it is submitted next year. The post pays $20,000 a year.

J. Ernest Wilkins

Fire Wilkins From 'Little Cabinet' Post

In a post-election move, J. Ernest Wilkins has been fired from his position as the only Negro in President Eisenhower's "little cabinet" to make room for the 31-year-old son of U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

Informed persons on Capitol Hill said, in August, that President Eisenhower turned down Wilkins' crying pleas to halt his forced resignation from the position of assistant Secretary of Labor.

George Cabot Lodge, who was mentioned in the early reports as Wilkins' successor, is to be sworn in within the next few days into Wilkins' position.

■

SYNDICATED columnist Drew Pearson, one of the first to report that Wilkins would be forced to resign, said that Secretary of Labor Mitchell gave the firing order.

Pearson said that Mitchell told Wilkins to spend "all his time on the Civil Rights Commission . . . "

During the pleading with President Eisenhower, who had been told that Wilkins was resigning because of ill health, Wilkins "wept pathetically" over the idea of leaving the cabinet, Pearson said, and said also he was in good health.

Eisenhower Denies Asking J. Ernest Wilkins To Quit

President Eisenhower has denied that he has asked J. Ernest Wilkins to resign as Assistant Secretary of Labor or that he would replace him with George Lodge, son of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

The denial was made during the Chief Executive's press conference Wednesday in answer to a query by Miss Alice Dunnigan of the Associated Negro Press.

President Eisenhower denied the firing rumor which has been widely circulating in the East during the past few weeks. He added, however, that he had had some talks with Secretary Wilkins about the possibility that Wilkins might resign from the post, but that nothing had been settled.

FIRST IN CABINET

Wilkins who in 1954 became the first Negro official to sit in on Cabinet talks as a departmental representative, was appointed to the post in March, 1954, and his selection by Mr. Eisenhower was regarded as the President's strongest blow against racial discrimination.

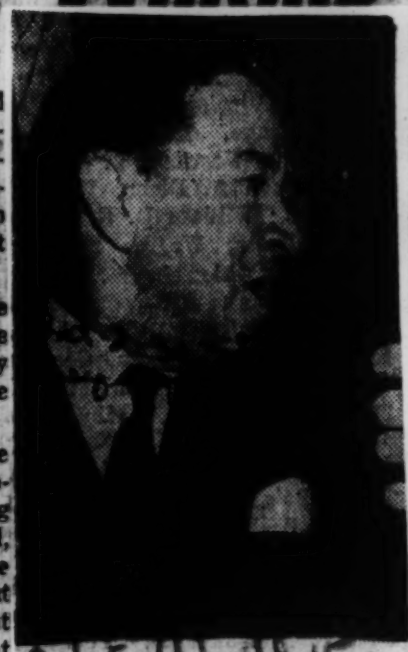
A leading Chicago citizen and attorney, Wilkins also is a member of the Commission on Civil Rights and has served on the Government's Contracts Committee which is set up to guard against racial discrimination in firms with federal contracts.

In reference to Wilkin's status in the cabinet President Eisenhower said at his press conference:

"I did remember that during our talk I said to him if ever he did decide he wanted to resign there, that he would, I hope keep his other position." (The one with the Commission on Civil Rights).

"By the way," the President added, "I never heard of any contemplated replacement for someone whose resignation I have not yet accepted."

FRICTION



J. ERNEST WILKINS

The exact source of the firing rumor is not known, but some sources claim that there is friction between Wilkins and his superior Secretary of Labor James P Mitchell. Others say that the ambition of Ambassador Lodge's son is behind the matter.

Wilkin's principal job is as a liason man between the United States and foreign labor organizations.

In addition to being the first Negro appointed to a Cabinet or subcabinet post, Wilkins was the first Negro to be nominated for circuit judge in a major political party in Cook County. He was the GOP nominee in 1954.

The Labor Department aide was also the first Negro to be elected a member of the Methodist Judicial Council which rules on all legal questions in the Methodist Church.

Ike Denies Report Resignation Of Wilkins Requested

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—President Eisenhower, at his news conference wednesday, denied reports that the resignation of Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins had been requested so that George C. Lodge, son of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., American Ambassador to the United Nations, could succeed him.

The NNPA reported two weeks ago that Mr. Wilkins had called at the White House and thanked President Eisenhower for the opportunity he had to serve in his administration and to advise him that under the advise of his physician he was resigning from both his Labor Department post and as member of the Federal Civil Right Commission.

A week later, Drew Pearson syndicated columnist, reported that secretary of Labor James P. Mitchel had requested Mr. Wilkins' resignation in order to promote Mr. Lodge who is the Labor Department's Director of Public Information, and that Mr. Wilkins had wept as he protested to the President against his ouster.

ASKED TO COMMENT

At his news conference, Mr. Eisenhower was asked to comment on newspaper stories that the White House had asked Mr. Wilkins to resign as Assistant Secretary of Labor in order to make the position available to Mr. Lodge.

From who asked the President dent.

"For Mr. Lodge," the reporter replied.

"Well, I never heard of that," the President said.

"What Mr. Lodge is this?" he asked.

"George Lodge" replied the reporters.

"No, I haven't heard that," the President said.

"I will say this," he added: "I have had some talks with Secretary Wilkins, who was talking about the possibility that he might resign from that particular position in the Labor Department.

"I have never urged him to nor asked him to, or anything else.

"I have had a very- as a matter of fact, very congenial talk with him about it.

"He is also, as you know, a member of the Commission on Civil Rights, and I did remember that I said to him that if ever he decided he wanted to resign there, that he would, I hope he would keep his other position.

Columnist Says J. Ernest Wilkins Is To Be Dropped

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) —In his syndicated column Drew Pearson last week declared that J. Ernest Wilkins is being forced out of his cabinet post to make room for George Lodge, son of Henry Cabot Lodge, UN ambassador.

Wilkins, appointed assistant secretary of labor by President Eisenhower refused to be fired by Sherman Adams who usually handles such matters, Pearson reported.

Instead, the distinguished attorney from Chicago, long a champion of civil rights, demanded to take his troubles to the President. Eisenhower listened to Wilkins' plea, praised him for the work he had done as chairman of the President's committee on government contracts and as assistant secretary of Labor. But Eisenhower told Wilkins he was sorry but he had to accept his resignation.

He explained that cabinet officers had a right to pick their own assistants and Secretary of Labor Mitchell had found it "necessary" to change various members of his official family.

The famed columnist pointed out that Wilkins was recently appointed to the Civil Right Commission as a step toward casting him out of the Labor department."

"No one expected the mild-mannered Wilkins to hesitate over acceding to the President's request," Pearson said.

Case of J. Ernest Wilkins

Reports emanating from the vicinity of the White House have it that J. Ernest Wilkins, the first Negro ever to hold a "Little Cabinet" position since the administration of William Howard Taft is about to get the skids.

The unforunate angle of this rumor is that Mr. Wilkins who is serving as the Assistant Secretary of Labor has done a good job and his position is a point of pride to the Negroes of the nation and a show-piece for this country to point to abroad as an example of its utter democracy.

But, it seems, that is neither here nor there. The fact is, according to the reports, that Mr. Wilkins' job has been promised to some one else and he has got to go.

It is being bruted about that his job is going to George C. Lodge, the son of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., currently one of our big guns in the United Nations.

It is said that Mr. Wilkins has made a rather determined effort to hang on, but that nothing can save his job. It is reported that he appealed to Mr. Eisenhower recently about the matter, but Ike, after listening to his plea, informed him that there was nothing he could do about the matter since to do so would be a sort of repudiation of the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Mitchell.

Writer Drew Pearson gave an interesting angle on the Wilkins job situation last week in his column, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round." He said:

"While President Eisenhower and Ambassador Lodge were trying to woo the African-Asian block in the United Nations, the President and Young George Lodge could alienate the very people they were trying to win over."

Drew Pearson said that Mr. Wilkins has been a victim of the treatment for some time, and that his work with the Civil Rights Commission was a part of the plan to ease him out of the Labor Department.

It is reported that Mr. Wilkins is reluctant to leave the Labor Department, that he was in tears when he became aware of his ousting, but like a good politician he braced up and stated that his health was not too good and that he wanted to return to his law practice in Chi-

Of course it is difficult to shift the wheat from the [illegible]ations, but when a healthy official suddenly develops ill health and a lawyer office holder suddenly gets a strong yen to return to his law practice, there is usually more to it than that which appears on the surface.

However, we would feel a sort of betrayal, racially,

If Mr. Wilkins is to be ousted from his position for no reason other than that some one else wants the job he holds.

His removal for such a cause would not be fair to Mr. Wilkins or to the millions of Negroes who have had faith in the fairness of the Eisenhower administration and the men who compose his cabinet.

Want job for son of UN envoy

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Informed sources kept mum Friday on the report that J. Ernest Wilkins, a "Little Cabinet" member, is being ousted from his Government job to make way for George C. Lodge, the son of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., the United States Permanent Representative at the United Nations.

Rumors have persisted for sometime that Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell was planning to dump Mr. Wilkins, who is the first colored person to hold a "Little Cabinet" position since the administration of William Howard Taft. In 1911 the late William H. Lewis of Boston served as an Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Wilkins has been ill. At the meeting last spring of the International Labor Organization, Mr. Mitchell exercised his prerogative and replaced Mr. Wilkins as the aide of the American Government delegation.

AS THE Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of international affairs, Mr. Wilkins has headed the delegation.

The International Labor Organization is a tripartite organization representing 70 countries. It is the only international organization in which the governments, the employers and the workers of the 70 countries are members and meet together.

The presence of Mr. Wilkins at ILO meetings in Geneva has been regarded as a good antidote to Russian propaganda. Soviet Russia, by virtue of its membership in the United Nations, asked for and obtained a seat in the ILO conferences.

* * *

APPEARING WITH Mr. Wilkins last Feb. 3 before the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Mitchell testified that "if we don't put our best foot forward, if we don't approach our meetings in the ILO with the best kind of knowledge we conceivably have, then we will permit the Russians to make greater propaganda of their position in the ILO than they have."

In his column, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round," Friday, Drew Pearson said while President Eisenhower and Ambassador Lodge were trying to woo the African-Asian bloc at the UN, the President and George Lodge may alienate the Afro-American bloc in Washington.

According to Mr. Pearson, Mr. Wilkins is being asked to resign to make way for young Lodge to become Assistant Secretary of Labor.

One oddity about the Pearson column was the fact that persons who are quick to call Pearson a liar and charge that there is not a shred of truth in some of his columns, denied nothing he said concerning Mr. Wilkins.

AT HIS press conference Friday morning, James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, was asked about the Pearson column.

"I have nothing here on it at all," he replied. "I have not checked. There is nothing I can say."

Mr. Hagerty referred reporters to the Labor Department.

Asked whether he knew if Mr. Wilkins had discussed resigning with the President when he had an appointment at the White House two weeks ago, Mr. Hagerty said he did not know.

WHEN MR. WILKINS talked with the President two weeks ago, he came and left by the side door and reporters at the White House did not see him and had no chance to ask him about what he talked with the President.

At that time, an informed source told the NNPA that Mr. Wilkins had called to thank the President for the opportunity to have served in the government under him and to tell him that he was resigning on the advice of his physicians as both Assistant Secretary of Labor and as a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

Pearson, in his column, pointed out that "a big fuss" was made over Wilkins some years ago as the first colored person to attend a cabinet meeting. At that time, Secretary Mitchell was absent and Mr. Wilkins sat in for him.

* * *

"BUT NOW he's been told by his boss, Secretary Mitchell, Pearson continued, "that he should spend all his time on the Civil Rights Commission of which he is a member and to which he was appointed as a step toward easing him out of the Labor Department."

Pearson said Wilkins objected to this. "He took his case followed,' pearson said. He the idea of leaving the 'Little Pearson said. He added that He added that Wilkins 'wept over the idea of leaving the 'Little Cabinet.' "

Asked for comment on the Pearson story, Mr. Wilkins said: "Not a word."

George C. Lodge, director of information for the Labor Department, was out and not available for comment, his office reported.

John W. Leslie, deputy director, when asked about the Pearson story, said: "We know nothing about it."

Pearson also reported that Wilkins had refused to be fired by Sherman Adams, the Assistant to the President, who usually handles such matters. "He argued that as Assistant Secretary of Labor, appointed directly by the President, he had a right to state his case," Pearson stated.

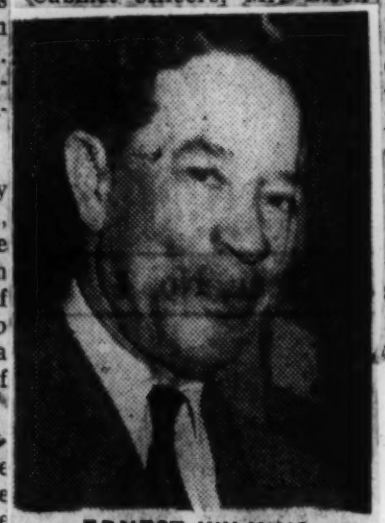
* * *

AT THE session which followed, Pearson wrote, Wilkin told the President that he enjoyed his work and believe that a colored American in top international relations position could do the United States much good with countries whose people are of dark er skin.

"Adams had told Eisenhower that Wilkins was ill and had to retire for that reason," Pearson wrote. "But Wilkins told the President that he was not ill."

Pearson reported that Eisenhower praised the work Wilkins had done both as vice chairman of the President's Government Contracts Committee and as Assistant Secretary of Labor. But he said he was sorry he had to accept his resignation.

Cabinet officers, Mr. Eisenhower explained, had a right to pick their own assistants and Secretary Mitchell had found it necessary to change various members of his official family.



ERNEST WILKINS

* * *

ACCORDING TO Pearson, Wilkins told the President he would think about the request for his resignation. Wilkins has been considered a rather mild mannered member of the Labor Department, Pearson said adding: "Nobody expected him to hesitate over acceding to the President's request.'

"However, Wilkins, now 64, has spent a life-time fighting civil rights battles and also in work for the Methodist Church," said Pearson. "He not only objected to resigning, but some of his friends have been even more vigorous."

Mr. Wilkins has been the Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs since March 18, 1954.

He was sworn in with much fanfare. The oath of office was administered to him by Justice Harold H. Burton of the Supreme Court. Secretary Mitchell introduced him as the first colored person named to a subcabinet post.

* * *

A NATIVE of Farmington, Mo., Mr. Wilkins graduated with high honors from the University of Illinois, served overseas in World War I, and later practiced law in Chicago.

He has been active in Methodist Church affairs for many years, having been elected to its Judicial Council in 1948 and as council secretary in 1953.

In August, 1953, President Eisenhower appointed him vice chairman of the President's Government Contracts Committee, of which Vice President Nixon is chairman. Mr. Mitchell is a member of this committee.

The secretary became impressed with Mr. Wilkins while the two were serving on this committee and recommended his appointment as an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Wilkins, Prodigy In Ebony

Chicago, Ill. — Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, a former Chicago child prodigy, now a top nuclear scientist, is completely adjusted, happily married, and one of the brightest, more respected and aggressive men in his field. The scientist is featured in the February issue of EBONY Magazine.

Dr. Wilkins finished grammar school at 10 and high school at 13. He became the youngest student ever admitted to the University of Chicago. He earned his A.B. degree at 16, his Masters at 17, and his Ph.D. at 19 — all with high honors. Earlier Dr. Wilkins had scored 163 on a test where over 150 is considered "genius."

Wilkins, son of the Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins, and a recent Eisenhower appointment to the new Civil Rights Commission, has disproved all of the popular misconceptions about persons of exceptional intellectual ability. Among these were the beliefs that bright children are physically frail, can't keep good jobs, are never well adjusted, poor marriage risks, and that they do not remain bright as they grow older.

According to EBONY, Wilkins, 34, is a stockholder in the $4 million Nuclear Development Corporation of America in White Plains, N. Y., a private research organization which designs nuclear reactors.

Among Wilkins' other scientific contributions was his work on the Manhattan Project at the University of Chicago in the historic development of the atomic bomb, and his mathematician in the development of special space probing optical instruments for the American Optical Company.

Wilkins is married and the father of two children, who eminent psychologists say are far brighter than most children.

Annual Honor Program To Be at New Stanton

A capacity crowd is expected to attend and participate in the Third Annual Honor Program Monday night at New Stanton Senior High School when the employes of the local postal system will be honored during the program, which will begin at 8 p.m. in the school auditorium.

SPEAKER

Joseph A. Clarke, assistant to the assistant postmaster general, bureau of operations, Washington, D.C., will be speaker for the third annual honors program Monday evening in the New Stanton School auditorium.

Special guests at the affair will be retired postal employes who will receive citations for their years of service to the postal system and society. Main speaker for the occasion will be Joseph A. Clarke, assistant to the assistant postmaster general of Washington, D. C.

Presiding over the program will be Professor Charles D. Brooks, principal of New Stanton. Music for the affair will be furnished by the music department and featuring the concert band, directed by K. D. McFarlin; the Glee Club, directed by Mrs. Alpha H. Moore and the Stanto-Musi-Cho, directed by Mrs. Annette A. Espy.

Other participants and aspects of the program will include E. L. J. Banks, assistant principal, who will read the scripture and deliver the prayer; Mrs. Amy S. Currie will give the occasion; L. C. Morman Sr., president of district number three, National Alliance of Postal Employes, will introduce the speaker. Observations will be made by Acting Postmaster Huber C. Hurst, Ish Brant, Superintendent of the Duval County School Board and Dr. J. I. E. Scott, director of Negro Education in the Duval County Public Schools.

J. Alvin Clark, local postal representative will introduce the platform guests and special visitors.

Mr. Clark, along with many other local postal employes have cooperated with the New Stanton faculty planning committee in charge of this program stated Principal Brooks.

Negro Senate Aide Is Hiked By Humphrey

WASHINGTON.—Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) has announced promotion of a Negro staff aide to new responsibilities with the professional staff of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament.

Cyril E. King, native of the Virgin Islands and the first male member of his race to be employed on the staff of a United States senator, has been chosen by Senator Humphrey to be in charge of research for the important Disarmament Subcommittee which Senator Humphrey heads. The promotion is a substantial boost both in salary and responsibility, in recognition of King's effective work, Senator Humphrey declared.

King has been on Senator Humphrey's staff since three months after he was sworn into office in January, 1949.

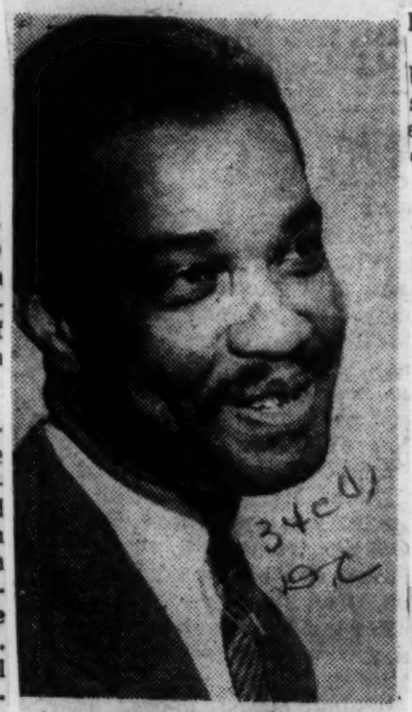
"Assignment a Challenge"

In entering upon his new role, King declared he looks with "great pride upon his long friendship and association with, as well as admiration and respect for Senator Humphrey." He declared he regards the new assignment as "a great challenge," and that he is "especially pleased that it will afford me the continued pleasure and inspiration of being associated with Senator Humphrey" as committee chairman.

King Named Researcher

Humphrey's Aide Given Promotion

WASHINGTON—Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) has announced promotion of a staff aide to new responsibilities with the professional staff of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament.



CYRIL E. KING
. . . in charge of research

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In entering upon his new role, King declared he looks with "great pride upon his long friendship and association with, as well as admiration and respect for Senator Humphrey."

In making the announcement of King's promotion, Senator Humphrey stressed the importance of the crucial task which confronts the Disarmament Committee in its efforts to influence and help point the way toward an effective disarmament agreement.

Assistant Director Named In Chicago Contracts Office

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The appointment of Percy H. Williams of Chicago as assistant director of the Midwest Regional Office of the President's Committee on Government Contracts has been announced in Chicago by Margaret Garrity, Regional Director. The Midwest Regional Office of the Committee covers the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. The office is at 105 West Adams Street, Chicago.

Before joining the staff of the President's Committee, Mr. Williams was Director of Job Opportunities for the Chicago Regional Office of the American Friends Service Committee. The region covers Illinois, Wisconsin and lower Michigan. Mr. Williams had served in that capacity since September 1956.

Prior to his work with the American Friends Service Committee, Mr. Williams was employed in the industrial relations training program of the International Harvester Company, and had served as a research associate to the Mayor's Committee on Community Welfare in Chicago. He has served on the Committee on Employment of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations since 1962.

He is active in the Holy Name Society and the Home and School

PERCY H. WILLIAMS

...ld of his church, and serves as ...member of the Board of Directors ... the Chicago Catholic Interra... Council. He has been active in ... world-wide Christian Family ...vement since its inception.

Mr. Williams is a graduate in sociology at DePaul University, Chicago, and has taken graduate work at Loyola University of Chicago. He is married, and has three children.

J. Ernest Wilkins, Eisenhower Leader, And Churchman, Puzzled By Segregation

Washington, D. C.—A member of the Eisenhower Administration, who holds the top lay post in The Methodist Church (as president of the denomination's so-called" Supreme Court"-The Judical Council) said here today he could not understand "how any Christian can advocate a continuation of segregation on the basis of any Christian principle."

J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor, the first Negro to hold that office, spoke at the Wednesday evening session of the second National Methodist Congregation on Urban Life in America at the session held in the Washington Cathedral. He is also a member of the President's new Civil Rights Commission.

Speaking to the more than 1,000, including 60 Negroes to the convocation that had headquarters at the Willard Hotel, February 18-20, on the subject "The Layman in Our Government," Mr. Wilkins said that never has the Christian layman been needed more in meeting some of the social issues of today, issues which bring Government officials at all levels to grips with the practical application of Christian principles to social problems.

"One issue in particular that is in the spotlight is civil rights." Mr. Wilkins said. "I sometimes suspect that some Christians both in and out of government are uncomfortable about this issue. They would like to think that it is not basically a religious issue or an issue with which the church should be concerned. They would rather call it a sociological problem, or a political problem, or a problem in human relations--anything but a problem on which there should be any divine guidance."

"I want to say clearly that in my judgment no member of a Christian church can dodge the issue of civil rights on this basis One can turn almost at random in the four Gospels and find a reference to brotherhood as the under lying principle of Christianity."

Mr. Wilkins told the convocation that "being an active Christian layman helps me on my job."

"The inner strength that comes from the deep and abiding faith demanded by our church affiliation stands us in good stead as we pursue our daily tasks, no matter what they might be. And there certainly is a need in this complex modern world for people to call upon that inner faith."

Some government leaders are sincerely seeking to aply Christian principles to their tasks, Mr. Wilkins said. "There are prayer groups in the nation's capitol", he said, "groups of men mostly associated with the Federal Government, who gather together at breakfast time to dedicate their actions to Christian principles"

Ex-HU prof named to judgeship

WASHINGTON

Wesley Bussey, former Howard University law professor, has been appointed Municipal Court Judge in San Francisco.

Mr. Bussey, 54, the first of his race to attain the $16,000-a year post, was associate professor of law at Howard for two full school years between 1946 and 1948.

PRIOR TO coming to Washington, he served as a deputy district attorney for Almeda County.

From 1933 to 1945 he also conducted bar review courses in Oakland and engaged in general law practice.

He is a graduate of the University of California and the Harvard University Law School.

APPOINTED TO judgeship by Gov. Knight of California, Mr. Bussey will fill an unexpired term that ends January, 1960.

He is a native of Oakland County and father of two children.

Odum To Practice Before United States Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — Atty. J. Edmund Odum of Birmingham has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

Receiving his accredilment, June 9, the youthful former asistant city attorney apparently applied for admittance to practice before the high tribunal in anticipation of appealing to the court the dismissal case of a former Birmingham policeman.

Atty. Odum said the case of B. W. Noble is on the way to the nation's highest court. The Alabama Supreme Court has rejected Noble's appeal. It was learned that Noble refused to take a lie detector test at the time the police department asked him to submit to one after a fellow officer said he was allegedly involved in a series of burglaries, Mr. Odum said.

Atty. Odum said the city dismissed Noble "because he refused to cooperate."

GEORGE E. C. HAYES
Renominated by Eisenhower

Hayes nominated for second term

WASHINGTON

George E. C. Hayes, chairman of the District Public Utilities Commission, Tuesday, was nominated for a second term by President Eisenhower.

The nomination, which was sent to the Senate, would enable Mr. Hayes to serve until June 30, 1961. He was first confirmed by the Senate three years ago, May 27.

The Washington Bar Association last week endorsed Mr. Hayes for the District Court vacancy created by the death of Judge James R. Kirkland.

Negro Staff Ajde Is Promoted To Disarmament Post

WASHINGTON — Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.) has announced promotion of a Negro staff aide to new responsibilities with the professional staff of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament.

Cyril E. King, native of the Virgin Island and the first Negro member of his race to be employed on the staff of a United States Senator, has been chosen by Senator Humphrey to be in charge of research for the important Disarmament Subcommittee which Senator Humphrey heads.

J. Ernest Wilkins, Ike's Aide, Speaks Here Mar. 23

J. Ernest Wilkins, a member of the President's Civil Rights Commission, will speak at Warren Memorial Methodist Church at 5 p. m. Sunday, March 23.

The distinguished churchman, and NAACP worker will be presented by the Methodist Ministers Alliance of The Methodist Church. He will be honored for being the only Negro, of six persons appointed by President Eisenhower to the newly created Civil Rights Commission.

He is president of the Judicial Council of The Methodist Church. Holding the highest office given a laymen in the church, Mr. Wilkins is the only Negro on the Council which is considered the "Supreme Court" of The Methodist Church.

Since March 12, 1954, he has served as assistant Secretary of Labor for International Labor Affairs. He has been chairman of the U. S. Government Delegation to the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland and is now the official U. S. representative on the governing body of ILO.

J. ERNEST WILKINS

Welcome— Miss Roberta Church, minority groups consultant, U. S. Department of Labor, scored a hit with students when she spoke at Morgan State College as a feature of the second annual Women's Week. Here Miss Louise Merritt of New Rochelle, N. Y. shakes hands with Miss Church while looking on are Jacqueline Dunham, Charlotte, N. C., and Beverly Todd, Cleveland, Ohio.

Assistant Secretary Wilkins Lays It On The Line

(From The Atlanta Daily World)

Speaking from the theme: "Hours of Sharing" at the Warren Methodist Church here Sunday, Hon. J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor and high Methodist churchman, well expressed the doctrine of sharing. Ringing somewhat like some of the themes running through the sermon on the mount, well did the speaker drive home the fact that this America should share its Democracy with the world. This sharing is contingent, he would have us believe, upon beginning, like charity, here at home.

No country or organization has ever been able to make that effective impression on any phase, order, religion or government without first laying the groundwork at home.

That a Democracy should be a living objective, was among the sound truths the eminent speaker would lay down. A Democracy walking, was the kind of political doctrine he would preach. He had no patience with the inanimate spectacular gesture of "famous quotes and lifeless phrases" from the old days without that substance of a willingness to let the world see a Democracy walking.

It was unanimously agreed that Civil Rights is the chief subject before civilization at this time. To this end was much of the powerful message directed.

He expressed the desire to see no more "Little Rocks, Clintons" and other such datelines that of late have made unpleasant world news for points in the old world wedded to their idols of dictatorial practices and inhuman exploitation, while holding up for their license such happenings as came out of an unwillingness on the part of certain interests and sections to obey the mandates of their own government.

The speaker scoffed at the intimation that a depression was in the offing; that normal recessions are always within the grasp of an efficient government such as we enjoy today. That the recession will be short lived, has already been demonstrated in the measures proposed by the White House in the huge spending program which will furnish real employment which will boost our normalcy out of the area of "made work" and wet-nursing.

Those who brought Mr. Wilkins here were the means of making of valuable investment in the interests of measures directed in the line of making our own Democracy work.

He Didn't Show for Hearing

Where Was Cong. Powell?

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—After waiting 10 minutes Thursday for the scheduled witness, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, who never showed up, the House Judiciary subcommittee heard testimony from Senator Jacob Javits and Congressman Charles A. Vanik on civil rights bills now pending before the committee.

Both Congressmen Powell and Charles C. Diggs were originally scheduled to appear before the committee on Wednesday, the opening day of the hearings. Diggs (D., Mich.) asked that his testimony be postponed until July 9, in order that he might have additional time to prepare a statement which would approach the subject from a different angle.

Powell agreed to appear on the following day, and sent notices to the House press gallery to assure reporters that he would testify Thursday at 10 A.M. "sharp." The committee assembled at the hour which would be convenient to the New York representative, but he failed to make his appearance. Word later circulated around the committee room that he had called in "sick."

Members of the committee and of the press, along with spectators, sat around idly waiting to hear the next witness, Senator Javits, who was scheduled to appear a half hour later. Mr. Javits arrived in the committee room at 10:40 apologizing for being 10 minutes late, but explaining that he had been held up in the Senate.

The New York Senator emphasized the need of congressional action on a stronger civil rights bill which would include Part III deleted from the act which was passed last year. The need is very urgent now, he said, due to the frustrations and failures summed up in the conditions on which the recent district court decision in Little Rock halting desegregation in public high schools is said to be based.

CONGRESSMAN POWELL

Representative Vanik (D. Ohio) claimed that additional civil rights legislation was necessary, not for the South alone, but to combat discrimination in the North as well.

"While segregation in the South is the result of the operation of Southern laws which protect, it exists in the North under the protection of economic laws which are equally as effective in producing the same result."

McGraw, Davis Move To Higher Positions

34 2(1) D.C.

WASHINGTON — Beginning August 23, 1958, two employees of the Racial Relations Service - Booker T. McGraw and T. [illegible] Davis, are being appointed to the Statistical Reports and Developments Branch of the Division of Plans and Programs in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

This is the first time in the history of the Agency that Negroes have occupied positions in this Division carrying the grade and salary ratings comparable to that of McGraw and Davis.

This Branch has a major role in the development of estimates of long-term housing needs for both the general population and groups within the general population having special housing problems in common, such as those related to inadequate income and the special needs of elderly and minority families, and in the continuing analysis of the housing inventory and market and other factors which affect the programs for which the Housing and Home Finance Agency is responsible.

Mr. McGraw is an economist; Mr. Davis is a statistician. There is an immediate need for the use of their special skills in view of increasingly rapid developments in the urban renewal picture throughout the Nation.

MR. J. ERNEST WILKINS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR

34c(1) 1958

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Wilkins' Ouster Raises Problem

Post & Times Herald P.B.11
Washington, D.C.

By Drew Pearson

While President Eisenhower and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge are trying to woo the African-Asian bloc at the United Nations, the President and Lodge's son, George, may alienate part of the Afro-American bloc in Washington.

Pearson

J. Ernest Wilkins, distinguished Negro attorney from Chicago, is being asked to resign as Assistant Secretary of Labor in order to make way for young Lodge to become Assistant Secretary.

A big fuss was made over Wilkins some years ago as the first Negro to attend a Cabinet meeting. But now he's been told by his boss, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, that he should spend all his time on the Civil Rights Commission of which he is a member and to which he was appointed as a step toward easing him out of the Labor Department.

To this Wilkins objected. He took his case direct to President Eisenhower and a pathetic scene followed during which the Negro leader wept over the idea of leaving the "Little Cabinet."

Wilkins had refused to be fired by Sherman Adams, who usually handles these matters. He argued that as Assistant Secretary of Labor, appointed direct by the President, he had a right to state his case to Ike direct.

At the session which followed, Wilkins told the President that he enjoyed his work and believed that a Negro in a top international relations position could do the United States much good with countries whose people are of darker skin.

Lodge and Hatch Act

Adams had told Eisenhower that Wilkins was ill and had to retire for that reason. But Wilkins told the President that he was not ill.

Ike praised the work Wilkins had done both as Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts and as Assistant Secretary of Labor. But he said he was sorry he had to accept his resignation. Cabinet officers, Mr. Eisenhower explained, had a right to pick their own assistants and Secretary Mitchell had found it necessary to change various members of his official family.

Wilkins told the President that he would think about the request for his resignation. Wilkins has been considered a rather mild-manner member of the Labor Department. Nobody expected him to hesitate over acceding to the President's request.

However, Wilkins, now 64 years old, has spent a life-time in fighting civil rights battles and also in work for the Methodist Church. He not only objected to resigning, but some of his friends have been even more vigorous. They claim young Lodge might have trouble getting confirmed by the Senate because he was reported to have violated the Hatch Act when he accompanied Secretary Mitchell to the San Francisco Republican Convention in 1956. There he was reported to have issued press statements and called press conferences for him. As a member of Civil Service Lodge is forbidden by the Hatch Act from engaging in politics.

Queried on this point, Lodge said he had acted as an aide to Secretary Mitchell while Mitchell was helping draft the labor plank in the GOP platform. Lodge said he had called press conferences merely as a clerk and had kept aloof from politics.

"Lodge has been director of the Labor Department's Public Information Bureau where he has done a good job and won friends for the Secretary. He has also been of indirect help to his chief, because his father, U.N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, attends Cabinet meetings and is close to Mr. Eisenhower personally.

The elder Lodge, incidentally, is being urged as the successor to Sherman Adams, when and if the latter retires. C. D. Jackson, of the Time, Life, Fortune magazine empire, has been in Washington recently helping Mr. Eisenhower with Near East policy, and has especially pushed Ambassador Lodge as Adams successor. He even said he would put Lodge's picture on the front page of Time as a build-up for the job. Jackson has argued that Lodge's work as manager of Ike's 1952 campaign, plus his vigor and his knowledge of Washington gained as a Senator, made him the ideal replacement for Adams.

Jackson further cautioned that it would be smart to promote young Lodge to Assistant Secretary of Labor before Ambassador Lodge was appointed to the White House. Otherwise it would appear as if Ambassador Lodge was promoting his own son to a Little Cabinet post.

Senator "Long Jim" Murray of Montana has written a letter to Howard C. Porter, president of the Billings, Mont., Chamber of Commerce, acknowledging Porter's letter opposing aid to education.

"However," replied Murray, "on March 25 and again on April 9 you, as president of a business college, asked me to liberalize this same education bill so it would extend to private business schools.

"Your various positions on this issue reminds me of testimony delivered by the National Chamber of Commerce in hearings held recently by my education subcommittee," said the Senator. "The Chamber witnesses testified against subsidies for school construction, but admitted that the Chamber of Commerce works for subsidies for various business interests."

More Scholarship Needed Wilkins Tells Va. Grads

PETERSBURG, Va. — J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor, U. S. Department of Labor, told 205 graduating seniors at Virginia State college, "we are in need of a greater emphasis on scholarship, on learning for its own sake and on academic achievement in the basic objectives of our educational system."

The occasion was the commencement exercises held in the Virginia Hall Auditorium.

"Along with such a re-emphasis on scholarship needs to come an end to the nonsensical, belittling ridicule and sarcasm directed in some quarters at people who are considered to be thinkers, or intellectuals, or scholars, he said.

"There must be a cessation of this and there has been switch since sputnik of poking fun at educated men, particularly professors."

TECHNOLOGICAL

Speaking on the subject, "Highway to the Future," the government official stated emphatically that the "continuously expanding society with its emphasis on technological development has placed serious stresses and strains on our system of education."

"It may be," he said, "that one of the by-products of the Sputnik experience will be a return to a greater degree of respect for knowledge, scholarship, and learning."

"The underlying key to all of these, problems," he continued, "is that first we have a society composed of individuals who are basically educated in those channels of knowledge which lead to the ability to think, to assume responsibility, and to exercise leadership."

Turning in his speech to the subject of civil rights, Wilkins who is a member of the Civil Rights Commission, stated that civil rights activities constitute a crusade for freedom which cannot be stopped until its total objective has been accomplished.

PAST OF CRUSADE

"You who are being graduated today will become a part of this great crusade by assuming a responsible place in society and by performing your individual role with dignity, efficiency, sobriety and integrity."

tional Labor Organization, Mr. Mitchell exercised his prerogative and replaced Mr. Wilkins as the aid of the American Government delegation.

As the Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of international affairs, Mr. Wilkins has headed the delegation.

TRIPARTITE ORGANIZATION

The International Labor Organization is a tripartite organization representing 70 countries. It is the only international organization in which the governments, the employers and the workers of the 70 countries are members and meet together.

The presence of Mr. Wilkins at ILO meetings in Geneva has been regarded as a good antidote to Russian propaganda.

Soviet Russia, by virtue of its membership in the United Nations, asked for and obtained a seat in the ILO conferences.

Appearing with Mr. Wilkins last Feb. 3 before the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Mitchell testified that "if we don't put our best foot forward, if we don't approach our meetings in the ILO with the best kind of knowledge we conceivably have, then we will permit the Russians to make greater propaganda of their position in the ILO than they have."

In his column, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round," Friday, Drew Pearson said while President Eisenhower and Ambassador Lodge were trying to woo the African-Asian bloc at the UN, the President and George Lodge may alienate the Afro-American bloc in Washington.

According to Mr. Pearson, Mr. Wilkins is being asked to resign to make way for young Lodge to become Assistant Secretary of Labor.

NO COMMENT

One oddity about the Pearson column was the fact that persons who are close to call Pearson a

Speculate Ouster For Son Of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Informed sources kept mum Friday on the report that J. Ernest Wilkins, Little Cabinet member is being ousted from his Government jobs to make way for George C. Lodge, the son of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., the United States Permanent Representative at the United Nations.

Rumors have persisted for some time that Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell was planning to dump Mr. Wilkins, who is the first colored person to hold a "Little Cabinet" position since the administration of William Howard Taft. In 1911 the late William H. Lewis of Boston served as an Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Wilkins has been [illegible] meeting last spring of the

Reported Asked to Resign

Wilkins Told: 'Quit Little Cabinet Post'

Continued P. 2 Pittsburgh Courier

Dat. 8-23-58

WASHINGTON—Syndicated columnist Drew Pearson has reported that J. Ernest Wilkins, the only Negro in President Eisenhower's "little cabinet," has been asked to resign to make room for the son of UN Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

Chicago's J. Ernest Wilkins is shown when he was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of international labor affairs. Administering the oath is U. S. Supreme Court Justice Thomas Burton.

and charge that there is not a shred of truth in some of his columns denied nothing he said concerning Mr. Wilkins.

At his press conference Friday morning, James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, was asked about the Pearson column.

"I have nothing here on it at all," he replied. "I have not checked. There is nothing I can say."

Mr. Hagerty referred reporters to the Labor Department.

Asked whether he knew if Mr. Wilkins had discussed resigning with the President when he had an appointment at the White House two weeks ago, Mr. Hagerty said he did not know.

When Mr. Wilkins talked with the President two weeks ago, he came and left by the side door and reporters at the White House did not see him and had no chance to ask him about what he talked with the President.

CLAIM HEALTH ADVICE

At that time, an informed source told the NNPA that Mr. Wilkins had called to thank the President for the opportunity to have served in the Government under him and to tell him that he was resigning on the advice of his physicians as both Assistant Secretary of Labor and as a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

Pearson, in his column, pointed out that "a big fuss" was made over Wilkins some years ago as the first colored person to attend a Cabinet meeting. At that time, Secretary Mitchell was absent and Mr. Wilkins sat in for him.

"But now he's told by his boss, Secretary Mitchell, Pearson continued "that he should spent all his time on the Civil Rights Commission of which he is a member and to which he was appointed as a step toward easing him out of the Labor Department."

Pearson said Wilkins objected to this. "He took his case direct to President Eisenhower and a pathetic scene followed," Pearson said. He added that Wilkins "wept over the idea of leaving the 'Little Cabinet.'

Asked for comment on the Pearson story, Mr. Wilkins said: "No a word."

George C. Lodge, Director of Information for the Labor Department, was out and not available for comment, his office reported.

John W. Leslie, Deputy Director, when asked about the Pearson story, said: "We know nothing about it."

Pearson also reported that Wilkins had refused to be fired by Sherman Adams, the Assistant to the President, who usually handles such matters. "He argued that as Assistant Secretary of Labor, appointed direct by the President, he had a right to state his case," Pearson stated.

At the session which followed, Pearson wrote, Wilkins told the President that he enjoyed his work and believed that a colored American in a top international relations position could do the United States much good with countries whose people are of darker skin.

"Adams had told Eisenhower that Wilkins was ill and had to retire for that reason," Pearson wrote. But Wilkins told the President that he was not ill."

THE PRESIDENT, told by Adams that Wilkins was ill and had to retire for that reason, was told by Wilkins that he was not ill, the columnist said.

However, Eisenhower told Wilkins that cabinet officers had a right to pick their own assistants and if necessary to change various members of the official family.

Pearson said that Wilkins told the President that he would think about the request for his resignation.

In an appeal of the proposed firing by Presidential Aide Sherman Adams, Wilkins, during a talk with President Eisenhower, "wept pathetically" over the idea of leaving the cabinet, Pearson said in his Aug. 15 column in the Washington Post and Times-Herald.

Pearson's "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column said that Wilkins was to resign as assistant Secretary of Labor so that George Lodge, now director of the Labor Department's Public Information Bureau, could replace Mr. Wilkins.

PEARSON SAID that the 64 year-old Wilkins, who has been a civil rights fighter for a lifetime, was expected by Government officials to accept the resignation order.

However, he and some of his friends are fighting it, the columnist pointed out.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell had told Wilkins to spend "all his time on the Civil Rights Commission, of which he is a member and to which he was appointed as a step towards easing him out of the Labor Department," Pearson said.

Wilkins objected to Mitchell's order and also to Sherman Adams' intention to fire him, and went directly to President Eisenhower, Pearson explained.

34c(1) 1958

D.C.

Mr. Thomas W. Young, (Norfolk, Va.)
Appointed Public Relations
Civil Rights Commission

Negro Appointed Public Relations Man For Civil Rights Commission

Washington — Two consultants, one a Negro, were named today to handle public information for the Civil Rights Commission.

They are Thomas W. Young, Negro president and general manager of the Guide Publishing Co., Norfolk, Va.; and Malcolm E. Oliver, formerly a news reporter here for the International News Service.

Their appointments were announced by Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director, who said they are expected to become full-time employes. He added their precise titles will be determined when the organization of the commission is completed in July. Salaries also will be set at that time, with the two temporarily being paid on a per day basis.

J. R. E. Lee Named To Florida State Rights Advisors

Token Recognition Given; Duties Of Group Outlined

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Civil Rights Commission Friday continued to give only token recognition to colored people in the appointment of state advisory committees.

The nine-member Florida state advisory committee, announced Wednesday by Dr. John A. Hannah, commission chairman- like the Texas and Indiana committees, previously announced - including the name of only one colored person. He is J. R. E. Lee, business manager of Florida A. and M. University.

The other members are: Judge L. L. Fabisinski of Pensacola, a circuit judge in West Florida and a member of the Governor's Race Relations Committee; Jack Simmons, Tallahassee business and civic leader; Harold Colee, Jacksonville, executive vice president, Florida State Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Eugene Peek, Ocala, retired physician and surgeon; Walter L. Hays, Orlando, president, American Fire & Casualty Co.

John Turner, Miami, president, Miami Kiwanis Club; Bill Singer, Miami, restaurateur, and Carl Brorein, Sr., Tampa, president, General Telephone Co., of Florida and active in Urban League.

The press release issued by the commission spelled out the duties of the Florida Advisory Committee. They include advising the commission of any alleged deprivation of the right to vote, about which it knows; attend as observers any open hearings the commission may hold in Florida; inform the commission concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution, and review proposed interim and final reports of the commission and make recommendations concerning such reports.

Resignation Of Judge Rejected

By JOHN MORTON
Herald Staff Writer

Judge John D. Johnson, the Negro municipal jurist who was found in contempt of County Court, submitted his resignation to the Miami Commission Wednesday but the commission refused to accept it.

JOHNSON

Instead, commissioners ordered the city legal department to investigate the case and submit its report for study.

The action postponed a commission investigation of the case originally set for 2 p.m. today. Judge Johnson will continue to serve until the probe is completed.

"I think he's had the hell scared out of him," said Commissioner James W. Hi "And he may be trying to s down because he doesn't want to embarrass the commission."

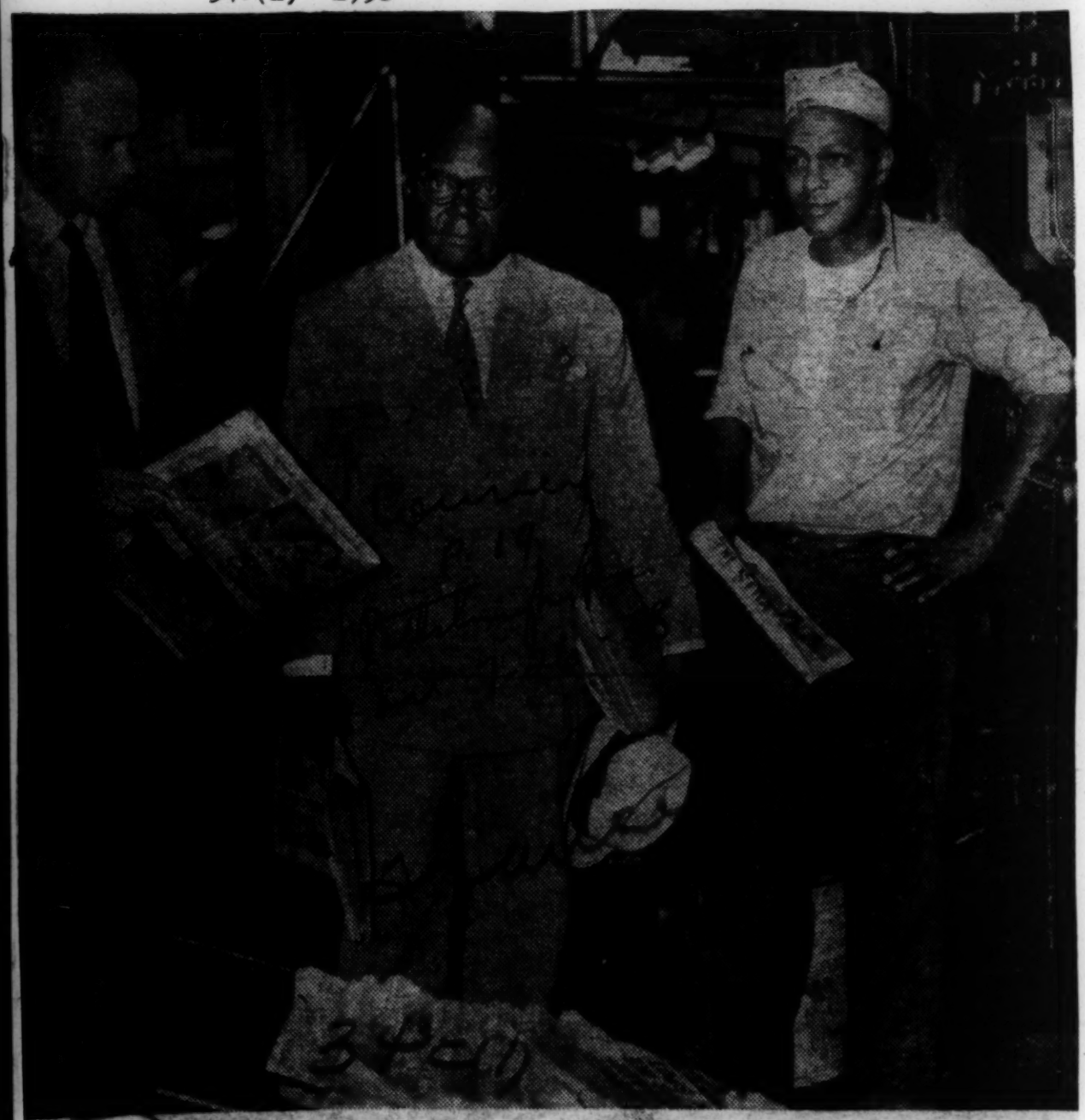
County Judge W. Frank Blanton cited Judge Johnson for contempt after he failed to comply with another court order asking him to file an accounting of an estate which he represented.

Judge Johnson was given a choice of $50 fine or 10 days in jail. He paid the fine, and has submitted an accounting of the estate.

"The commission's minds are open," Commissioner George W. DuBreuil said, in reference to the legal department investigation.

Mayor Robert King High said Judge Johnson's docket load sometimes included as many as 165 cases a day.

"It could have been a situation where his judicial work made so many demands that his private law practice was neglected," the mayor said.



French Mayor Visits City

—M. Fernand Balin, Mayor of L'Anse-Bertrand and Consul General of Gaudeloupe (center), was a visitor in Pittsburgh this week. He is touring the United States under the auspices of the State Department. He is aditor of the weekly magazine, Justice, and visited The Courier to compare journalistic notes. At the left is D. Jon Grossman of the State Department, and at the right, Edgar Hord, Courier head pressman. M. Balin, born in Guadeloupe in 1895, was educated in the elementary and secondary schools there and was graduated from the Sorbonne in Paris.—Al Johnson Photo.

FRENCH LEADER ATLANTA VISITOR — Madame Eugenie Eboue, Delegate-at-Large for France and the Overseas Territories in the Assembly of the French Union, was an honored visitor in Atlanta Tuesday and Wednesday. She is shown here (left) addressing Atlanta's International Fellowship for MRA women held at the Waluhaje Tuesday night. Seated to Madame Eboue's left are Miss Yakabu, of Ghana, and Miss Muriel Smith, star of Moral Re-Armament's play, "The Crowning Experience," who was special guest of honor along with Ann Bunkley.

Madame Eboue also addressed the Hungry Club Wednesday.

Atlanta Visited For First Time

French Union's Only Negro Member In City

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(WORLD Managing Editor)

The only Negro woman member of the Assembly of the French Union paid her first visit to Atlanta Tuesday and Wednesday and was overwhelmed by its courtesies and welcome.

She was Madame Eugenie Eboue Delegate-At-Large for France and the Overseas Territories, in the Assembly of the French Union. Widow of the late great Felix Eboue, administrator of French Equatorial Africa during World War II days, Madame Eboue is a member of the municipal council of Guadaloupe in South America to which she must commute three times yearly from Paris, France; vice president of the French Commission of Defense, member of the French Union Assembly Commissions on Social Affairs and Public Education.

The distinguished "senator," as she is known in many lands, charmed Atlantans with her French, being accompanied and aided by an interpreter, and her broken English with which she made herself eloquently understood at a Moral Re-Armament honor fete Tuesday night and the Hungry Club on Wednesday.

Making her 138th air trip to America, enroute to Guadaloupe, Madame Eboue revealed her interest in the welfare of her kindred people.

LITTLE ROCK . . . IMPOSSIBLE

Of America's race problems and progress, she said:

"I think things have changed a bit, but what happened at Little Rock . . . At the time, I thought it was impossible . . . in America . . . it was disturbing . . . you can understand."

Has France solved its color problem?

"Yes," Madame assured us. "Josephine Baker loves France so much that she and her family have become naturalized Frenchmen. She recently was awarded the Legion of Honor for services in the Air Force, having already been given the Croix de Guerre and the Cross of Resistance."

Madame Eboue herself wears the Cross of Resistance for work in the hospitals during World War II.

What about the Communists in France?

"They are dangerous and numerous, but can never take over in France," the dimunitive leader declared.

What about the fighting between French colonies in North Africa and the resistance there?

Her remarks were off record.

Madame Eboue's favorite Americans are Paul Robeson, the singer, Mrs. Robeson and Ralph Bunche, the United Nations mediator.

The visitor confided that she has lived in Paris since 1903. Sixty-six years of age (she doesn't look it), she has three children, three grandchildren. She constantly keeps in touch with them in Paris where they all live.

It was Madame Eboue who was chosen by the French Government to make France's highest award—the Legion of Honor—to Dr. Frank Buchman, leader of Moral Re-Armament, for his work in bringing France and Germany closer together. Madame Eboue stopped in New York Monday and paid a visit to MRA headquarters. It was then she decided to fly to Atlanta for the MRA reception at the Waluhaje Tuesday night.

Of MRA, Madame Eboue declares: "Follow this line of MRA, plant it in your heart, plant it in your family life—it is what the world needs."

SETS TOP FRENCH POLITICAL POST.—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, France's 26th post-war Premier, appointed his new cabinet Sunday. Among those named was Felix Houphouet-Boigny, a Negro from the Ivory Coast, as a Minister of State.

Negro Appointed To Top Post In French Cabinet By De Gaulle

PARIS.—(UPI)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle announced Sunday a 15-man cabinet that included a Negro as Minister of State.

Outgoing moderate Premier Pierre Pflimlin also received a portfolio as Minister of State and famed French Author and Archeologist Andre Malraux was given a ministerial post.

Left and rightwing parties were represented.

The cabinet, including party affiliations or current positions: Guy Mollet (Socialist)—Minister of State.

Louis Jacquinot (Conservative)—Minister of State.

Felix Houphouet-Boigny (Resistance)—Minister of State.

Pierre Pflimlin (Moderate Republican)—Minister of State.

Michel Debre (Conservative Senator)—Minister of Justice.

Maurice Couve de Murville, currently ambassador to Bonn—Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Emile le Pelletier (Paris Prefect)—Minister of Interior.

Antoine Pinay (Conservative)—Minister of Finances and Economic Affairs.

Jean Berthoin (Left Republic Party Senator)—Minister of Education.

Other ministers and secretaries whose precise jobs have not yet been designated:

Paul Bacon (Popular Republican)—Labor Minister in outgoing government.

Bernard Curnut-Gentille—Ambassador to Argentina.

Pierre Guillaumat—An atomic energy expert and chief engineer of nationalized mines.

Max Lejeune (Socialist)—Minister of the Sahara in the two preceding governments.

Andre Malraux—Writer, archeologist and de Gaulle's Information Minister in the 1945-46 Gaullist regime.

Edouard Ramonet (Radical).

Houphouet-Boigny, the Ivory Coast Negro Gen. Charles De Gaulee picked for a top cabinet job, is a cheerful, nattily-dressed man of 53 with considerable political prestige and a well-developed taste for good living.

In Paris, where he has been a legislator or a cabinet minister continuously since the end of the war, he lives in a sumptuous apartment not far from the Arch of Triumph. He gets about town in a chauffeur-driven limousine.

Recently, however, Houphouet-Boigny has told friends he has decided to become an "ascetic." He says he is ready to give up "one luxury a year."

On the Ivory Coast, a territory a little bigger than New Mexico and the richest area of French West Africa, Houphouet-Biogny owns a string of plantations and is the unchallenged political leader.

He was one of the founders of the African Democratic Rally party—the most powerful political group in French West Africa—and has been its president since 1945.

He is a physician as well as a politician and planter.

Something of a leftist in his youth, Houphouet-Boigny is now a moderate and a leading campaigner for a federal French-African community.

Houphouet-Boigny held ministerial posts in the past four French governments, starting with the administration of Socialist Guy Mollet in 1956.

He was Health Minister in the Felix Gaillard government and a minister of State under Pierre Pflimlin in the Short-lived government that preceded De Gaulle's return to power.

The Ivory Coast sent Houphouet-Boigny to Paris as a deputy right after World War II. It has reelected him every five years since then.

The Appointment Of Negro Postmasters

For over half a century Negroes have figured more prominently in the United States Civil Service than in any other department of government. A generation ago, a look-see into the mail trains and the city post offices would disclose the faces of colored men carrying their portion in the distribution of the United States mails.

Today it will be observed that in the Civil Service, there are still excellent accounts our racial group is giving of itself in the honorable trust involved in the handling of the mail.

In our own local post office we have Negro foremen of crews, head of post office station, and in other capacities than mere distributors of the mails. That would speak for itself as to the honor, deservedness and capabilities of the Negro anywhere in the agenda of the mail service.

It is quite befitting, therefore, for Congressman Diggs of Detroit to cause an inquiry into the closing of a post office down in Alabama a few miles from Mobile, known as Magazine, Alabama, allegedly because all the white folks moved out of the town.

It is stated there are still industries and plenty of citizens to be served at Magazine; that other arrangements have been made for the distribution of the mails purely upon the grounds to get around the appointment of a Negro postmaster at Magazine.

A Negro man, Monroe B. Morton once held the postmastership at Athens, Georgia, the seat of the University of Georgia. Bishop Turner was once appointed postmaster at Macon, Georgia. On a few occasions Negroes have successfully carried RFD routes; one in Russell county, Alabama, just across the river from Columbus, Georgia.

President Theodore Roosevelt appointed a colored lady as postmistress in Mississippi at one time.

The verdict of Joseph A. Clarke, who has been appointed to probe conditions surrounding the liquidation of the Magazine, Ala., post office is awaited. Being what he is, one of the administrators looking to the end of economy in postal service, he can be trusted to make proper recommendations.

Surely a decision from him would be more to be relished than for a stigma to gain float to the effect that a post office was abolished purely to get around the appointment of a Negro as postmaster.

It is our understanding also that Joe Clarke is a Cuthbert, Georgia native who has made good in the postal service administration.

Anyway, Congressman Diggs has not allowed the matter to go by as just so much thrift.

The three voted this way . . .

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The votes of Reps. William L. Dawson of Illinois, Adam Clayton Powell of New York, Charles C. Diggs of Michigan, and Robert N. C. Nix of Pennsylvania, all Democrats, on important roll calls last week follow:

On the motion of Rep. Daniel Reed, (Rep., N.Y.) to recommit to the House Ways and Means Committee, without instructions, the Reciprocal Trade bill extending for five years the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under the Tariff Act of 1930, rejected, 146 to 268: Dawson, Diggs, Nix and Powell, nay.

On passage of the bill, passed, 317 to 98: Dawson, Diggs, Nix and Powell, yea.

ON THE MOTION of Rep. Cliff Clevenger, (Rep., O.) to recommit to the House Armed Services Committee the Defense Department Reorganization Act of 1958 with instructions to insert the following three amendments requested by the President:

1. Deleting from the bill the requirement that the Defense Secretary's authority must be exercised through the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Substance in Speculation?

Russia's Khrushchev and Red China's Mao, meeting in Peking in early August, were accompanied by their defense ministers—a fact that led to a rush of speculation. Gist of the rumors: Communist China was again preparing to attack Formosa or the Nationalist-held offshore island chains of Quemoy and Matsu. Later events gave some substance to the speculation: Communist MIG-17s and Nationalist F-86s and F-84s began tangling more often above Formosa Strait; Communist gunners began to pound the islands, last week put down thousands of shells in two hours of the heaviest bombardment that Quemoy has ever taken.

Last week U.S. Secretary of State Dulles took official notice of the speculation—and its possible substance. U.S. policy, he made clear, has not changed since 1955, when Communist China made its most threatening passes at Quemoy and Matsu. U.S. firmness eased that crisis—and Dulles was still being firm. "We are indeed disturbed by the evidence of Chinese Communist buildup," said he. "I think it would be highly hazardous for anyone to assume that if the Chinese Communists were to attack and seek to conquer these islands, that that could be a limited operation. It would, I fear, constitute a threat to the peace of the area."

Red China's reply: eight Communist fighters made the Red China air force's first strafing run over Quemoy.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Catholics Won In Many Races

By Drew Pearson

It's time the American people got over the idea that a Catholic should not be elected President of the United States, and last week's election indicates that they are doing so.

Pearson

Four Catholics were elected to the Senate, not because of their religion but because they were good men, while two states — Pennsylvania and Colorado— elected Catholic Governors for the first time in history. Two other important states also elected Catholic Governors — Pat Brown in California and Mike DiSalle in Ohio, both outstanding men.

In Ohio, once a stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan, no Catholic, a few years ago, had a chance. But after Frank Lausche, a Catholic, proved such a popular Governor that he was re-elected four times, Ohioans got over their fear that the Pope would move into the State House at Columbus.

In Connecticut last week the people of that largely Catholic state turned round and re-elected a Jewish Governor, Abe Ribicoff, by the largest plurality in the state's history. Indirectly, this was an answer to the hate-mongers who bombed a synagogue in Atlanta.

The four new Catholic Senators are Phil Hart of Michigan, Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, Thomas Dodd of Connecticut, and Ed Muskie of Maine, all Democrats, all fine men. The victory of Congressman McCarthy in Protestant Minnesota is especially significant. For McCarthy, from the city of St. Paul, defeated an able Republican, Sen. Ed Thye, a former Governor. Religion was raised by some voters privately, but when the votes were counted, the majority had put religion on the sidelines.

Simultaneously, three Catholic candidates, Democrats, were defeated. Maryland, first settled by Catholics fleeing from England, defeated Mayor D'Alesandro of Baltimore, running for the Senate. Religion, however, was not an issue. Maryland had previously elected a Catholic Governor, Herbert O'Conor, later made him Senator.

Democrat Frank Hogan, Manhattan District Attorney, was defeated in New York, and in this case religion was an issue—in reverse. Some Protestant and Jewish voters got sore at the insistence of Carmine De Sapio, head of Tammany, that a Catholic must run for the Senate. De Sapio barred Tom Finletter, a Protestant, and non-Catholic voters resented it. Congressman Kenneth Keating, a Republican and a Mason, defeated Hogan in this undisguised bid for "the Catholic vote."

This highlights the fact that the choice of candidates by religion can boomerang. When voters feel that a man is picked because of his religion rather than his ability, they can react vigorously. There was some early resentment in Connecticut against Governor Ribicoff, a Jew, handpicking Tom Dodd, a Catholic, to run for the Senate, but this evaporated before election.

Last week's demonstration of nonsectarian balloting should help the presidential aspirations of Massachusetts' Sen. Jack Kennedy. Here, again, if voters are judging a candidate not on his religion but on qualifications, Kennedy's youth may be against him. As a Senator, he did not at first live up to his publicity agent. He straddled issues and

voted wrong. Latterly he has become farsighted, courageous, has grown in stature. But he is still young.

His greatest handicap may be his father, one of the wealthiest men in the United States, who increased his fortune by securing the agency of one of the top Scotch whisky brands right after prohibition. The New York election showed that wealth does not need to be a political handicap. But Rockefeller's father is a militant dry, Kennedy's father a militant wet, who not only contributed heavily to the late Sen. Joe McCarthy, but arranged meetings at his Cape Cod home between McCarthy and Cardinal Spellman. This was probably why young Kennedy never stood up to be counted against Senator McCarthy — a fact which Mrs. Roosevelt hasn't let the public forget.

Kennedy, however, has become an A-1 Senator, and if the Democrats nominate a Catholic for President, the American people have come a long way from the Herbert Hoover-Al Smith campaign of 1928. The outcome may be far different.

U. S. Warns Of Vote Tampering

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI) —Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers ordered U. S. attorneys today to be ready to act promptly on all reports of ballot box tampering and discrimination at the polls next Tuesday.

Rogers instructed the Federal attorneys to stay on the job as long as the polls are open and to be prepared to move swiftly on all complaints of Federal election law violations.

The Justice Department's civil rights division will have a staff on hand throughout election day.

Rogers noted that the primary responsibility for running elections rest with the state and the Federal Government has no authority to supervise generally the conduct of balloting.

However, he added: "Where violations of Federal statutes occur, the Department of Justice will promptly and vigorously take prosecutive action."

48 Million Expected to Vote

Democrats Confident, Republicans Hopeful

By J. W. DAVIS

WASHINGTON (AP) — The angry words of a bitter campaign faded Monday night and it was left up to the voters: will they gratify the sky high hopes of the Democrats, or surprise the experts with a Republican triumph?

More than 76 million men and women are eligible to vote Tuesday and about 48 million are expected to.

Their votes will decide which party will control Congress for the next two years—and by how much—and they'll choose the men who'll govern 32 states.

Their votes may indicate, too, how blow the winds for the 1960 presidential campaign.

A 48-million voter turnout would be a record for a nonpresidential election year. Good weather was forecast for most areas, but a surprise snowstorm hit western New England and upstate New York Monday.

The Democrats grew so confident of sweeping gains that one of their top strategists, Sen. George Smathers of Florida, talked somberly of the duties that devolve on those in a place of great power.

Republicans made no sweeping claims. They talked hopefully, though, of startling upsets they said were in the making, something like the upset former President Harry Truman administered to overconfident Republicans in 1948.

In this 1958 campaign, Truman admonished his party not to grow too confident, but in the end he too threw restraint to the winds. He predicted the biggest Democratic landslide since 1932 when the Franklin D. Roosevelt years began.

Truman, 74, was the most vigorous of the top Democratic campaigners. Vice President Nixon, 45, carried the ball hardest for the Republicans. However, President Eisenhower, 68, got in some surprisingly hard blows himself.

Eisenhower and members of his family planned to vote at Gettysburg, Pa. The President will fly there by helicopter Tuesday morning and return to Washington after casting his ballot.

Smathers, chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, predicted that the next Senate will contain 14 new Democrats. The division in the last was 49-47 in favor of the Democrats; since then Maine has voted to replace a Republican senator with a Democrat, and Alaska will elect two senators Nov. 25. Thirty-three senators are being elected Tuesday.

The best available composite opinion of political writers and analysts and newspapermen who have been watching politics for many years gave the following anticipated result, in an Associated Press survey:

Democrats are favored to take 8 to 12 Republican seats in the Senate, they are expected to increase their House total by 17 to 40 or more, and could pick up two or so additional governorships.

The present House division, including vacancies, is 235 Democrats to 200 Republicans.

Of the 32 governorships at stake, 19 are in Democratic hands now, 13 in Republican. Over the country, including states whose governors are not up for election the division is 29 Democrats and 19 Republicans.

Races for governor in New York and California have excited the public far beyond the scenes of battle.

Personalities played a large part in this; there was also the intriguing question of how the outcomes might affect the presidency in 1960.

In New York it was a contest between multimillionaires — Democratic Gov. Averell Harriman and Republican Nelson Rockefeller, with the new-to-politics Rockefeller being accorded a slight edge by the experts.

Should Rockefeller win, he would be in a choice spot to maneuver for the presidency two years from now. The Constitution, as amended, bars Eisenhower from running for a third straight term.

Presidential aspirations of Vice President Nixon ride importantly on what happens in California. California Democrats are predicting a sweep that could severely weaken Nixon on his own home grounds.

Republicans are plainly split in California. Gov. Goodwin Knight, who reluctantly decided to run for the Senate when Sen. William Knowland chose to try for the governorship, has refused to say that he will even vote for Knowland.

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GEORGIA

Dr. C. A. Bacote To Democratic Post in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Clarence A. Bacote, professor at Atlanta University, was recently elected to a seat on the Fulton County Democratic Executive committee. He was one of two Negroes elected to the committee, both defeating white incumbents.

J. C. Daugherty, an attorney, was the other Negro who won a place on the committee. This is the first time in the history of Atlanta that Negroes have been elected to the Democratic executive committee.

Final tabulations showed Dr. Bacote received 4,832 votes to 3,478 for the white incumbent, George T. Johnson. Attorney Daughterty defeated John F. Cloud, the incumbent ty a vote of 5,361 to 2,808.

Dr. Bacote did not seek the post, but was drafted by local citizens who noted his outstanding civic work in that area.

A native Kansas Citian, he received his bachelor of arts degree from the University of Kansas, and his master's and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Chicago.

He attended the biennial conclave of the Boule at Hampton Institute, after which he vacationed in Institute, West Virginia, as guest of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. James, II, who recently became the parents of a seven and a half pound boy, named Charles H. James, III. Their first child, Sheila, is 18 months old. Dr. Bacote was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Lucia Bacote, a registered nurse.

Dr. Bacote is the son of the late Rev. S. W. Bacote and Mrs. L. Jeannette Bacote, 2459 Tracy avenue, Kansas City.

Mrs. Roberta Arnold named to Chicago Board of Health staff

CHICAGO (ANP) — Mayor Richard J. Daley on Thursday announced the appointment of Miss Roberta W. Arnold to the position of Chief Nutritionist on the staff of the Chicago Board of Health at $7,104 a year.

Miss Arnold joined the staff of the Chicago Board of Health in September, 1955, as nutritionist consultant. In addition to two years of service in that capacity, Miss Arnold's qualifications for the position include a bachelor of science degree in home economics from Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.; a dietetic internship at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D.C.; and a master's degree in public health nutrition from Teachers College, Columbia University.

* * *

MISS ARNOLD, 32 years old, has demonstrated her ability during a probationary period to direct the nutrition education program with her staff of five nutrition consultants, according to Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the Board of Health.

As chief of her section, Miss Arnold will direct four major nutrition services. They include:

In-service nutrition education training for nursing personnel of the Board of Health;

Nutritional consultant services for convalescent and nursing homes, nursery schools, and day-care centers;

Nutrition education in Board of Health clinics for expectant mothers, infants, and pre-school children;

For community groups, nutrition educational services are available for older adults and persons with weight control problems.

FOUR CITY ALDERMEN and officials of the Chicago Defender met this week to form a citizens group to deal with serious social problems of the city. The group will include leaders from all segments of the community, according to John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Defender, who called the original session. Another meeting will be held on Feb. 14. Shown in the photo above (reading from left around the table) are Louis E. Martin, Defender editor - in - chief; Aldermen Claude W. B. Holman, Kenneth Campbell, Ralph Metcalf and William Harvey; Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard, Defender chief editorial writer, and John H. Sengstacke, who accepted chairmanship of the organizing committee.

Anti-Bias Post For Williams

The appointment of Percy H. Williams as assistant director on the Midwest regional office of the President's Committee on Government Contracts was announced here yesterday by Margaret Garris, regional director.

The Midwest regional office of the committee covers the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. The office is at 105 W. Adams st.

Before joining the staff of the President's Committee, Williams was director of job opportunities for the Chicago regional office of the American Friends Service Committee.

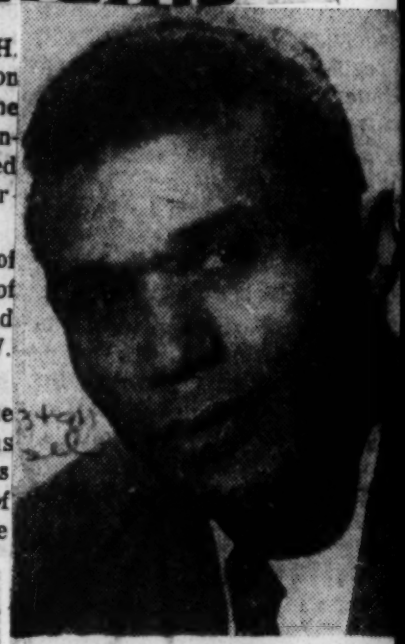
REGION COVERED

The region covers Illinois, Wisconsin and lower Michigan. Williams had served in that capacity since September, 1956.

Prior to his work with the American Friends Service Committee Williams was employed in the industrial relations training program of the International Harvester Company here.

He has served on the Committee on Employment of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations since 1952.

Williams, a graduate in sociology at De Paul university, has taken graduate work at Loyola university here. He is married and has three children, and lives at Lake Meadows. He is a native of Chicago.



PERCY H. WILLIAMS

McGhee, Jr. New State's Atty. Aide

A 25-year-old Southsider was sworn in last week as an assistant state's attorney.

Henry W. McGee, jr., associated in private practice with the loop law firm of Rogers, Rogers, Strayhorn and Harth, was assigned to civil appeals division of State's Attorney Benjamin Adamowski's office.

McGee will prepare and argue cases appealed from the trial level courts of Cook county.

He holds a bachelor of science degree from Northwestern university and a Juris Doctor degree from DePaul university.

While in law school at DePaul, McGee was editor-in-chief of the DePaul Law Review and was a member of the DePaul chapter of Blue Key National fraternity.

McGee's father, Henry W. McGee, sr., former president of the Chicago NAACP, is presently a vice president of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference and superintendent of Postal Station E, 160 N. LaSalle st.

HENRY McGEE, JR.

GOING THROUGH stacks of examination papers is all in a day's work for Mrs. Ann Fook, one of three permanent members on the Illinois State Board of Examiners. Mrs. Fook has been a member of the board for 10 years.

Personality Spotlight

Mrs. Fook Guides Ill. Beauticians

By DARCY DeMILLE

If you want to become a registered licensed beautician in the state of Illinois, more than likely, you will meet and be examined by Mrs. Ann Fook.

At 36, this Northwestern graduate, holder of two degrees, is one of three permanent members of the Illinois State Board of Examiners.

Appointed to the state board more than nine years ago, Mrs. Fook checks and grades examination papers, has the authority to license (or reject applicants for) beauty schools, beauty operators and beauty school instructors.

If an applicant who has been rejected wants his case reviewed, Mrs. Fook acts as chairman of the reviewing board at the hearing.

In addition to her duties as a member of the 'board,' Mrs. Fook teaches health and personal grooming at the Haven branch of Moseley school.

Mrs. Fook graduated from DuSable High school in 1939, and she received her bachelor of science degree in health and biology from Northwestern university in 1947.

In 1956 she received her masters degree in administration and supervision. She is now working on her second masters (a specialist degree) in counseling and guidance at DePaul university.

She is also a licensed beautician and beauty culture teacher.

She has traveled and studied beauty culture from coast to coast. In New York, she studied under Robert, in Los Angeles, under Reno, Anthony in Detroit and Canada.

Several years ago, she toured the leading beauty salons and schools in England, France and Italy, where she also took part as a model, in a fashion show of hair creations.

The wife of an advertising man, Alphonso Fook, and the mother of a teen-age daughter, Mary Ann, and a son Alphonso, jr., she manages to find time to attend meetings of her sorority, the Theta Omega chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

She is the dean of the Alpha Phi Chi Omega Sorority and Fraternity, which is composed of beauticians and shop and school owners. She is a member of the International Hairstyling Guild of Europe.

For relaxation, she loves to travel. She finds meeting people stimulating.

24th Ward

First Negro Alderman Is Sworn In

CHICAGO — (ANP) - Benjamin F Lewis, city building inspector who won the recent primary election as alderman of the 24th ward was sworn into office last week by City Clerk John Marcin.

Lewis, who received 11,671 votes to 3,666 for his opponent, Arthur N Hamilton, also colored, is the first Negro alderman the erstwhile all-white ward has had. The ward, once Jewish and Italian, is now heavily populated by Negroes.

Dawson proposes remedy

(Our Editorial)

With so many southern states devising so-called anti NAACP laws and tricky legalisms to defy the Supreme Court desegregation decision, it is good to see some effort being made to counteract these subterfuges which tie the hands of communities which honestly seek to comply with the law.

It is especially good to see that one of these corrective measures has been introduced by that veteran legislator, Congressman William L. Dawson, who has permitted his more agressive colleagues to steal the limelight in this field.

Dawson introduced in the House last week what he calls a constitutional rights bill which seeks to shore up the civil rights measure passed last session.

,Dawson claims that his bill is not aimed at creating new civil rights but simply providing additional practical means for protecting existing rights.

It authorizes Federal grants of funds needed by States or school districts to desegregate their public schools in compliance with the decisions of the Federal courts.

The bill would also authorize the Attorney General to seek the aid of the courts to achieve elimination of public school segregation, to protect the constitutional rights to equal protection of the laws for persons, who because of poverty or community hostility, are unable to institute court suits, to prevent interference with officials who are seeking to provide equal protection of the laws, to prevent interference with persons obeying a court order protecting such rights, and to protect those who are being denied their constitutional rights because they have protested actions which deny such rights to others.

We hope Congressman Dawson can muster support for this measure which can be used as a weapon by communities like Arlington and Northern Virginia to combat the impediments of the Virginia "massive resistance" program.

First Negro Alderman O. F. Ward Sworn In

CHICAGO (ANP)—Benjamin F Lewis, city building inspector who won the recent primary election as alderman of the 24th ward, was sworn into office last week by City Clerk John Marcin.

Lewis, who received 11,671 votes to 3,666 for his opponent Arthur N. Hamilton, also colored, is the first Negro alderman the erstwhile all-white ward has had. The ward, once Jewish and Italian, is now heavily populated by Negroes.

Measure Aimed At Dixie States

WASHINGTON — A civil rights bill aimed at forcing states to abide by the U. S. Supreme Court desegregation rulings was introduced in the House of Representatives this week by Rep. William L. Dawson.

Termed the "Civil Rights Act of 1958," the measure is designed to protect the constitutional rights of all persons regardless of race or color.

In introducing the bill, Rep. Dawson told his fellow Congressmen:

The federal courts have opened the way for America to fulfill its traditional goal of equal justice under the law for all persons. The false doctrine of legalized separation, which was used to support the many cruel and indecent discriminations inflicted upon millions of Americans, solely because of their ancestry or color, is now dissipated.

NO LONGER

"No longer may government power be legally used to compel racial segregation."

In addition to helping eliminate the cost to an individual of getting his legal civil rights, the new law would give the Secretary of Health Education and Welfare the authority to aid in eliminating or preventing denials of constitutional rights because of race, religion or ancestry;

Would provide U. S. grants to areas where racial desegregation in public education is being carried out; end racial segregation in education and authorize the district courts to expedite, not delay, the elimination of segregation in schools.

Congressman Dawson lauded the churches, professions, business, labor, veterans and the majority of Americans who have fought staunchly for the rights of all U. S. citizens and noted that a great deal of progress had been made in race relations in the past four years.

He pointed out, however, that there are still many areas and many groups who refuse to comply with the requirement of the Constitution and the courts, and who foment strife and violence in an effort to preserve an outmoded system.

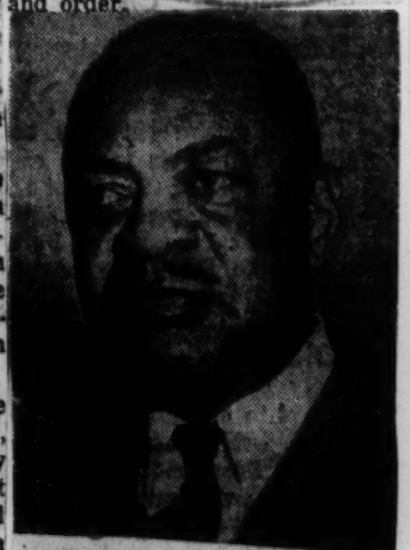
NEW MEASURE

His new measure is aimed at this latter group.

Rep. Dawson said his bill will put the government squarely on the side of the protection of Constitutional rights and added: "It is high time that this be done."

The Illinois Representative also pointed that our nation cannot afford the passive, do-as-little-as-possible attitude which the President and Attorney General have been expressing.

He emphasized that plans and programs must be initiated now to deal with the mounting crisis of widespread resistance to law and order.



Wm. L. DAWSON

Congressman Dawson Presents Rights Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, Monday introduced a civil rights bill which he said will put the Federal Government "squarely on the side of the protection of constitutional rights."

"It is high time that this be done," Mr. Dawson told the House in offering his measure.

The powerful Illinois Democrat took [illegible] President Eisenhower and Attorney General William P. Rogers. This country, he said, "cannot afford the passive do-as-little-as-possible attitude" which Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Rogers have been expressing.

"Plans and preparations must be provided to deal with the mounting crisis of widespread resistance to law and order and to protect the constitutional rights of all Americans.

"Unless we do so, we may see increased violence and disregard of law which will weaken our national strength and unity."

In asking for prompt enactment of his bill, Mr. Dawson told the House that the Congress is duty-bound to protect the constitutional rights of the people whom it represents."

He called the Civil Rights Act of 1957 "an initial but minimum step in that direction."

The Dawson bill would create no new civil rights, but would simply provide additional means for protecting existing rights to equal protection of the law, which are now guaranteed by the Constitution.

Title I of the bill would authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to provide technical assistance to aid, through education, in eliminating or preventing denials of constitutional rights on the basis of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and also to aid school districts to comply with the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools.

Title II of the bill would authorize Federal grants-in-aid to states or school districts to desegregate their schools in compliance with Federal court decision.

"Shocking" Dawson Tells Subcommittee Of Terrorism

WASHINGTON, D C (NNPA — Representative William L Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, Friday called "shocking and sickening" the report of terror and death directed against colored people in Dawson, Ga.

Testifying before the House Judiciary subcommittee holding hearings on civil rights bills, Mr Dawson said such police "tyranny is reminiscent of the police brutality fostered by the Hitler and Stalin regimes, and the current Russian terror behind the Iron Curtain. It shames America in the eyes of the world."

Mr Dawson testified in support of his bill which provides for federal technical assistance and financial grants to local communities to aid them to comply with the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools.

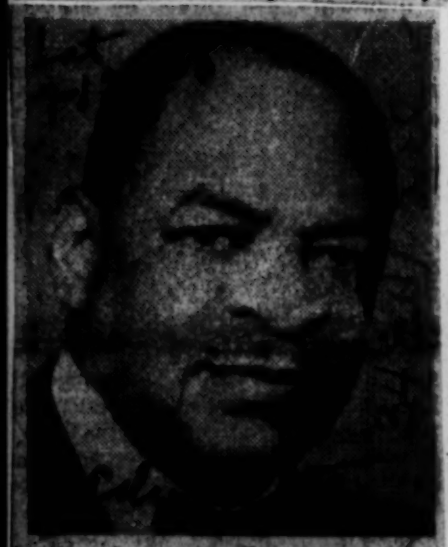
CONG. DAWSON BACKS HIS RIGHTS BILL IN BRILLIANT HOUSE SPEECH

Washington, D. C. July 6—Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.), presented a brilliant and comprehensive statement before the House Judiciary subcommittee, Friday, outlining specific reasons whoy Congress should pass additional civil rights legislation in this session.

"It is the duty of Government to deal with the problem of segregation in America today," explained Dawson, "And it is the duty of Congress to provide the leadership. We can not afford to let the mobs and the hoodlums set our moral tone; nor can we sit idly by until they force use to resort to frantic improvisations after they have created dangerous civil disorder, violence and riot."

The Illinois congressman appeared in behalf of his own bill introduced last February, a measure differing from those pending before the subcommittee in that he does not treat on the 14th Amendment but draws on the entire Constitution for strength.

The Illinois representative charged those who want to preserve segregation with the guilt of "destroying the basic rights of all Americans . .. they are destroy-



CONGRESSMAN DAWSON

What They Say . .

Rep. William L. Dawson (D.-Ill.), before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on H. R. 10928 and other civil rights bills:

Rep. Dawson

• "This crisis which America faces has been fomented by people who fail to understand the heritage of America. They seek to preserve an outmoded system of caste and second-class citizenship. They strive to repeal court rulings by intimidation, violence and coercion. The recent order by Judge Ronley forbidding integration in the public schools of Little Rock for the 2½ years remaining in Governor Faubus' term is a direct outgrowth of that intimidation and coercion. It will surely encourage the mobs to use organized violence to subvert the supreme law of the land."

Charles C. Dennis, publisher of "The Listener," Liberia's only daily paper:

"American newspapers print the most fantastic lies about our living and our progress. Your historians, like John Gunther, distort our mode of living after staying long enough to have a cocktail or two. Your journals and writers make fun of formal ways of living. Surely, we wear top hats and morning coats. That's what we like. Yes, we give lots of parties. That's our business and the way we want to live. We are a gracious people."

Dr. James Mason Nabrit, dean Howard U. School of Law:

• "If you are going to be a first-class citizen and have the rights of a first-class citizen, you're going to have to take on the duties of a first-class citizen."

Dawson Vows To Fight For Rights

WASHINGTON — Rep. William L. Dawson urged last week passage of a series of civil rights bills which he introduced in Congress to "help protect the guarantees of equal protection of the laws and due process to which all Americans are entitled."

Dawson, testifying before the Judiciary committee of the house, stated in regard to the legislation he has proposed:

"If and when any or all of these bills come to the floor of the house, I shall support them with all my strength."

Dawson said that he had introduced a bill (H. R. 10928) for the "purpose of dealing with the mounting crisis of widespread resistance to law and order that is growing in many areas."

The Chicago congressman said his bill is intended to prescribe additional practical means for protecting the rights of all persons to receive equal protection of the laws.

The bill would also provide $3 million a year in federal funds to gather and publish information concerning the racial problem and to call conferences on the subject.

Dawson would also provide up to $50,000,000 each year to assist states and loaclities in meeting the costs necessary to comply with the Supreme Court's decision against compulsory segregation in public schools.

He suggests that the secretary of health, education and welfare would cooperate with communities to work out plans for school desegregation.

Dawson speaks out for stronger rights

WASHINGTON

Rep. William L. Dawson (D. Ill.) has presented a comprehensive statement to the House Judiciary subcommittee outlining specific reasons why Congress should pass additional civil rights ligistation during this session.

In the statement, Congressman Dawson declared:

"It is the duty of Government to deal with the problem of segregation in America today. It is the duty of Congress to provide the leadership.

WE CANNOT AFFORD TO LET the mobs and hoodlums set our moral tone, nor can we sit idly by until they force us to resort to frantic improvisations after they have created dangerous civil disorder, violence and riot."

The Illinois Democrat charged those who want to preserve segregation with the guilt of destroying the basic rights of all Americans, the exercise of free speech, free assembly and free thought in a large section of our country."

"In their madness," he continued," they would pull down the whole edifice of public education which is the key to the future."

Mr. Dawson appeared before the committee in behalf of his own bill introduced last February. He described his measure as one intended to:

• • •

"PRESCRIBE ADDITIONAL practical means for protecting the existing rights of all persons to receive the equal protection of the laws."

The Congressman's bill would provide ligislative direction to the Executive branch of the Government to furnish assistance and make financial grants to local communities for moving ahead in compliance with decisions of the Supreme Court.

REP. DAWSON

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM DAWSON
ADMISSION TO PRACTICE BEFORE THE BAR
OF THE SUPREME COURT

RUSSELL R. DEBOW, Chicago attorney (center) is congratulated by Congressmen Ray Madden (Ind.), William Dawson (Ill.), Melvin Price, (Ill.), and Barratt O'Hara (Ill.) upon his recent admission to practice before the Bar of the United States Supreme Court. DeBow serves as Chicago aide to Cong. O'Hara of the Second District of Illinois.

CALLS DAWSON GROUP A TOOL OF PROPAGANDA

Arends Says Dems Play Politics with Missiles

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Aug. 13—Rep. Leslie C. Arends [R., Ill.] charged Wednesday that the House government operations committee under Chairman William L. Dawson [D., Ill.] has been used to spread spread "Democrat party propaganda."

Arends specifically referred to a report issued by the committee this week accusing the Eisenhower administration of holding back the development of missiles by cutting down research and development funds. Arends is G. O. P. House whip and ranking Republican on the armed services committee.

He backed up a minority report of six Republicans on the committee which accused the majority Democrats of issuping political propaganda and "carelessly playing politics with national defense."

Assails Chairman Dawson

"The political nature of the report also is pinpointed by the fact that the committee chairman [Dawson] is a vice chairman of the Democrat national committee and serves as secretary of the Democrat congressional campaign committee," Arends said in a statement.

"This is obvious use of the majority instruments of Congress as a pipeline for Democrat party propaganda and perhaps the costs of the report could more logically be borne by the Democrat political committees."

Arends said the report from Democrats on the government operations committee were attempting "to drag our eminently successful weapons programs into a dangerous arena of partisan politics."

Charges "Tardy Concern"

"It comes from a committee whose Democrat members voted to a man in 1957 against an administration plea to restore 313 million dollars to the defense money bill, which had been gutted a total of 2.6 billion dollars by the Democrat House appropriations committee," Arends continued. "A large part of the 313 million dollars they denied was stripped from the very missile program about which they now show such tardy concern."

Arends said the United States spent $17,473,000,000 on missile programs in fiscal years 1946 thru 1958, and of this amount $16,248,000,000 was budgeted and spent by the Eisenhower administration, including 99 per cent of the expenditures made so far on the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile.

"When this administration took office, our missile arsenal was almost bare," Arends said. "Now we have 11 operational types and work is being rushed on 35 more advanced types.

"In the years from 1946 to 1952, the party which now claims military preparedness vision spent $117,000,000 for peanuts [price supports]. This was 30 times as much as they spent for ballistic missile research while the Russians were working feverishly on missiles.

"If the United States program does lag, the blame lies on the tragically confused Truman administration."

Howard Challenges Dawson To Civil Rights Debate

CHICAGO, (ANP)—A "Lincoln-Douglas" type debate on the civil rights issue was proposed last week by Dr. T. R. M. Howard, former Mound Bayou physician and currently GOP candidate for Congress in the 1st congressional district of Illinois. His opponent would be the incumbent Rep. William L. Dawson, Democrat, whom Dr. Howard seeks to unseat during the coming November election.

Dr. Howard issued a telegraphic challenge to Rep. Dawson to explain "your shocking record of absenteeism—the highest in Congress along with your peculiar inability to use the power and status of your office to join hands with other Americans in combatting the outrages against the rights of Negro citizens and in initiating constructive programs to improve the welfare of our people."

"VOTE TO UPHOLD"

Nothing that the "central domestic issue confronting our nation today is the achievement of full citizenship rights for our 18 million Negro citizens." Dr. Howard said the record of the Democratic party " is such that a vote for a for a Democratic congressman, either North or South, is a vote to uphold those who actively deminate that party, the Gov. Faubus' and Sen. Eastlands."

"Inasmuch as the issue of Negro rights has brought our nation to the same crossroads as it did during pre-Civil War days," the GOP congressional aspirant wired, "it seems imperative that all candidates be as open and forthright as was Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas and present their views in free, public debate...

"...In response to demands of voters in this district and citizens throughout the city...I tender you this challenge to debate these issues or any other issues...at any time or any place the Democratic party considers convenient."

Howard Hits Charges Of Rep. Dawson

Denying any violation of the corrupt practices act Dr. T. R. M. Howard attacked the charges filed against him by Congressman William L. Dawson with the House campaign expenditures committee last Tuesday as "preposterous."

Dawson reported that over $65,000 in campaign contributions raised on behalf of his defeated Republican opponent, Dr. Howard, were not accounted for.

The report filed by Dr. Howard with the clerk of the House of Representatives showed that he had received the sum of $2,425 in campaign contributions and had spent $1,711.

Dr. Howard told the Defender Wednesday: "I was given instructions that I was to report money given me and the money which I had spent. And this I reported correctly.

In his request for an investigation, Dawson charged that his opponent had failed to account for $25,000 raised at a testimonial dinner and $40,000 raised at a tea at the Trianon ballroom. Dawson also stated that the Fuller Products company had spent nearly $3,000 on behalf of Dr. Howard.

When questioned by the Defender, Congressman Dawson stated: "My action in filing charges against Dr. Howard for violating the corrupt practices act was not motivated by any personal animosity toward him. When sums of money are collected from the public, the people are entitled to

know what was done with it."

Commenting of the situation, Dr. Howard stated: "I am wondering what is behind the action. Somebody must have been touched at a vulnerable spot during the campaign." Congressman Dawson pointed out the corrupt practices act limits the amount of money that can be spent on a Congressional election.

DR. HOWARD

REP. DAWSON

MAYOR ROBERT T. Wagner of New York (center) is flanked by newly appointed Deputy Civil Service Commissioner George Gregory, Jr., at luncheon of [illegible] all-day session of United Neighborhood Houses. Commissioner Gregory (right) was honored at luncheon for his many years of outstanding service to the community.

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IOWA

Who's Who in Iowa

Willa Glanton Was First Woman Appointed Ass't County Attorney in Iowa

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

This is the seventh in a series of articles featuring Negro first, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

When Atty. Willa Glanton was appointed as assistant Polk County Attorney on July 1, 1956 she became the first woman in the history of the state of Iowa to hold that position.

Specifically, her assignment is in child desertion but she handles cases in all areas including paternity, responsible relatives, and OMVI (operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, and juvenile cases on specific assignment by the courts.

Trial Work

Her daily calendar includes trial work, other disposal of cases, numerous conferences, and interviews and juvenile hearings, and of course handling preliminaries.

Besides her first court cases (an OMVI) Mrs. Glanton cites juvenile cases as being most memorable. She sees much of the resulting heartbreak of neglected and broken homes and is particularly concerned about the problems.

Lack in Home

"I don't put all the blame on parents," she said, "But I do feel there is much to be desired in the home."

"We as parents, have a grave responsibility to know and understand our youngsters and to make a conscientious effort to direct their energies toward that which tends to build strong character and good and intelligent citizens," she stated.

Civic Worker

In addition to her profession, Mrs. Glanton is active in civic and interracial affairs. She is a past president of the Des Moines Interracial Commission; legal advisor and board member of tse NAACP; is recording secretary for the Iowa Civil Liberties Union; legal advisor and board member of the Iowa Association of Colored Women; a member and past board member of the Polk County Democratic Women's Club and a member of the Adult Education advisory council, Polk County Welfare League and the American family. She was named, along with her husband, as a honorary citizen of Nashville, Tenn., and given keys to the city by the Mayor, last fall.

ATTY. WILLA GLANTON

Corinthian

A member of Corinthian Baptist Church, Mrs. Glanton is a charter member and financial secretary of the Des Moines chapter of Links, Inc. She also is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority and Quette Club.

Law Partner

Mrs. Glanton's legal work is not all confined to being a public servant. In private practice she is a law partner with her husband Luther Glanton Jr., they are the parents of a 22-month-old son, Luther III.

"My husband and I find politics both relaxing and a profitable hobby", Mrs. Glanton said. "We enjoy dancing, reading the classics, especially Shakespeare and traveling together."

When traveling they enjoy browsing through antique shops and have acquired several pieces including a teakwood occasional table, two chairs and a couple of pots from their explorations.

Native Arkansan

A native of Hot Springs, Ark., Mrs. Glanton is a graduate of Tennessee State University and of Robert H. Terrill Law School in Washington, D. C. She was admitted to the Iowa State Bar in 1952 after coming to Des Moines in 1951.

Dr. Frank Snowden Cited By Italy

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The Government of Italy last week conferred one of its highest awards upon a Howard University dean for his contribution to the development of cultural relations between Italy and the United States. He is Dr. Frank M. Snowden, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and professor of classics. Dr. Snowden served as cultural attache of the U. S. Embassy at Rome from 1954 to 1956.

Manlio Brosio, Ambassador of Italy, presented a gold medal to Dr. Snowden during ceremonies at the Italian Embassy in Washington. The citation, which had been recommended by the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction, is conferred upon persons who have achieved distinction in education and the arts. On hand for the ceremonies were representatives of the Department of State, U. S. Information Agency and Howard University.

Dr. Snowden, who has been a member of the Howard faculty since 1940, is currently in Paris, where he is serving as a member of the U. S. Delegation to the tenth session of the General Conference of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization).

Edward Smith Named Head Of Gary FEPC Commission

By ERNESTINE COFIELD

Last month city officials of Gary, Ind., appointed their first Negro to the tough job of executive director of the Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Edward E. Smith, who took over the job has already began to outline his program. His first job, he said is to educate the ordinance that was adopted by the City council in 1950.

Ed Smith

The ordinance makes discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion or ancestry unlawful. Only two other Indiana cities have FEPC laws. They are Indianapolis and East Chicago.

The new executive director said, "People have to learn to use the commission. I don't think the ordinance has been interpreted to let them know how trey can use it or where they can go. That's why I want to start from the ground floor."

His method of "startiing from the ground floor" is "to see how I can best fit into the community because I haven't been here long enough to know."

SHORT TIME

In the short time Smith has been in Gary, he has filled speaking engagements and attended meetings and churches to acquaint himself with the city and its problems.

In addition, he praised the commission for the wholehearted way in which they are eagerly helping to formulate a working worthwhile program.

The commission includes Edward J. Evans, chairman; Ray Coburn, vice chairman; George Zudak, Andrew Means and Albert Weinstein.

Offering Smith day to day help whenever he needs it is Garyite Opal Johnson, who has been FEPC secretary since 1953.

So that the director can do the best job possible, he hopes that the working force of 75,000 Negroes in the 170,000 population will learn to bring cases of discrimination to his attention as soon as they happen. No more than 60 days can elapse after discrimination has been shown for the commission to take action.

EMPLOYMENT BASIC

In somber tones, Smith stated, "I feel I'm doing a service because employment is basic."

He reported that as far as he knows at present, Negroes are hired in almost all areas in the city.

He added, "I woule to work myself out of a job which means that all things would be equal for all men. Until that time I'll continue serving."

Well qualified for his job, Smith came to the Calumet region from Oklahoma City, Okla., where he had served for three years as industrial relations secretary.

Prior to that he had served for five years as educational advisor in Cleveland, Ohio, for the United Steelworkers. Smith was also YMCA secretary in Cleveland for three years and for four years in Newcastle, Pa.

His educational background includes a bachelors degree from Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; and a masters in social work administration from Western Reserve university. He also attended the University of Pittsburgh.

Born in Evanston, Ill., the executive director received his grade and high school education in St. Paul, Minn.

SECRETLY MARRIED

While attending Lincoln university, he secretly married his classmate, the former Glenna Jenkins of Tulsa, Okla. The couple have two children, Wayne, 13, a freshman at Roosevelt High school, and Patricia, 2.

In September Mrs. Smith will teach third grade at Garnett school. They are living in Means Manor.

When Smith finds any free time from his strenuous job, he likes to play the piano or listen to all kinds of music. His other hobby, bowling, has brought him local recognition. In 1954 Smith was a member of the Class B championship bowling team in Cleveland. His average is 158. Ice skating is another one of his pastimes.

Although the summer season has made it impossible for the newcomer to affiliate with local organizations, he holds memberships in the Urban League, Chamber of Commerce, NAACP, National Association of Social Workers, National Association of Intergroup Relatins Organizations, Mayor's Committee in Oklahoma City and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Smith is the son of Mrs. Wilma Smith Marshall of Detroit.

E. E. Neal appointed to ICA Liberian mission

MANILA, PHILIPPINES — Dr. Ernest Eugene Neal, special assistant to the International Cooperation Administration's director in the Philippines on community development, has been appointed deputy director of the ICA mission to Liberia.

He has served in Manila for the past two years as chief of the rural development division. Dr. Neal returned to the United States on August 5 for consultation in Washington, D.C., and from there he will proceed to Liberia.

Arriving in the Philippines in 1956, at a time when community development work in the country was still in its formative stage, Dr. Neal had the opportunity of putting his vast knowledge and experience into the establishment of the project.

LAUNCHED BY THE late President Ramon Magsaysay in 1955, the community development program is jointly supported by the National Economic Council and ICA.

Before joining the U.S. Mutual Security Program, Dr. Neal was head of the department of sociology at Texas College, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctors of Laws. He received his B.S. degree from Knoxville College and holds a Master's degree in sociology from Fisk University.

He has also served on temporary duty as consultant on community development in Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Iran, Egypt, Ghana, Formosa and the Republic of Korea.

Kentucky House Appoints Negro

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 18 (AP)—For the first time in history, Kentucky has a Negro as chairman of a standing committee of the State House of Representatives.

The Rev. Felix S. Anderson, Louisville Democrat, was appointed to head the committee on suffrage, elections and constitutional amendments.

Gov. A. B. Chandler, taking note of the appointment, said he was greatly pleased. "He is a fine man and I think this illustrates the progress we are making in Kentucky."

Mr. Anderson, fourth Negro to serve in the General Assembly, has been in the House since 1954. He is pastor of Broadway Temple A.M.E. Zion Church in Louisville.

Governor Praises Chairman

Rev. Anderson Is 4th Of His Race To Be Ky. Solon

FRANKFORT, Ky. —Kentucky House of Representatives has its first Negro chairman of a standing committee. He is the Rev. Felix S. Anderson of Louisville.

Rev. Mr. Anderson is the fourth member of his race to serve in the General Assembly of Kentucky. He is head of the Committee of Suffrage, Elections and Constitutional Amendments.

Governor A. B. Chandler has expressed great satisfaction with the appointment. He said Rev. Mr. Anderson "is a fine man and I think this illustrates the progress we are making in Kentucky."

Negro Lawyer Honored As Ky. Colonel

LOUISVILLE — (ANP) — Charles W. Anderson, Jr., Louisville attorney, and former member of the Kentucky legislature, and formerly an assistant states attorney, was commissioned a "Kentucky Colonel" by Governor A. B. "Happy" Chandler in a brief ceremony this week.

Anderson was honored by Governor Chandler for distinction in law, government, and civic interest, and as an outstanding Kentuckian. He is the first Negro to be elected to a southern Legislature since Reconstruction when he was elected to office in 1935, and in 1946 he was appointed an assistant prosecuting attorney for the city of Louisville.

Anderson is a former president of the National Negro Bar Association, a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the American Bar Association, National Association of Trial Attorneys, and has long been active with the NAACP and Urban League. He is married to the former Victoria McCall of Detroit, and they have two children.

...eeps World ...th Historic ...ppointment

...ney Earl J. Amedee's ...ce at 346 So. Rampart was ...e with activity last Friday ...noon, as telephone service ...en worked at installing com... equipment, two sec... went about their office ... well-wishers dropped in, ... Louisiana Weekly news... interviewed Attorney Ame... on his forthcoming history ... appointment as the first ... Assistant District At...

...d A. Dowling, who will ...ffice as District Attorney ... had just made the an... to the newspapers, ... and television that when ...kes office, Attorney Ame... will have charge of cases ...olving Negro citizens coming ...e juvenile court when fa... either neglect or refuse to ...port them.

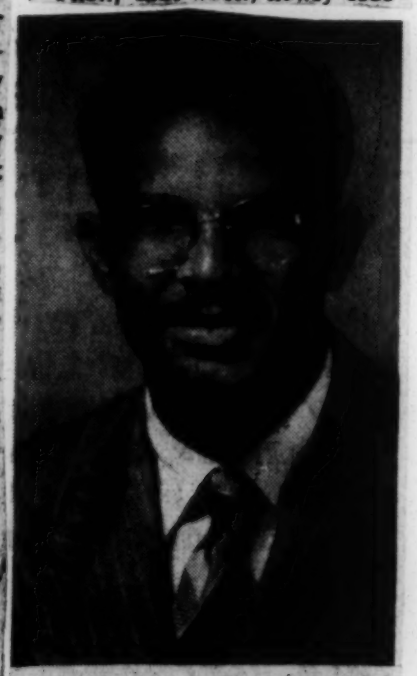
...Because there is some spec... as to whether Attorney ...e is to be a full fledged ...istant District Attorney or ...ly a special aide, the Lou... Weekly sought to clarify ... point. Unable to reach ... elected District Attorney ...ling, The Weekly sought ...fication of the point from a ...liable source close to him. ...e source stated that he ". . . ...n't see how Attorney ...edee could be anything other ... an Assistant District At...ney" serving in the capacity ... will serve. The source then ... on to relate that it was his ...derstanding that Attorney ...edee would be "an Assistant ...istrict Attorney, special ...ses."

...How did Attorney Amedee ...t the news? With humble ...ction, he answered questions ...ed by a Weekly newsman. ... told of how the last election ... the fifth time he ran and ... his best showing of any ...vious election he had ever run in. He had garnered 19,425 votes in his run for Councilman At Large.

In regard to the appointment by Dowling, Attorney Amedee said: "I am extremely happy that recently elected District Attorney Dowling feels I am capable of serving in this capacity. I will do my utmost to do an effective, efficient job. This appointment comes as a result of the assistance, help and support of thousands of people...all that had a hand."

Earlier, when he campaigned for District Attorney, on announcing that Amedee had been appointed co-manager of his campaign, Dowling said: "I have watched Attorney Amedee's career with interest and admiration. His ability as a lawyer, and his courage and sincerity as a leader have brought great credit to himself, to his race and to this city. When I am elected District Attorney, I shall require a lawyer of his talent and background to complete a staff of assistant district attorneys that will be representative of all citizens of New Orleans."

Then, last week, newly elec-

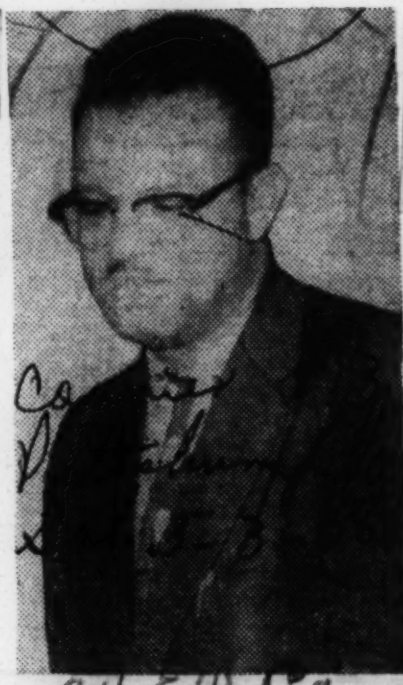


ted District Attorney Dowling's full statement on the appointment of Attorney Amedee as Assistant District Attorney read as follows: "The Negro citizen has readily accepted and exercised his right to vote. The Negro citizen must also realize that citizenship also imposes a duty. It has come to my attention that numberless Negro children are being placed on the welfare rolls every year because the fathers of these children either neglect or refuse to support them. I believe that the Negro citizen should be made to support his children. I also believe that a qualified Negro attorney would be proper to see this duty enforced.

"I shall therefore assign him to the juvenile court where he will have chage of cases involving Negro citizens coming before that court, in such matters."

Attorney Amedee was born in New Orleans and received his education in the public schools here. He was graduated from Xavier University, receiving his B. A. in 1940. He got his L.L.B. in Law from Howard University in 1949. Attorney Amedee then studied civil law at Southern University and was admitted to the bar in June of 1950.

Married to the former Sarah Anna Wharton, Attorney Amedee is the father of seven children - four boys and three girls - ranging in age from 17 to 7.



Assistant D. A.

—Atty. Earl J. Amedee, New Orleans, has been named special aide to handle Negro cases in Juvenile Court by Orleans Parish District Attorney-elect Richard Dowling who will take office May 5. Mr. Amedee was an unsuccessful candidate for city councilman.

Amedee In As Assistant DA

History was made Monday when Richard A. Dowling was sworn in as District Attorney in Criminal Court, Judge William O'Hara's chambers. With Dowling taking office, so did Earl J. Amedee, the first Negro Assistant District Attorney in the history of New Orleans.

During the ceremony, John Dowling, nephew of the new District Attorney, in introducing him, said: "Mr. (Richard) Dowling is aware of the need for tolerance, mutual understanding and mutual responsibility among the citizens.

"Mr. Dowling has made an outstanding contribution to the improvement of race relations in the city of New Orleans by his hostoric appointment of Earl J. Amedee as Assistant District Attorney."

Tuesday, Amedee put in his first full day at his office in the juvenile court building on Chartres Street. Amedee estimates he heard some 50 persons register complaints with reference to alimony and non-support cases. A great many of these cases were referred to his office by the welfare department, he explained.

After hearing the cases, Amedee had to decide what action would be taken. To Amedee, it was a busy, but routine day.

Amedee Gets $8,500 As Assistant DA

Assistant District Attorney Earl J. Amedee's salary is fourth highest of all District Attorney Richard A. Dowling's present staff of thirty persons, according to figures released last Wednesday by David McNeill, Dowling's Executive Assistant.

Amedee will receive $8,500 annually, with $5,500 coming from the city and an additional $3,000 being allocated by the state to augment the city salary for his work as Assistant District Attorney in the Juvenile Court.

Dowling's staff includes 15 assistants, five investigators, a secretary, seven clerical workers and a custodian, when totaled will receive $176,840 annually. The figures, however, do not include a First Assistant District Attorney who has not taken office, another investigator Dowling plans to hire, and a monthly retainer for a Public Relations man, Dennis Bryant.

Negro Federal "DA" Featured In Magazine

34c(1)

CHICAGO—U.S. Deputy Attorney for Maryland John Hargrove, who has collected some $500.000 in Treasury-owed fines and has won 78 out of 80 jury cases is the subject of a feature story and pictures in the February issue of EBONY Magazine.

Globe P.I.

Federal attorney Hargrove is the first Negro ever to hold the federal post in Maryland. He travels throughout Maryland and into Virginia and North Carolina where the Maryland Circuit Court sometimes sits.

P.I. 1-24-58

According to EBONY Hargrove worked his way through Howard and Maryland universities and has developed a forthright and fearless court room manner that has won him the admiration of the bench.

Nashville Tenn

In 1956 Hargrove became one of the first two Negroes admitted to the previously all-white Baltimore Bar Association.

The EBONY feature shows pictures of U. S. Deputy Attorney Hargrove at work, and at home with his wife, Shirley and two sons, John Jr., and Steven.

NEGRO JUSTICE SWORN

E. O. Gourdin, Ex-Athlete, Takes Post in Massachusetts

BOSTON, July 22 (AP)—Edward O. Gourdin, 60 years old, one-time Harvard athlete, was sworn in today as an associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

He is the first Negro to be appointed in Massachusetts to the bench at the Superior Court level, second highest in the state.

Judge Gourdin, a member of the bar since 1925, was commanding officer of the 372d Infantry Regiment during World War II, with the rank of colonel. He served in this country and in the central Pacific. He retired with the rank of brigadier general in the Massachusetts National Guard.

He was graduated from Harvard College in 1921. During his college years, he set an international record of 25 feet 4 inches in the broad jump. The record still stands at Harvard although it has been broken in international track meets.

...rmer Atlantan ...med Aide To ...higan Gov.

...DETROIT, Mich. — A former ... of Atlanta, Ga., has been ... special administrative ... to Michigan Gov. G. M. Wil-...

...appointment of Charles S. ..., 36-year-old Detroit attor-...follows the governor's prac-... funds from a recent ...'s birthday dinner to sup-...ment the Executive Office staff ...is provided by the state.

...Brown, a native of Atlanta, ...d in 1951-53 as a lawyer on ... staff of the chief counsel of ... Office of Price Stabilization in ...shington and has recently been ...inistrative assistant to Con-... John D. Dingell. He is a ...mber of the Wisconsin and ...Michigan Bars and was formerly ...ociated with a private law firm ...here.

He is the son of the Rev. Rus-... S. Brown of Chicago, who is ...eral secretary of the African ...thodist Episcopal Church. He ...as educated at the University of ..., Lincoln University (Mo.), ...West Virginia State College, and ...the University of Wisconsin Law ...School where he received his LLB ...degree in 1950.

During the war, Brown served ...four years in the Army and saw ...combat duty in Italy as an in-...fantry sergeant. He is married and ...resides with his family at 2533 ...Belvedere St.

Miss McGowan Named Detroit's First Woman Assistant Prosecutor

BY ISAAC JONES

DETROIT (ANP)—Miss Marjorie McGowan was sworn in Friday as Detroit's first Negro woman assistant prosecutor. The ceremonies were conducted in the office of Wayne County Prosecutor Samuel H. Olsen, in the presence of many officials of the prosecutor's office, Recorder's Court, Circuit Court and other offices in the City of Detroit.

The appointment was made by Prosecutor Olsen. Miss McGowan is the daughter of Mrs. Carrie McGowan, and lives with her mother at 442 Field Avenue.

Before coming to the Prosecutor's office, Miss McGowan served as legal adviser to the Commander of the Detroit Air Procurement District, on contract matters and personal matters, and acted in the capacity of the Judge Advocate for the military personnel assigned to the Detroit Air Procurement District.

During her tenure with the Detroit firm, she received a citation for outstanding accomplishments.

The newly appointed assistant prosecutor is a member of the Catholic Lawyers Society; the American Bar Association; the Detroit Bar Association, and many other organizations. She is a member of St. Alesius Church.

Miss McGowan was lauded during the ceremony by Father Clement H. Kern, pastor of Most Holy Trinity Church; Hobart Taylor, head of the civil division of the prosecutor's office and others. Miss McGowan received her LL. B from the University of Detroit in June 1953, and her LL.M from Wayne State University in June 1955.

Diggs blasts waste of Federal funds

IN A NUTSHELL

- Rep. Diggs reports $192 million have gone to states crowded by children of military personnel or Federal employees.
- Agrees with Rep. John Roosevelt that anti-segregation amendment should be passed to end this state of affairs.
- Says the measure should not be construed as an anti-Southern one.

REP. CHARLES C. DIGGS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Cong. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Dem., Mich.) charged Wednesday that more than $192 million in Federal aid has gone to segregated school systems under a government program of assistance to school districts crowded by children of military personnel or Federal employees.

In a speech on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Michigan representative fought for an anti-segregation amendment to the bill to extend the program.

The amendment presented by Cong. James Roosevelt (Dem., Calif.) would have denied funds for the so-called impact program to segregate school systems.

THE HOUSE defeated the amendment by a vote of 132 to 25 after sponsors of the bill successfully argued that its adoption would jeopardize the legislation.

The House action rejected the Roosevelt-Diggs distinction between the general school aid construction bill and the impacted school measure.

Roosevelt had declared that it was imperative for those opposing the use of Federal funds for segregated facilities to support the amendment because of the "shocking do-nothing attitude of the Republican Administration."

He read into the record a letter which Secretary Folsom of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had written to Roy Wilkins of the NAACP denying the responsibility of the Executive Branch of Government to reserve or withhold such funds to help bring about compliance with the Supreme Court school decision.

CALLING THIS abdication of responsibility, Roosevelt cited an opposite view of Federal Policy in the Executive Order prohibiting contractors who do business with the government from discriminating in hiring or firing.

Diggs said that the anti-segregation amendment could not be classified as an anti-Southern measure.

He said the amendment was aimed at those states which, among other things, have made it a criminal offense to attend an integrated school and that the amendment would apply to only three or four states.

Virginia Man Highest Paid Judge Of Recorder's Court

By ISAAC JONES

DETROIT — (ANP) — Judge Elvin L. Davenport has the honor of being the second colored jurist to occupy the bench in recorder's court. The first was the late Judge Charles W. Jones.

He also has another honor -- that of being the highest paid jurist of the recorder's bench. His salary is $24,500 annually.

The salaries of nine other judges is $22,000. They have been granted a raise to $24,500, which becomes effective at a later date.

Columbia university's school of architecture degree at Columbia university's commencement exercises last week. He was awarded a BA from Columbia college in 1953.

He plans to join the architectual firm of Adams and Woolridge in New York.

Judge Davenport was appointed to Common Pleas Court at a salary of $17,500 and advanced to the present post to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Judge O. Z. Ide.

Admitted to the bar in 1931, Davenport served 10 years as Wayne county assistant prosecutor. He was regarded as one of the most competent criminal prosecutors in the office.

The jurist is a member of Bethel AME Church, Wolverine Bar Association, Conant Gardens Property association and the NAACP. He is a native of Virginia.

His term expires Dec. 31, 1959.

JUDGE DAVENPORT

He's Highest Paid Recorder's Judge

DETROIT. — Judge Elvin L. Davenport, a former Virginian, has the honor, temporarily, of being the highest paid jurist on the Detroit Recorder's Court bench. Appointed last fall by Gov. G. Mennen Williams, he receives $24,500 annually. Formerly one of the most competent criminal prosecutors of Wayne County, he was admitted to the bar in 1934, after won an appointment to common pleas court. His present terms expires Dec. 31, 1959. (ANP)

Dr. Ambrose Caliver Now A Chief In U. S. Dept. Of Education

It has not been twenty-eight years since one of the most popular of Nashville's educators left this city and went "up higher" to one of the lucrative educational positions in the Federal Government becoming thereby a really and truly "integrated" official in education."

This well known educator is Dr. Ambrose Caliver, who for some time before going to Washington was dean of Fisk University.

Dr. Caliver was highly spoken of as an educator quite capable of becoming president of either Fisk University when he accepted the position in Washington.

He went into the government service, getting a somewhat minor post at first with the Department of Education in 1930. Dr. Caliver is now Chief of Adult Section, in the Office of Education U. S. Department of Health Education and Welfare, which department is one of the cabinet positions in the Federal Government. Dr. Caliver was elevated to his present position as Chief of Adult Education in 1950.

He was quite well known here while at Fisk University. His residence was at 17th Avenue North, and Scovel Street now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Baxter Collier, Sr.

The past week a release to the press from A and T College in Greensboro North Carolina stated that the keynote annual Pre-Session Faculty Staff Conference at A&T would be delivered by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of the brilliant educator the following was said:

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Chief of Adult Education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will speak on September 8. He is a native of Virginia, a graduate of Knoxville College and holds the Masters degree from the University of Wisconsin and the Doctorate from Columbia University. He entered the U. S. Department of Education in 1930 and was elevated to his present position in 1950."

The release further states:

"Following the address, a series of smaller group conferences will be conducted along the theme of the conference, "Be What Means May, A&T College perform Most effectively Its Primary Functions: Instruction, Research and Public Welfare."

The conference gets under way early Saturday with the annual message by Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs president of the college. The Saturday program also calls for a tour of the campus facilities and city for new faculty-staff members and a Get-Acquainted Social that night. The conference closes on Tuesday afternoon following meetings of the faculties of the several schools.

Diggs to Seek Foreign Affairs Committee Seat?

U. S. Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D., Mich.) will seek to become a member of the important House Foreign Affairs Committee, when the House convenes next term, The Courier learned recently.

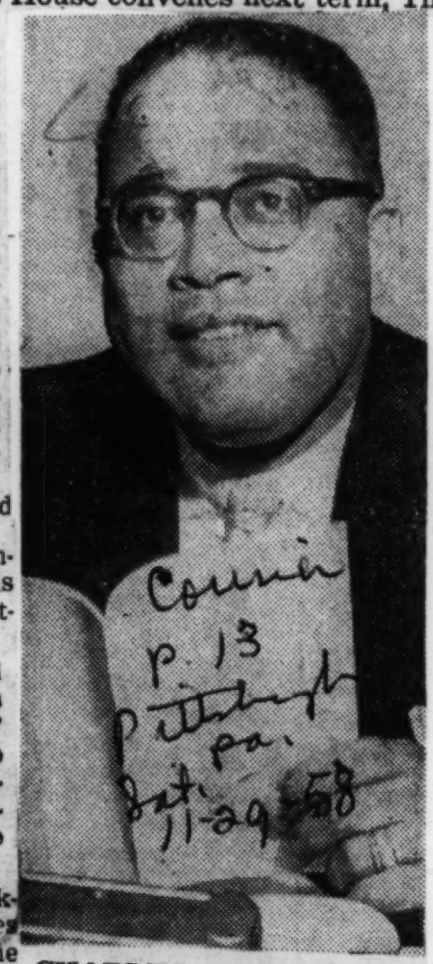
• A spokesman, who asked that his name not be used, said the veteran lawmaker, who was re-elected with ease in the Nov. 4 balloting for his third term, said Diggs "feels it is highly important for a Negro to gain a seat on that committee now that many African countries, such as Ghana and the Sudan have already become free and independent and others are fastly working toward the day they, too, will gain self-determination."

The Congressman's office had no comment on the statement.

DIGGS, one of four Negro Congressmen in the United States, is presently a member of the Veterans Affairs' Committee.

• The spokesman, who should know, emphasized that Diggs will make a "determined effort" to gain membership on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He declared "the Congressman has a pretty good chance of making it, too."

"The African giant is awakening . . . American Negroes would do well to note this, he said.



CHARLES C. DIGGS JR.
. . "African giant is awakening"
—Johnson photo

Highest Paid Recorder's Judge

Judge Elvin L. Davenport, a former Virginian, has the honor, temporarily, of being the highest paid jurist on the Detroit Recorder's court bench. Appointed last fall by Gov. G. Mennen Williams he receives $24,500 annually. Nine other judges on the bench receive $22,500 but will be upped to $24,500 later in 1959. Judge Davenport is the second Negro to occupy the Recorder's Court bench. (ANP)

First Race Judge In Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Marking the first time a Negro lawyer has been appointed to the bench in the state of Minnesota, L. Howard Bennett, senior partner in an interracial law firm and one of the state's most prominent Democrats, was appointed as a Minneapolis Municipal Judge by Gov. Orville Freeman.

Negro Judge Sets Talk Here Sunday

A Charleston-born judge, the first Negro to serve on the bench in Minnesota, will speak Sunday at Emanuel AME Church, 110 Calhoun St.

Judge L. Howard Bennett will address Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity chapter here at 5 p. m. at the church, according to chapter president Joseph P. Jackson. The program's theme is citizenship and education.

Judge Bennett has been a leader in Democratic party politics in Minneapolis and has been associated with the American Council on Race Relations and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

He went to Minneapolis as field secretary for the American Council and for the past two years has been Minneapolis president of the NAACP.

The judge is a board member of the Minneapolis Urban League, chairman of the United Negro College Fund and a member of the Democratic National Committee's advisory council on foreign policy.

He was born at 51 Mary St. in 1913, attended Simonton and Buist elementary schools and was graduated from the former Avery Institute in 1931. He received the A. B. degree from Fisk University in Nashville and worked there for a number of years.

His mother lives at 15 Radcliffe St. His father was the late Rev. Henry W. B. Bennett who at the time of his son's birth was presiding elder of the Edisto District, AME Church.

In 1942 Judge Bennett was principal of Avery Institute here, at the time operated by the American Missionary Society. While in Charleston he was active in the NAACP and worked with a number of civic groups.

He worked with the United Service Organization in Missouri and received a law degree in 1950 from the University of Chicago.

He was appointed to the bench by Democratic Gov. Orville L. Freeman to fill an unexpired term which ends next year.

Negro Judge Is Appointed To Court Of Domestic Relations

Justice Page Is Promoted By New York Mayor

Special Sessions Justice Myles A. Paige, the first Negro to serve in the Magistrates and Special Sessions Courts here, was named yesterday by Mayor Wagner as a Justice of the Court of Domestic Relations.

Justice Paige will be sworn into his new post by the Mayor at City Hall at 11:30 o'clock this morning. His salary will continue to be $19,500 a year.

Magistrate A. Lawrence Acquavella was promoted by the Mayor to succeed Justice Paige on the Special Sessions bench. Mr. Wagner designated Albert S. McGrover, president of the Seventeenth Assembly District Democratic organization in Brooklyn, to replace Mr. Asquavella as a $16,000-a-year Magistrate.

Mayor Wagner also named as a Magistrate former State Senator John F. Furey, a Brooklyn Democratic state committeeman.

Mr. Furey, who is also an executive member of the Kings County Democratic Committee of the Seventh Assembly District, will succeed John R. Starkey, who was recently elevated to the City Court by Governor Harriman.

Magistrate Acquavella, Mr. McGrover and Mr. Furey will be sworn into their new posts by Mayor Wagner next Thursday at 3:30 P. M. at City Hall.

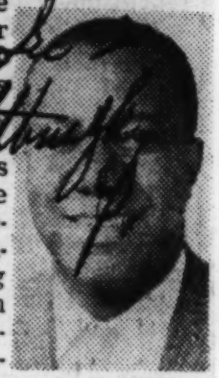
First Named by La Guardia

Justice Paige, a veteran of World War I, will replace the late Justice Clarence Wilson on the Domestic Relations Court bench and serve until March 18, 1963. He lives with his wife and two children at 1294 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

The late Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia named Justice Paige as a magistrate in 1936. Mr. La Guardia elevated him to the Special Sessions Court in 1940, and former Mayor Wiliam O'Dwyer reappointed him in 1950.

Earls Dedicates Piney Woods, Miss., Post Office

PINEY WOODS, Miss.—Felton J. Earls, assistant [illegible] officer for the Memphis Regional Office of the Post Office Department, was the main speaker when the new post office was dedicated at Piney Woods, Miss.



Mr. Earls

The facility is a part of the Post Office Department's Commercial Leasing Program, which uses private financing to obtain needed facilities. The owner of the building is the Piney Woods School.

The Post Office at Piney Woods, Miss., run by all Negro employees, is almost entirely supported by the Piney Woods School. The post office started as a rural office a few years after the Piney Woods School was founded and has advanced to second class. Mrs. Nellie E. Boss is postmaster.

Negro Appointed To Post In St. Joseph City Hall

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. — For the first time in the history of the city of St. Joseph, a Nego has been named to a clerical post at City hall.

The appointee is Mrs. Janet Whyte, 900 Pendleton St. She has been named a temporary deputy assessor by City Assessor A. J. Bielby Jr.

Mrs. White has been assigned to secretarial duties and later will be handling regular assessment work, Bielby stated. She started work last Friday.

Negroes have previously been employed at the city hall but only as elevator operators and janitors. Negroes have been employed by the city street department for many years and for several years there has been a Negro nurse at the city clinic at Patee Hall.

Mrs. Whyte has had secretarial experience. Currently she is attending night school at Platt college, taking a brush-up course, Bielby said.

Mrs. Whyte was a student at the former Bartlett high school here for two years and completed her high school work in San Diego, Calif. She is the wife of Everett Whyte, a waiter at the Elks club. The Whytes have two children.

Courthouse deputies said last week that there has never been a Negro appointed to any deputyships or clerical positions in the county government.

"This is not a matter of race or anything else. She is qualified for the job, so I hired her. That's all there is to it," said Bielby.

Negro Set For Appointment To Asst. U.S. Atty.

St. Louis (NNPA) — It is speculated that the Justice Department may soon name Attorney William C. Martin as the first Negro to ever serve as an assistant United States Attorney, for the eastern district of Missouri, which includes St. Louis.

Attorney Martin, who has offices in the Peoples Finance Builting, 11 N. Jefferson, has been recommended for the post by United States Attorney Harry Richards.

The position which pays $7,500 a year, was left vacant when Robert C. Tucker resigned recently to accept a position as clerk of the United States Court of Appeals.

The two Republican leaders in the State of Missouri, Roscoe C. Hobbs, Republican national committeeman for Missouri and H. Kenneth Wangelin, chairman of the State Republican Committee, have said they will endorse Attorney Martin for the position if he gets clearance from the Justice Department, in this case a mere formality.

Attorney Martin, a native of Muskogee, Oklahoma, received his bachelors and law degree from the University of Illinois. After practicing law in Chicago from 1935 unitl 1944, he came to St. Louis to become professor of law at Lincoln Law School. He remained on the faculty until 1955, when the law school closed.

Since that time, Attorney Martin has been in private pracitce. He is 46 years old and lives at 4822 Ashland avenue, with his wife, Sarah, and their two children.

Uncle Sam Sending FAMU Players' Group To Africa

34c(1) International Program for cultural presentations

TALLAHASSEE — The Florida A. and M. university Playmakers under the direction of S. Randolph Edmonds, have been selected to tour West, Central, East and North Africa, according to an announcement by Robert W. Dowling, chairman of the board of the American National Theatre and Academy of New York City. The tour will be made in cooperation with the President's Special International Program for Cultural Presentations, which is administered by ANTA for the State Department.

The A. and M. Playmakers is the fourth academic theatre troupe selected to tour under the President's program, but the first to venture into Africa. Their itinerary is expected to take them to Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigera, Uganda, Egypt and Morocco and possibly other countries of the African continent. The trip will commence next October and last two to three months.

THE STUDENT players will be directed and supervised by Edmonds who will be assisted by his wife, Mrs. Irene C Edmonds. Both Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds will lecture to university and civic groups on the American educational theatre and kindred subjects, while the performances of their students will serve to demonstrate the results now being achieved in that field in the United States.

Edmonds was the first Negro to enter the educational theatre as a lifetime profession. He holds degrees from St. Paul's college, Oberlin college and Columbia university as well as having studied at the Yale university drama school. He has had several fellowships for study abroad and has published a number of books of original plays and other articles on the theatre.

• • •

MRS. EDMONDS is also a pioneer in the academic and children's theatre fields. She is a graduate of Syracuse and John Hopkins universities and is also a member of the Florida A. and M. university faculty. She has written numerous plays for the children's theatre which have had wide presentation.

Due to the pioneering nature of the Playmaker's tour and the transportation and housing limitations in the countries to be visited, the troupe will be held to a membership of 12. They will carry and "work" their own scenery and technical equipment.

DR. AND MRS. S. RANDOLPH EDMONDS
With FAMU Players To Africa

34c(1) 1958

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusets Appoints First Negro As Judge

BOSTON, UPI — Edward O. Gourdin, the first Negro ever appointed a judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court was sworn in Tuesday by Gov. Foster Furocolo.

The ceremony was attended by leading officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the NAACP, said Gourdin's appointment is "the answer of the North to charges by the South that the North is not doing its part in the segregation problem."

"As long as those nine kids are out of Little Rock High School, we will have a hard time selling democracy to the world," he said. He referred to the high school integration issue at Little Rock, Ark.

The Elections Bureau is the only major office still held by Republicans in the Democratic bastion of Hudson. Annually over the last five years Mr. Meyner, a Democrat, has tried to replace Mr. MacPhail, but each time he has been blocked by the Senate.

Mr. Barry has been active in Jersey City politics for many years. He is now secretary to State Senator William F. Kelly, Democrat of Hudson. Mr. Ashby, who was born in Allentown, is a lawyer. He served as an agent in the Internal Revenue Service from 1948 to 1954.

Other appointments by Mr. Meyner today included those of Mrs. Aldona E. Appleton, a Perth Amboy lawyer, as Judge of the Middlesex County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, and Nelson L. Carr of Elizabeth and F. Fisher White of Longport as members of the State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies.

First Negro Named

BOSTON (UPI)—The first Negro ever appointed a judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court was sworn in today by Gov. Foster Furcolo.

The governor administered the oath to Edward O. Gourdin in a crowded Senate chamber.

Negro Appointed As Associate Justice Of Mass. Superior Court

Boston, Mass.,—Edward O. Gourdin, 60, became the first Negro to be appointed to the second highest court in Massachusetts when he was sworn in as associate justice of the state's superior court.

Gourdin, a member of the bar since 1925, served as an assistant U. S. attorney in Boston from 1936 to 1951. He was appointed a special justice of the Roxbury district court in 1951.

During his college days at Harvard, Gourdin set an international record of 25 feet 3 inches in the broad jump. He was commanding officer of the 372nd infantry regiment during World War II with the rank of colonel.

Ex-Trackman Judge In Massachusetts

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va.

BOSTON (UPI) — The first Negro ever appointed a judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court was sworn in Tuesday by Gov. Foster Furcolo.

The governor administered the oath to Edward O. Gourdin in a crowded State Senate chamber. The ceremony was attended by leaders of both races.

Sat. 8-2-58

GOURDIN, 60, father of four, is a native of Jacksonville, Fla., and a graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School.

A retired Army National Guard brigadier-general, he once was an Olympic broad-jump champion and world record holder in the event.

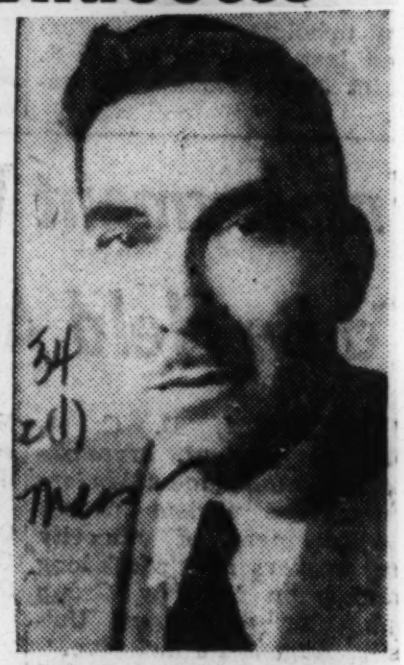
• • •

IN FACT, Judge Gourdin was the first man in the history of track competition to leap 25 feet or more.

He established a mark of 25 feet, 3 inches in 1921 while an undergraduate at Harvard.

The athlete-attorney-judge has a habit of establishing precedents and records.

In January, 1952, he was sworn in as a special justice of the Roxbury (Boston) District Court by the late former Governor Paul A. Dever. The appointment made him the first Negro special justice in the history of the Bay state.



EDWARD O. GOURDIN
Another First For Him

NEGRO APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF NEW JERSEY PAROLE BOARD

Trenton, N. J., July 28—Gov. Robert B. Meyner appointed Harold A. Ashby of Newark today as chairman of the state parole Board.

Mr. Ashby, a Democrat and a deputy State Attorney General, is the first Negro to be named to the $12,000-a-year post. He succeeds Homer C. Zink, Republican of Belleville.

Mr. Meyner also appointed John J. Barry, Democrat of Jersey City, to sucead William MacPhail, Republican of Kearney as Superintendent of Elections in Hudson County.

Both appointments require confirmation by the Republican-controlled State Senate. The approval of Mr. Barry is not assured.

Gourdin Gets High Court Position

BOSTON — Gov. Foster Furcolo last week administered the oath of office to Edward O. Gourdin as the first representative of the Negro race on the Massachusetts Superior Court Bench. Attending the services in the historic State Senate Chamber were hundreds of friends of the new jurist, who formerly served as Judge of the Roxbury District Court.

Among those attending the ceremony were Chief Justice Raymond S. Wilkins of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, Justice Calvert Magruder of the United States Circuit Court and Thurgood Marshall, Esquire of New York, Legal Counselor the NAACP.

Attorney Marshall praised Governor Furcolo's appointment of Judge Gourdin to the Superior Court by saying that he is a great lawyer, a great soldier, and a great Judge. He continued by saying that this appointment this morning is doubly important in that it is the first of its kind in New England.

STEP FORWARD

It is neither the beginning nor the end, but it is a step along and it is for that reason I believe all of us are indebted to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Governor Foster Furcolo for continuing this steady move toward the time when throughout this country men will exist as equal in a true democracy and be able to take office, punishment, or get their justice on anything other than race, creed or national origin.

Judge Gourdin of Quincy is a Harvard college graduate, AB 1921, Harvard Law School, LLB, 1924. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar 1925, and to the Federal Bar in 1929, and served as Assistant United States Attorney from 1936 to 1951.

During World War II, he served as Colonel, Commanding Infantry and retired as Brigadier General in the Massachusetts National Guard. He served as Aide-de-Camp to the late Governor Paul A. Dever, and Special Justice. District Courts in 1951.

WON RECORD

An outstanding athlete at Harvard, he competed in Intercollegiate and National competition track, winning a world's record in 1921.

He is married and has four children. In October of last year he was appointed by Governor Furcolo to serve on the Judicial Council.

Among the many invited guests were Governor and Mrs. Foster Furcolo, Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel of the NAACP; President Julian Steele of the Urban League; Silas F. Taylor, former parole board member and Massachusetts Electorial college for four terms; Malcolm Taylor, president of the United Negro Democratic League; Chief Justice Paul C. Reardon, of the Superior Court and Herbert Tucker, president of the NAACP in Boston;

Also Ruth Batson, Massachusetts Democratic State committeewoman; Robert Segal, Sol Kolack, William Belanger, president of the Massachusetts C.I.O.; John L. Saltonstall; attorney Matthew W. Bullock, former parole board member; Atty. John Louden, assistant insurance commissioner; and Colonel Alexander David of the 372nd Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard.

OPPOSING PAY TV.—Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., (D-Mich.) welcomes a fellow resident of Detroit — State Sen. Harold M. Ryan — to the nation's capitol where Sen. Ryan presented petitions bearing more than 20,000 signatures in opposition to pay television proposals. Sen. Ryan has been conducting a personal campaign against proposals to charge viewers for programs transmitted over the nation's television channels. He reported to Rep. Diggs on a six-day, cross-country street corner speaking tour from Detroit to Washington. "Everywhere I went," he said, "I found people infuriated over the idea of being charged to look at the television sets in their homes. They were anxious to let their representatives in Washington know how much they oppose pay-television."

Diggs asks postal probe in Alabama

WASHINGTON — Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., (D. Mich.) asked Postmaster General Summerfield Thursday for an immediate investigation of the scheduled closing of the Post Office branch serving the all - colored community of Magazine, Ala.

In a telegram to Mr. Summerfield, the Michigan Democrat stated:

"IT HAS BEEN brought to my attention that the Post Office at Magazine, Ala., is scheduled to be closed Feb. 1. The last white family, including the postmistress, has recently moved out of Magazine, making it now an all colored community.

"I suspect that the decision to close has racial implications and respectfully urge an immediate investigation, a report of your findings and suspension of the scheduled closing until the matter is cleared."

Mrs. Lathan House stenog

DETROIT (ANP)—Mrs. Martha Estwick Lathan, daughter of Arnold and Eloise Estwick of this city, has been appointed a stenographer in the House of Representatives.

The wife of A 1c Raymond Lathan who is now stationed in Korea, she graduated from Northeastern high school; attended Northwestern University for 2 years, where she was trained for a legal secretarial career.

Representative James Bradley of the Fiftn Representative District recommended Mrs. Lathan for the position. This recommendation came about through the efforts of a committee of The People's Community Civic League, headed by Alvin W. Bush.

Ex-Orleanian Is Named To Loyalty Post

Detroit - A former Louisiana Weekly circulation manager, last Tuesday, became the first Negro in the history of Detroit to head a city commission, with his appointment by Mayor Louis Miriani.

He is Leon M. Wallace, 46, business manager of Haynes Memorial Hospital, who was appointed director-secretary of the Detroit loyalty investigating commission, an organization that screens prospective city employees.

Wallace is widely known in New Orleans where he was a life insurance company executive before taking up residence here. He is married to the former Rosalie Quinn of Baton Rouge. The job's salary is $8,500 a year.

City Councilman—The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy (center), leader in the Montgomery bus boycott, congratulates Clarence B. Sabbath (right), and Hezekiah McDonald following their election victories in River Rouge, Mich. Mr. Sabbath was elected to City Council and will serve as Mayor pro tem, and Mr. McDonald won a position as corstable.

Diggs Demands Action On FBI Report Of Dawson "Terrorism"

Michigan Solon Points Out "Obvious" Violations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Representative Charles C. Diggs, Democrat, of Michigan, asked the Justice Department Wednesday for a report of the action it plans to take as a result of the FBI investigation of terrorism and the deprivation of constitutional rights in the souh Georgia blackbelt town of Dawson in Terrell County.

The text of Mr. Diggs' telegram to Attorney General William P. Rogers follows:

"For this nation's safety and the welfare of our whole system of government, swift action by your department is demanded with respect to recent and continuing atrocities directed against colored citizens of Dawson, Ga.

"The device of voting intimidation and 'under-color-of-law' outrage brutality on the part of law enforcement officials in the locality seem clearly within the purview of existing statutes giving the Federal Government jurisdiction to act against these outrages.

"The ire of every decent-thinking American of whatever race, creed, color, or nationality is aroused to its fullest height by these abuses, which are publicly acknowledged by the perpetrators and are the counterpart of the worst Nazi abominations from which the world still seeks to recover.

"In light of reports that the FBI has looked into the matter, please advise me of the extent and status of its investigation and as to what further action your department has initiated or contemplates taking to correct this wholesale deprivation of rights guaranteed by our Constitution and laws. An immediate reply is respectfully requested."

Woody is Afro American boro prexy in Roselle

Baltimore Md
Sat. 1-11-58

BY SAMUEL A. HAYNES

ROSELLE, N.J. — Political history was made here in two ways by the same public official when members of the new Borough Council were sworn in New Year's Day.

It was the first time that a colored councilman, George G. Woody Jr., 31 - year - old undertaker, had been inducted into office.

And, because of a political deadlock in selecting a president — the Council is composed of three Republicans and three Democrats — Mr. Woody, a Republican, was the unanimous compromise choice, thus setting a second precedent.

In the Nov. 5 election, Mr. Woody was the only Republican to win a seat on the Borough Council.

* * *

WHEN THE three Democratic councilmen refused to agree on a Republican for council president, and the three Republicans refused to endorse a Democrat for the post, the session became deadlocked.

When it became evident that neither side would budge, Councilman Wally Mitchell, First Ward Democrat and president of the outgoing Council who was eligible for re-election, nominated Mr. Woody to succeed him.

The vote was unanimous.

In the absence of the mayor, Mr. Woody will act in that capacity.

* * *

OF THE 28,000 residents in Roselle, about 20 per cent, 5,600 to 6,000, are colored, among whom are 1,100 registered voters.

Credit for the unprecedentd political influence now enjoyed by colored residents is given by leaders to Leonard (Bud) Simmons, owner - manager of the Veterans' Cleaners, who organized the Republican Progressive Club, became its first president and now its secretary.

Mr. Simmons first initiated an intensive registration drive and urged qualified persons to run for public office.

When a vacancy occurred on the board of education a few years ago, he became a candidate for the post and defeated his white opponent. He was re-elected two years ago for a full term.

Until his election to the Board, no colored public school teachers were employed. Now there are several.

* * *

THE REPUBLICAN Progressive Club, now headed by Jerry Barner, sponsored Mr. Woody's candidacy for the Borough Council. He received substantial support from white voters, many of them in business and the professions.

Mr. Woody, who was born in Roselle Park, has lived in Roselle for 26 years and is a World War II veteran.

His induction was witnessed by his wife, Mrs. Magnolia Woody, a teacher at the Camden Street School, Newark, and their two children, George 3rd, 5, and Carla Renee, 4½ months, community leaders and officials of the Republican Progressive Club.

Mr. Woody is a graduate of Roselle public schools and McAllister School of Mortuary Science, NYC, and the Alexander Hamilton Institute, NYC.

He is a leader in many civic, professional, interracial and social welfare and religious organizations.

34c(1)
N.J.
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 1-18-58
P.5

COUNCIL PRESIDENT — George C. Woody Jr., Republican, set two precedents New Year's Day when he was sworn in by Jean Krulish, clerk, as the first colored member of the Roselle (N.J.) Borough Council, and later was elected as its president. His son, George 3rd, 5, and Mayor James G. Argyros are looking on. The council president is a mortician and a leader in many civic and interracial organizations.

FIRST NEGRO NAMED TO NEWARK BENCH

New York Times

Special to The New York Times

NEWARK, Oct. 18—Harry J. Hazelwood Jr., an assistant Essex County prosecutor, became the first Negro to be nominated for a municipal judgeship here Saturday.

Mayor Leo P. Carini announced that he would submit Hazelwood's name to the City Council for confirmation at its Nov. 5 meeting, together with that of Samuel H. Lohman, the city's License Commissioner.

If their nominations are approved, Mr. Hazelwood and Mr. Lohman will succeed A. Milton Jacobs and Milton Hodis, whose three-year terms as magistrates expired last June 15.

Mr. Hazelwood is 36 years old. He was born in Newark, attended Rutgers University on a scholarship and later went to Cornell Law School where he was graduated in 1945.

Mr. Lohman also is a native of Newark. He was graduated from Upsala College and Rutgers Law School. Before his appointment as License Commissioner he served as a Tax Commissioner.

Atty. Frank H. Wimberly Elected President

Negro Heads Trenton, N. J., School Board!

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. p. 3.

TRENTON, N.J. — This capital of New Jersey last week became the first major city in the United States to elect a Negro president of its Board of Education when Atty. Frank H. Wimberly succeeded Frank L. Casey whose two-year term expired.

Wimberly, who is a native of Tarboro, N. C., has lived in Trenton for nearly 20 years, moving from Moorestown, N. J. He was appointed to the Trenton School Board by Mayor Donal Connelly in 1952.

Wimberly's election, unanimous by the board, was in marked contrast with a 10-year fight by Negro leaders to be represented on the board. Years before full integration became common-place in Jersey schools, Trenton was one of the sore-spots of separate schools in the Garden State. Negro teachers are now integrated into every school faculty in the city, including the huge Trenton Central High School, and the pupil integration is likewise.

A board member, J. Joseph Gribbins, stated, "Wimberly is not only a credit to his race, but to all the people of Trenton." Retiring President Casey said one of Wimberly's most arduous duties will be signing hundreds of diplomas at the end of the school term. Wimberly's vacated vice presidency was filled by Eugene T. Urbaniak, a deputy State attorney general.

Attorney Wimberly as a barrister has participated in numerous outstanding cases in Jersey, namely the sensational Duck Island murder case of 1944 as co-counsel with Counselor Robert Queen, and was paired with the same associate in the first internationally known "Trenton Six" murder trial.

Married to the former Edythe Walden of Moorestown, they have two children, Walden and Natalie, of New York and East Orange, N. J., respectively.

ANOTHER PRECEDENT — Charles Baskerville is sworn in by Mrs. Roma E. Ives, town clerk, as superintendent of streets and sewers of the Town of Montclair, N.J., as James D. Grodd, general superintendent, Department of Public Works, looks on. He has been acting superintendent since Sept. 13, 1957, and began his career in the muncipal government 33 years ago as a truck driver in the Department of Public Works. He's the first colored person to hold such a position in modern times. (Photo by DuValier)

34c(1) 1958

NEW JERSEY

N.J. Parole Board Chairman

New appointee will get $12,000 yearly

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

TRENTON — Governor Robert B. Meyner set a double precedent on Wednesday, July 23, that set political circles buzzing.

He named Deputy Attorney General Harold J. Ashby chairman of the three - man New Jersey Parole Board.

It is the first time that the Board has been integrated, and while the governor's intention to do so was a well-kept secret until this reporter bared the impending appointment in the AFRO for July 5, no one knew that the governor would name Ashby as the new Parole Board chairman.

* * *

AS CHAIRMAN, Ashby, a 36-year legal expert, will succeed Homer C. Zink, 75, a Republican, former assemblyman and state senator, and chairman of the Board since 1949.

Ashby's appointment to the $12,000 a year post must be confirmed by the Senate.

This is the highest position to which a colored person has been named in the government of New Jersey.

And it is the only position of its kind held by a member of the race throughout the nation.

* * *

THIS IS Governor Meyner's third precedent - setting appointment since he became the state's first Democratic chief executive in 10 years on Nov. 3, 1953.

The other two were:

The appointment of Dr. Marie Carpenter of Jersey City to the Board of Control of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, a non - salaried post; and

The appointment of former Deputy Attorney General Roger W. Yancey as an Essex County District Court Judge at $16,000 per year, the first time a colored lawyer had been named to the state judiciary.

* * *

ASHBY, who was highly recommended by Judge Yancey and Frank Tucker, two of the governor's most trusted advisors on minority problems, was given the coveted post over James E. Abrams, assistant corporation counsel for Newark who had the recommendations of Mayor Leo P. Carlin and State Senator Donal Fox.

Ashby is legal advisor for the Mary Bethune Democratic Club of Essex County which he helped to organize last April. Frank Tucker is the president.

The new Parole Board chairman has a distinguished family and legal background.

A native of Allentown, N.J., where his father still lives, he has been a Newark resident since 1937.

HIS grandfather, George Ashby, who died in 1946 at the age of 102, was a Civil War veteran who enlisted in the Union Army in New Jersey.

Ashby holds the B.S. degree from Rutgers University, and has pursued further studies at NYU School of Business, Atlanta University and Trenton Teachers College.

He was an agent for the Internal Revenue Service from 1948 to 1954.

He served a year as a legal assistant in the Attorney General's Office.

* * *

ASHBY was also law secretary to Superior Court Judges C. Thomas Schettino and Milton B. Conford.

He was appointed Deputy Attorney General in 1957.

He lives with his wife, Mrs. Isabel Ashby, and son, Harold, at 609 Belmont Ave., Newark.

NEW PAROLE CHAIRMAN — Political history was made in New Jersey last week when Governor Robert B. Meyner set another precedent by appointing former Deputy Attorney General Harold J. Ashby to the State Parole Board and naming him as its chairman simultaneously. The 36-year-old legal expert and former Internal Revenue Service agent is shown being congratulated by his wife, Mrs. Isabel Ashby, and son, Harold Jr., at their home 609 Belmont Ave., Newark. The three-man Parole Board heretofore has been lilywhite. The chairman gets $12,000 and other members $10,000 annually. As far as is known, Ashby is the only colored chairman of a State Parole Board in the country. This is the highest position ever held by a colored person in the government of New Jersey.

Camden gets 2nd officer of probation

LAWNSIDE, N.J. — James O. Mayfield, 33-year-old veteran of World War II, and the Korean Conflict, has been appointed a probation officer for Camden County.

The announcement was made a week ago, effective Aug. 1, at a minimum salary of $4,000 annually.

Mr. Mayfield, who has lived in Lawnside about three years, was among a number passing a state Civil Service test for the County Court assignment in the early spring. He nosed out the other candidates for top place due to his veteran's status.

HOUSING HEAD — Charles Hall, recently was appointed chairman of the Carteret, N.J., Housing Authority, marking the first time a colored person has been named to such a post in the state.

RECUPERATING — This picture of Newark Councilman Irvine I. Turner was taken at Martland Medical Center, where he is recuperating from a mild cerebral stroke suffered Nov. 9. The photo was taken a few hours before Mr. Turner's mother, Mrs. Mary Turner, died following a stroke suffered a month ago.

Jersey Public Relations Post To S. A. Haynes

TRENTON, N. J. — The appointment of Samuel A. Haynes of Neward, a veteran newspaperman and civic leader, as public relations assistant for the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, was announced Friday by Commissioner Carl Holderman.

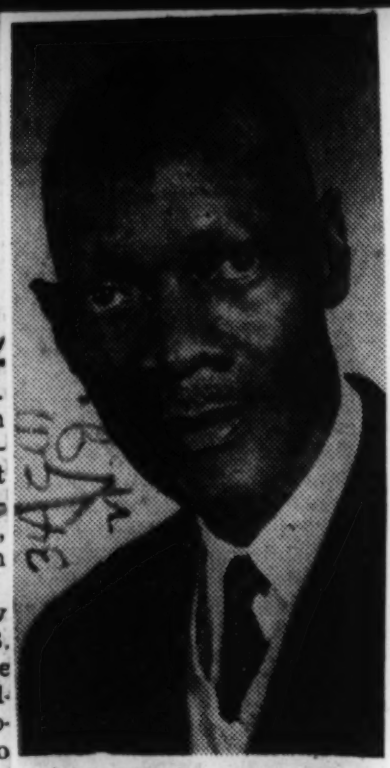
The appointment was approved by Governor Robert B. Meyner and sets another precedent for his Democratic administration's policy of appointing qualified Negroes to responsible positions in the state government.

MR. HAYNES resigned from the editorial staff of the Afro-American newspapers of Baltimore, Md., last August, after 13-one half years of service.

He spent 6 years as a copy editor in the Afro's home office, and seven and one-half years as editor-manager of the New Jersey Afro.

BEFORE GOING to Baltimore he was a member of the staff of the Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide for seven and one-half years.

He became a Guide reporter on Jan. 1, 1937, and in quick succession became a feature writer and columnist, and bureau manager of the Guide's Peninsula Bureau in Newport News.



SAMUEL A. HAYNES
PR Assistant

U.S. Court Upholds Indicting Of Powell For Tax Evasion

NEW YORK (AP) — Federal Judge William B. Herlands upheld the validity Tuesday of an income tax evasion indictment against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-NY).

Powell had sought to have it thrown out on the ground that the grand jury had been steamrollered by two outsiders, Thomas A. Bolan and William F. Buckley Jr.

Bolan, a former assistant U.S. attorney, presented much of the original evidence to the grand jury but resigned from office during a 14-month period in which the jury did nothing on the case.

Buckley is editor of the National Review Magazine. The Negro congressman asserted that Bolan supplied "inflammatory" information on which the magazine based articles calling attention to inactivity in the case.

Copies of the articles were mailed to grand jurors, it was said, and subsequently the jury resumed the deliberations which led to the indictment.

Powell was charged with preparing a false 1951 income tax return for his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, and with evading approximately $3,000 in a joint return for 1952. No charge was brought against Miss Scott.

Bolan, who was called before the grand jury in the latter days of the case and once was reported favored by the jury for hiring as a special prosecutor, said he thought a political deal had been made for dropping any Powell prosecution.

This, Bolan claimed, apparently was in exchange for Powell's support of President Eisenhower's re-election in the 1956 campaign. The grand jury had begun work earlier that year but recessed before the election.

The congressman, who supported Eisenhower, holds considerable political power in the Harlem section of Manhattan.

Mangum, De Sapio Protege, Gets $15,000 Post as Mayor Assents

By Robert A. Poteete

Former Deputy Police Commissioner Robert J. Mangum, center of a storm that shook the Police Department last winter, was appointed Deputy Hospital Commissioner yesterday.

Mr. Mangum was reprimanded on Feb. 14 for intervening in an arrest—an impulsive and improper act—but kept his job.

On July 7, Mr. Mangum resigned from the department to take a leading role in the campaign of Councilman Earl Brown—personal candidate of Tammany leader Carmine G. De Sapio—who tried unsuccessfully to unseat Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem Democrat.

Hospital Commissioner Morris A. Jacobs announced yesterday that he would swear in Mr. Mangum at 11 a. m. Monday as deputy commissioner at $15,000 a year—$2,500 a year less than Mr. Mangum's predecessor was paid.

Mr. Mangum's salary as deputy police commissioner was $12,300.

Dr. Jacobs was asked:

"There have been persistent and presumably reliable reports that when Mr. Mangum left the Police Department, Mr. De Sapio promised him . . . this job. In view of this, can you tell if you were directed or guided in making this appointment?"

Dr. Jacobs replied:

"No, I was not directed or guided. . . . Some one did speak to me. I'd rather not say who."

Commissioner Jacobs, in response to questions, said he had "cleared" the appointment with Mayor Wagner this week.

This was considered significant. Mayor Wagner fought and was defeated by Mr. De Sapio in the selection of a Democratic candidate for Senator at the party's Buffalo convention Aug. 26.

The fact that the Mayor, after the convention, approved a De Sapio appointment dating from before the convention indicated that there would be no out-and-out patronage warfare at City Hall, at least for the present.

Dr. Jacobs praised Mr. Mangum warmly, saying:

"I was most favorably impressed with his qualifications, his experience, his manners, and his work in the field of community relations . . . most favorably impressed."

Mr. Mangum, who is a lawyer and holds a master's degree in public administration, will be in charge of personnel (35,000 employees in the department); institutional inspection for forty-four proprietary hospitals and 125 nursing homes licensed by the department; labor relations; legal matters and departmental hearings.

Dr. Jacobs said that for a number of years the position has been held by lawyers. The City Charter provides for two deputy commissioners.

Why Pay Was Cut

Dr. Jacobs said he cut the pay of the Mangum commissionership to give first rank to the other deputy commissioner, Dr. Henry I. Fineberg, a veteran of thirty years' service in the department, who is in charge of medical matters. Dr. Fineberg's pay is $17,500 a year.

Mr. Mangum, who is thirty-seven, joined the police force in 1942 and became a deputy commissioner in 1954 in Mayor Wagner's first administration when Francis W. H. Adams was Police Commissioner.

1957 Incident Recalled

On Sept. 25, 1957, Mr. Mangum, who is a Negro, voided the arrest of a woman, also a Negro, on a traffic charge, in a visit to a police station. He failed to report the action to Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy. A much-headlined investigation was started, but it was impeded by severe injuries that Mr. Mangum suffered in an automobile accident on Oct. 12.

On Feb. 14, Commissioner Kennedy — noted as a firm disciplinarian—announced that Mr. Mangum had been reprimanded, but cited Mr. Mangum's "outstanding record." Mr. Mangum then was directing the department's Youth Division.

Left Police in July

On July 1, Mr. Mangum announced he was leaving the department to work in Councilman Earl Brown's campaign against Rep. Powell for the Democratic nomination for Congress. Mr. Brown was defeated decisively on Aug. 12.

It was reliably reported that Mr. De Sapio had assured Mr. Mangum of a good position after the election. Some speculation developed that the appointment might not go through after Mr. De Sapio and other Democratic leaders forced the nomination of New York County District Attorney Frank S. Hogan for the United States Senate over the combined opposition of Mayor Wagner and Gov. Harriman.

Patronage Strife Possible

Despite the fact that Mayor Wagner cleared the Mangum appointment this week—after the convention—some observers believed that this was not necessarily indicative that peace would prevail in patronage matters.

Mr. Mangum married the former Gladys Scott. They have a son, Paul, nine, and live at 2235 Fifth Ave.

Herald Tribune—Rice

Robert J. Mangum

Milwaukee Journal

This Raw Political Deal Smells to High Heaven!

In 1956 Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), Harlem's pride, was having tax trouble. He suddenly found it useful to make up with the Republicans, headed a cloying harmony meeting in which he announced his full support of President Eisenhower.

This last September Powell ran for nomination as both a Democrat and a Republican. He won both nominations. He beat his Democratic rival, who was backed by Gov. Harriman and Tammany leader Carmine de Sapio—by a 3 to 1 vote.

The New York Times has compiled some of the brighter sayings of the campaign. To De Sapio, Powell was "not a Democrat." Harlem, said De Sapio, has "a faker as a congressman." Harlan Jack, Democratic borough president, said that Powell was "preaching hate" in his racial pronouncements. Powell said that Jack had better avoid "walking down the streets of Harlem." He said that the "bosses of Tammany plan to use every bit of chicanery, trickery, bribery and illegality to try to steal this election." He said that De Sapio was "a liar" and a "Mississippi boss."

But the boys had a meeting. They came out happily and joyfully to announce that all is well. Powell is supporting Harriman and loves De Sapio and Jack. Harriman and Jack and De Sapio are right behind Powell all the way.

Here's certainly the most cynical and nauseating example of political expediency in a long time. Powell is, as Jack said, a preacher of hate. He lives on it. And it is degrading for any group of politicians to clasp him to their bosoms and call him an honor to their ticket and ask voters to support him.

TAKES OATH—Son, Harold Jr., holds Billie as his dad Harold J. Ashby, Newark attorney, second from left, takes oath as chairman of New Jersey State Parole Board. The $12,000 a year position is highest appointive office in New Jersey state government ever held by a colored person. Oath was given by Gov. Robert B. Meyner, second from right, who appointed Mr. Ashby. Others in photo are Mrs. Ashby (left) and Vincent Gallaher (right) who was sworn as associate member of the Parole Board. Ceremonies took place recently in the Governor's Executive Chambers at State House, Trenton.

HARLEM POLITICS:

Powell, Hedgeman may support GOP

IN A NUTSHELL

- Woman aide to mayor reportedly forced out of job after 30 years in politics.
- Mrs. Hedgeman leaves post to join New York newspaper staff. No replacement named yet.
- Hear she will not withdraw from politics despite resignation.

BY LOUIS E. LOMAX

NEW YORK—Mrs. Anne Harold Hedgeman is out as administrative assistant to Mayor Robert Wagner of New York.

Mrs. Hedgeman handed in her resignation from the $12,500 a-year post after a five-hour meeting with the Mayor on Thursday.

The resignation came as reports swept New York that the veteran of 30 years in Democratic politics was being forced to quit. Reached at her office, she denied the report and refused to confirm or deny that she was leaving the Mayor's office.

TWO HOURS after this refusal, the Mayor's public relations office announced her resignation. The official announcement said Mrs. Hedgeman was leaving the post to become public relations director of the Fuller Cosmetic Enterprises and associate editor of the New York Age, a Harlem weekly.

S. H. Fuller, a Chicago cosmetic dealer, operates the Fuller Enterprises and purchased the New York Age several months ago.

The Hedgeman announcement caught Harlem flatfooted. There is no mention of her replacement and few believe that Mrs. Hedgman has withdrawn from politics.

FULLER IS an old line Taft Republican. For 30 odd years he has been the backbone of the Republican Party on Chicago's South Side.

When he purchased the New York Age, speculation was that this meant he was entering New York politics in the interest of the Republicans.

This feeling was enhanced when Fuller brought his Chicago aid, Golden B. Darby, to New York and named him associate editor of the paper.

Darby has been an active Republican politician whereas Fuller has been a powerful financial force in the background of GOP doings in Illinois.

Against this backdrop, it must be recalled that Mrs. Hedgeman was front runner for the Tammany bid to run against Rep. Adam Powell. In the final days of the campaign, Mrs. Hedgeman was ignored and was not even invited to the meeting that named Earl Brown as Powell's opponent.

IN 1956 Mrs. Hedgeman headed the New York Partisans for Adlai Stevenson despite the fact that New York Gov. Averell Harriman was an aspirant for the Presidential nomination.

Stevenson won the Democratic nomination and Harriman-Hedgeman relations have been strained ever since.

Further, Mrs. Hedgeman has never been a Tammany regular. She did not rise through the Harlem Democratic ranks to the City Hall Post. Rather she descended into the slot after moving out of the National politics picture.

These factors add up to one thing. Mrs. Hedgeman is going to head up the Harlem Campaign for Nelson Rockefeller in his bid to unseat fellow-millionaire Averell Harriman.

This also presages the fact that Mrs. Hedgeman will join forces with Adam Clayton Powell, who returns to New York Sunday.

• • •

HERE, THEN, is the new Democratic power force in Harlem.

Powell and Hedgeman will not bolt the party and become Republicans. Instead, they will head an independent for Rockefeller move and then link arms with Powell's campaign manager, J. Raymond (The Fox) Jones, to sweep every Tammany Harlem District leader out of office next afll.

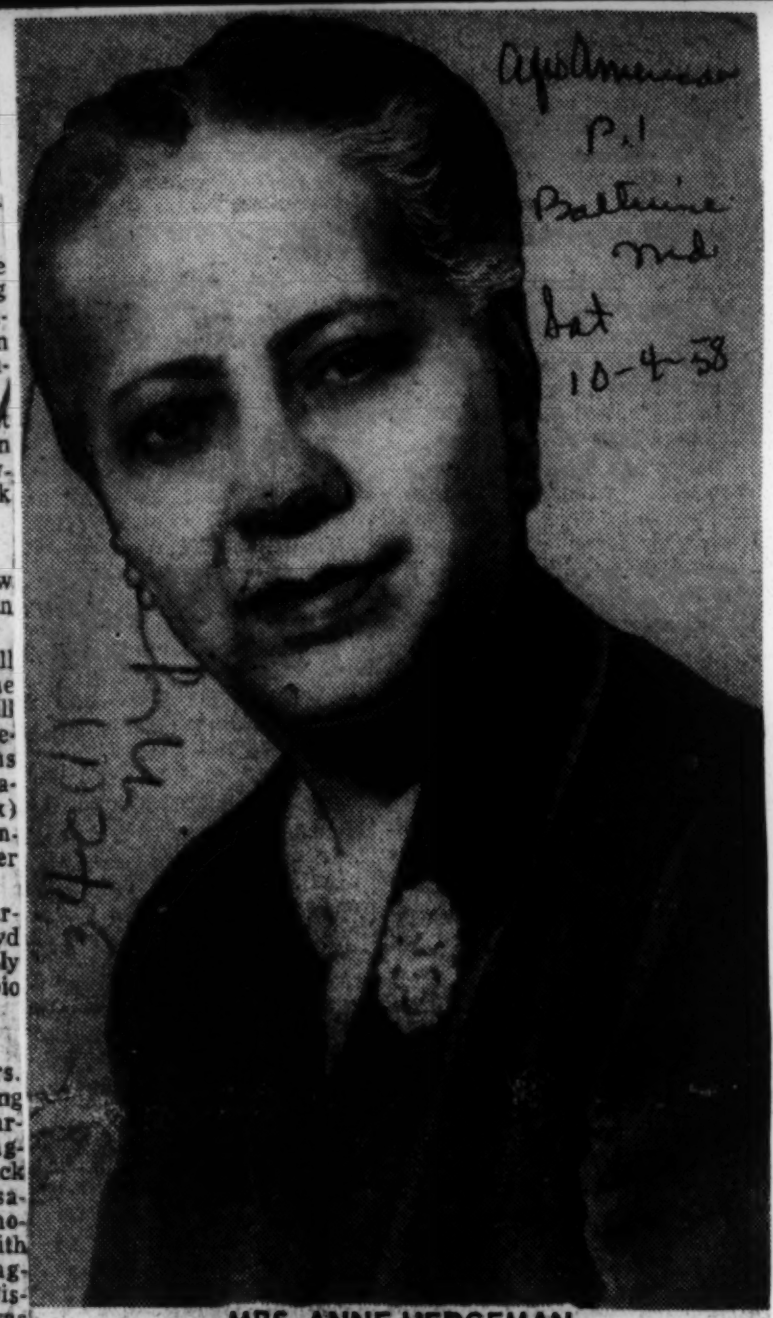
The only leader who will survive this purge will be Lloyd Dickens of the 11th Assembly District, who balked at Desapio and supported Powell.

BY RESIGNING now, Mrs. Hedgeman escapes the running feud between king-maker Carmine Desapio and Mayor Wagner, who received the set back of his political life when Desapio upsurped the local Democratic convention and ruled with an iron hand that forced Wagner to the sidelines while District Attorney Frank Hogan was given the coveted senatorial nomination.

As predicated several weeks ago, it has been a long hot summer in New York and every indication is the fall will be hotter.

Harriman was elected last time by a smaller plurality than he received in Harlem. Should the 50,000 voters who made Adam Powell a victor over Earl Brown in the recent Democratic Primary follow Powell and switch to Rockefeller, the GOP is almost sure to capture the State House.

There is every indication that a new day is coming in New York politics and Harlemites are scheduled to play a leading, if not, dominant role.



MRS. ANNE HEDGEMAN
Why did she resign $12,500 job?

Powell Crows Over Victory In Primary

Brown Dignified In Defeat; Pledges Continued Fight

By WOODY KLEIN,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Adam Clayton Powell, cool and confident, had his followers cheering wildly in his headquarters at the Abyssinian Baptist Church early today.

They flocked early to his church at 132 W. 138th St., and, when their leader appeared midway through the evening, they were already preparing for the certain victory to come—a lopsided 14,837 to 4935 vote, as it turned out.

The tall, handsome Congressman didn't let them down. Smiling, handshaking, bellowing orders to his aids, he strode into the midst of his crowd and whooped it up as the returns began to come in.

Finally, shortly after midnight, he raised his arms in a great "V" motion and shouted: "OK, it's all over. Let's go up to 145th St. and have a real party."

Street Procession.

Through the streets to the Carver Ballroom at 1723 Amsterdam Ave., they followed him, whistling and singing "Powell All the Way," and "Let's Go, Adam!"

Hundreds of them had filled the two large rooms Mr. Powell had designated for campaign purposes in the church. They were laughing, slapping each other with pride, and following every word of their easy-moving, relaxed candidate.

He mingled with all of them, wearing a short-sleeved checked shirt, black tie, sports pants, and a pair of shiny black loafers. He was their man and he knew it.

Stemming the drama for a few moments of sober comment, he allowed himself to be swept away into back room for a press conference to announce his claim of victory. He held a 2-1 advantage when he called in the press.

Primary Results

DEMOCRATIC

MANHATTAN

House of Representatives

16th CD

*Adam C. Powell Jr.	14,837
Earl Brown	4935

Assembly

8th District

Paul E. Bragdon	3053
Martin M. Trainor	1838

10th District

Martin J. Kelly Jr.	3013
Eileen Brady	605

14th District

Noel D. Austin	638
Emilio Carrillo	124
Jose Ramos Lopez	2068
Henry J. Pritchard	567

15th District

John J. Walsh	5192
*William A. Kummer	1310

BRONX

Assembly

7th District

Murray Koss	330
*John T. Satriale	4014

QUEENS

State Senate

5th District

Michael J. Capanegro	1860
Jack E. Bronston	5471

8th District

*Thomas A. Duffy	13,284
Theodore Schulman	3320

Assembly

4th District

Jules G. Sabbatino	4755
*Frank R. McGlynn Jr.	2517

6th District

Philip Schlau	1358
*Michael G. Rice	4368

8th District

Joseph Leder	2219
Louis Cantor	1117

11th District

George E. Donovan	1471
Joscelyn E. Smith	2024

Richmond and Brooklyn
House of Representatives

15th District

Walter J. Dwyer	2870
Vincent R. FitzPatrick	9224

REPUBLICAN

MANHATTAN

House of Representatives

17th District

John V. Lindsay	6129
Elliot H. Goodwin	4052

BRONX

Assembly

3rd District

Benjamin Wilder	351
Kathryn A. Kearns	243

12th District

William L. Johnson	811
*Parnell Callahan	1086

*Denotes incumbent.

As he stepped out of the tumult for a few moments, he lowered his voice and quietly told reporters: "This is a significant victory for the people. Not for me. I'm just a figurehead."

Angry Pitch.

Carefully, with chosen words of modesty, he continued: "I am very humble in the midst of this victory. This is not the end. This is the beginning. We plan to capture the Democratic party from its bosses and Uncle Toms."

Slowly he worked himself up to an angry pitch. "I am going to stimulate the people to further action. Carmine de Sapio is finished. This is the end of Hulan Jack, a stooge and not the real representative of the people."

Dignity in Defeat.

Nearby, at the Hotel Theresa, 125th St. and Seventh Ave., another drama was enacted in Harlem early today, a story of pessimism and hopelessness, and yet a story of dignity. For it was the quiet second-floor hotel room of this hotel that City Councilman Earl Brown conceded his defeat.

In contrast to the Powell festivities, his headquarters was like the waiting room of a doctor's office. A few dozen loyal party workers stood by as the scene grew grimmer.

Finally, at 12:50 a.m., Mr. Brown, looking drawn though somewhat relieved, stepped into a side room and read off a prepared statement to reporters.

He made the usual thank you remarks to his "loyal Democratic party captains," and then, raising his voice to emphasize his point, added: "Unfortunately, because of many complex situations which developed prior to my designation, many emotional issues entered into the campaign which I feel we did not overcome.

"As a result, the campaign was waged on an emotional basis rather than on the issues and sound reasoning. It is a personal victory for my opponent, but not a defeat for the Democratic party."

They're Out to Get Him

Sharpening Axe For Adam Powell

NEW YORK—If there are such things as ghosts, then the spectre of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy must be rubbing its hands in glee over the rhubarb involving Rep. Adam Clayton Powell and his income tax returns.

• The case reached the crystalization stage in Washington last week when the House of Representatives, by a voice vote, agreed to make available to a Federal grand jury official records involving Representative Powell and his taxes.

However, there is more than meets the eye in this case and there is the distinct possibility that strong political forces, composed of strange components, are out to push the accusations against the Rev. Mr. Powell.

■

MR. POWELL has begun to feel the effects of the relentless pressure and has already told his congregation at Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church that "no minister of God has ever been persecuted as much as I," with the exception of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, famous 19th century Brooklyn religious figure.

• The late Mr. McCarthy's interest in the case would stem from the fact that Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas A. Bolan is in charge of the Powell grand jury. Mr. Bolan, it seems, is a confidant of Roy Cohn, who was the late Senator McCarthy's right hand man during the burlesque stage of anti-Communist hysteria in Washington a couple of years ago.

The Rev. Mr. Powell was an avowed enemy of Senator McCarthy.

■

ANOTHER MOOT point at issue is the question of religious denominattion. Mr. Powell is a Baptist and, therefore, a Protestant and many of his supporters are charging that the campaign against Mr. Powell is Catholic-inspired.

• The reasons for the point of view are couched in the fact that, first, Senator McCarthy was a Catholic and received quite a bit of support from the church during his heyday. Secondly, Tammany Hall is dominated by Catholics and the president of Manhattan Borough, Hulan Jack, is a Catholic and very much anti-Adam Clayton Powell.

Big Names Involved In Jury Probe

Solon Indicted On 3 Charges; Plans To Fight Back

NEW YORK—(INS)—The arraignment of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., (D-N. Y.) on tax evasion charges appeared to be in for delay, as the Congressman scheduled three speaking dates for this week.

The "too hot to handle case," which has kicked up a furore in national politics and has already drawn in some "big names," seemed certain this week to be heading for some sort of congressional probe. The fact that Rep. Powell deserted the Democrats in 1956 and supported President Eisenhower keeps cropping up ominously as the political pot boils. Democrats, headed by New York's powerful Tammany Hall, have been looking for ways to "dump" Powell, according to persistent reports.

A FEDERAL grand jury in New York Thursday slapped a three count indictment on Powell, the independent-minded Democratic representative of the 16th Congressional District.

It charged him with falsifying a joint tax return statement on the finances of his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, in 1952, and aiding in the preparation of a fraudulent return for her 1951 taxes.

A guilty verdict on all three counts would carry up to $30,000 in fines and 15 years imprisonment.

FEDERAL authorities previously indicated Powell would be "contacted" for arraignment this week. However, a Powell attorney, Harrison Jackson, would only speculate the arraignment "might" take place.

POWELL HIMSELF, meanwhile, was incommunicado in Washington, where he was conferring with his famed defense counsel, Edward Bennett Williams.

Hints that Powell might tell his side of the tax evasion story — which he had refused to discuss—from the pulpit of the church where he is minister, were proved false Sunday.

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POWELL FAILED to show up for the 10 a. m. and noon sermons he was to preach. However, the congregation of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, largest in Harlem, showed its loyalty to him as over 6,000 persons jammed into the building for services.

Members of the church indicated "100 per cent support of our minister in his fight to evade persecution."

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A FORMER assistant U. S. Attorney charged Friday that Attorney General William Rogers ordered the income tax investigation of Rep. Powell dropped in 1957 because it was "too hot to handle."

An angered N. Y. federal grand jury—spurred on by its foreman, a nationally prominent insurance executive—indicted Powell after former assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas A. Bolan testified before it on his part and the role played by high Justice Department officials, who allegedly stalled the case for 14 months.

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BOLAN, 33, one-time head of the Subversive Division of the U. S. Attorney's office, urged a "no holds barred congressional investigation into why the Powell case was stopped and why nothing was done for 14 months."

Bolan, who was in charge of the Powell case, said he was informed by his superiors in the U. S. Attorney's office in New York on March 18, 1957 that Washington has decided to drop the case.

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MEANWHILE, in Washington the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee said

diciary Committee said charges that Attorney General Rogers ordered a federal jury tax probe of Rep. Powell stopped should be fully investigated.

"I think Mr. Rogers ought to make some comment. It is incumbent upon him. Here we have the prosecution held up, undoubtedly because Mr. Powell supported the Republican ticket. If that is not the case, we certainly want to know it, I certainly want to know what Mr. Rogers has to say.

THE WHITE House refused to comment on the charge.

Sen. George Smathers (D) Fla., said that in view of the fact "so many important names are involved, I would think some congressional committee should take a preliminary look at least to see if any undue influence was used."

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D) Okla., said he was sure the proper committee in either House or Senate would give the charge careful attention.

Powell will beat charge—Lomax

By LOUIS E. LOMAX

NEW YORK — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell will never go to trial. Moreover, he will be returned to Congress by the greatest plurality in his sixteen year history as a national figure.

This was the consensus in New York, Friday, following the screaming headlines announcing that the Harlem minister - politician had been indicted on three counts of income tax evasion by a Federal grand jury.

Behind these far reaching predictions lies a maze of legal and political maneuvering. The following analysis of the Powell indictment shows how legal and political experts arrived at the conclusion that Powell will never face trial and will be re-elected to Congress.

The first two counts of the indictment accuse Powell of "procuring and causing to be filed a fradulent income tax return for his wife, Hazel Powell Scott for the year 1951."

Specifically the counts say that Powell caused a return to be filed by Mrs. Powell in which she alleges that her net income for 1951 was $3,815.31 in which she owed a tax of $590.63 when in fact he knew her income was $9,181.08 which there was a tax owing of $[illegible].

The AFRO put this matter directly to the Director of Internal Revenue for New York. He said:

"I cannot comment on Mr. Powell's case. However the law says that no matter who prepares or helps prepare a Federal Income Tax Return the taxpayer signing it is responsible for its accuracy and for being able to prove any claims made in it."

This statement was endorsed by the three tax commissioners for the New York area, Kenneth W. Moe. Thomas Scanlon and Raymond Meiseils.

The significance of this is, of course, that even though Mr. Powell may have caused to be prepared a fraudulent tax return for his wife, Mrs. Powell had to sign the return and is certainly responsible for its contents. The failure of the grand jury to indict Mrs. Powell also led legal and political figures to conclude that the indictment was returned as a face saving device and that it has no real merit.

The entire Eisenhower administration faced national criticism after former Assistant District Attorney Thomas Bolan declared that after prosecuting Powell's aids he had sufficient evidence to gain an indictment against Powell but that the Justice Department in Washington had called him off the case.

Following Bolan's disclosure the jury reconvened after sixty six weeks of inactivity and, on its own motion, began to reconsider evidence against Powell.

The legal and political ex-

...ers say that the Thursday indictment removes the onus from the Eisenhower Administration yet, because of its vagueness, the indictment is doomed to be thrown out of court once a judge gives it a serious review.

The same stricture applies to the third count of the indictment which accuses Powell of filing a fradulent return for both himself and his wife for 1952.

The count says specifically that Powell alleged that the couple's net income was $5,252.39 and that no tax was due. But as a matter of fact the couple's income was $8,952.39 upon which there was owing a tax of $1,663.48.

The law states that "when a joint return is filed the couple assumes full responsibility (legally) for the tax; that if one of the couple fails to pay the tax the other party must pay it."

Again the failure of the jury to name Mrs. Powell is seen as the key factor. This failure again indcates that the indictment is without major merit and will be dismissed.

Should the indictment against Powell be thrown out of court, the Harlem Congressman would be politically invincible. Even the Harlem Republicans are now hesitant to name a candidate to oppose Powell until the indictment is cleared. Potential candidates are afraid of the political ruin that would certainly come in the wake of a futile battle with Powell.

Failure to convict Powell will give strength to the charge that he is the victim of racists, a charge that has been rampant following the AFRO disclosure that the Dixiecrats in Washington and a segregationalist magazine in New York sparked the anti-Powell move.

U. S. Jury Indicts Adam C. Powell

NEW YORK — (INS) — Adam Clayton Powell (D) N. Y., was indicted Thursday by a federal grand jury on charges of income tax evasion.

The Congressman was indicted on three counts. The first two charge him with filing a fraudulent return on be half of his wife, Hazel Scott Powell, for the year 1951.

The third charges him with income tax evasion for the year 1952.

If convicted on the indictment charges the New York solon faces a possible five-year prison term and a $10,000 fine.

In addition to his tax troubles, Powell faced the threat of losing his political pull in New York City.

Meanwhile plot to dump Congressman Powell in the coming election was bared Thursday when it was revealed that seven Harlem Democratic leaders and a group of leading citizens agreed that he must go.

Powell, who has represented Harlem's 16th Congressional District for almost two decades, was put on the political skids by six of the seven political leaders in his district.

They deny that his present income tax difficulties are the cause. They claim they are seeking a representative who is "a true organization man."

Sentiment among the district leaders seems to be leaning toward Anne Arnold Hedgeman, an assistant to Mayor Robert Wagner, as Powell's successor. She has been approached by several district leaders and liberal party representatives.

Carmen DeSapio, Tammany leader, while not reportedly a member of the cliche that got together and ordered the dumping of Powell, is supppose to be well aware of the action and has given his silent approval.

A lone Powell supporter at the moment, seems to be Lloyd Dickens of the 11th Assembly District.

William F. Ryan of the Seventh Assembly District, is quoted as saying' "I have an open mind on the issue. There has been no formal meeting but we have informally discussed the matter."

Robert Butler, a close political associate of Elijah Crump, leaders of the 12th Assemby District, said "Powell is politically unsuitable to the organization but the people like him. We will have to wait and see what happens."

Others mention as possible successors to Powell are: "Elijah Crump who political insiders say looks good to the organization, but is not too-widely known; (2) State Sen. James L. Watson who is also in good favor with the organization, but like Crump has very little "man on the street appeal." He is the son of the late Judge Watson.

(3) Assembly woman Bessie Buchanan, who has an excellent assembly record and commands considerable liberal support.

However, Anne Hedgeman is reported to have the greatest support among those who formerly supported Powell and are now ready to dump him. Two Republican leaders, Harold Burton of the 12th Assembly District and Williamis Cornelius of the 12th Assembly District, north, are reportedly considering throwing their support to Powell.

NEED GOP

However, they need the support of other GOP leaders to be of any real assistance to Powell.

In the meantime, Adam Powell who is said to be aware of the effort to undercut his political support, told a New York newspaper that "the Tammany leaders in Harlem are a bunch of political sissies. I don't care who they nominate, I'll be ready for them when they hit the streets of Harlem. I am definitely in the race to the finish.

Harlem Gets Behind 'Ousted' Powell in 'New' Campaign

New York City., — (CNS) — Even as Adam Powell walked free from the Federal Courthouse, after pleading innocent to tax evasion charges, plans were being made here to oust the debonaire Congressman from renomination — and heavy support given Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, Assemblywoman, Mrs. Buchanan received 4 votes in the meeting among 13 Democratic district leaders—with Thurgood Marshall, brilliant attorney for the NAACP, receiving three and Councilman Earl Brown and Senator James Watson receiving one each.

POWELL

Definitely Out

Tammany Leader Carmine DeSapio stated that Powell will definitely NOT run for re-election on the Democratic ticket "because he is not a Democrat." On hearing their decision, Powell stated "Thank God I got rid of Tammany Hall!" Then he added "I'm going to fight them as a Democrat. I'm going to run candidates in every area where there is a concentration of Negroes and Puerto Ricans in all five boroughs."

Staunch Followers

The people of Harlem are stanuchly behind Powell and his most trusted followers have joined forces to bring in more sympathizers. They intend to win for Powell the next election by a landslide. They also intend to stick with him "through thick and thin" in his effort to clear his name in the tax evasion charge.

Small Victory

Jubilant over the first small victory—Powel's freedom (his lawyer was allowed 30 days for filing motions—he was also granted permission to travel anywhere in the U.S., or its territories on Congressional business.

New Campaign

Powell himself, looking worn but ready for the fight, is building a whole new and exciting campaign for re-election. With his people behind him, he intends ot talk his way into another victory. He began at the Brooklyn Zion Baptist church by telling the crowd that had gathered there to greet him on his return from Washington, that he had every confidence.

He quoted a statement made by Roy Wilkins of the NAACP which boosted his cause and rallied his fllowers. It was "What a mess our government has got into with Adam Powell." The people accepted this statement as a sort of slogan to pass around. They buzzed with delight as the handsome Congressman told it. "And", Powell added, with his famous gestures, "for the tremendous sum of $1,600!"

It is safe to say that Powell has lost few friends and followers because of this upset in his political career. If any, he has gained many. For those who believe in him do so as with a strong faith which is not easily broken.

N.A.A.C.P. ATTACKS POWELL AS RACIST

Jack Joins Denunciation—Says Harlem Chief's View 'Can Lead to Disaster'

By RICHARD AMPER

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denounced Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. yesterday for "extreme racialism."

The Harlem legislator and Baptist minister also was accused by Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan's Borough President, of preaching racial and religious hatred. Mr. Jack said it "can only lead to disaster."

The association's criticism was the more severe. As the chief national organization championing Negro civil rights, it has long professed political nonpartisanship. Mr. Powell has been associated with it for years, as his Congressional career has been built mainly on the civil rights cause.

Powell Attack Disavowed

The association, in a statement issued by Roy Wilkins, its executive secretary, accused Mr. Powell of having tried to "drag our name" into his personal political feud with Tammany Hall. It said it dissociated itself "completely" from the bitter attacks Mr. Powell made over the week-end.

Mr. Powell, who is under indictment on a charge of income tax evasion, has been disowned by the New York County Democratic organization. He attributes his troubles to racial bias and has vowed an all-out fight against Tammany to win re-election in November.

At a Harlem rally sponsored Saturday by the New York branch of the N. A. A. C. P. to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing school segregation Mr. Powell converted the meeting into a personal political forum in defiance of the association wishes.

He said this was a "white man's country" and he called his Negro political opponents "Uncle Tom" tools of white political bosses. He denounced Carmine W. De Sapio, Tammany leader, as a "Mississippi boss" and accused him of trying to change "Harlem into Mossissippi."

Retaliation Was Hinted

On Eunday, the Abyssinian Baptist Church of which he is pastor, Mr. Powell warned Mr. Jack and Mr. De Sapio to avoid "walking up and down the streets of Harlem. He said that "we would not subject them to the degradation of attacks similar to those Vice President Richard M. Nixon suffered on his recent Latin American trip, "but we will make it very uncomfortable."

In his rebuke, Mr. Wilkins said that Mr. Powell and his followers as well as the N. A. A. C. P. would appeal for police help if their own right ao walk on New York streets were threatened.

The association emphasized that it was nonpartisan, but it defended Mr. Powell's support of General Eisenhower in the 1956 election to the extent of saying that there were other Democrats who bolted their party's ticket without suffering reprisals.

Mr. Jack, Mr. Powell's chief political opponent, assumed leadership of the Tammany attack against the Representative yesterday.

"I would say he is preaching hate, and all that spews out of his mouth can lead to very serious trouble if people follow him," Mr. Jack declared.

He said he hoped Mr. Powell was not trying to play on peoples' "emotions and passions and get them into an ugly mood where anything can happen."

No Fear of Being Chased

He also said that he lived at 45 West 110th Street and that Mr. Powell "will not chase me out of Harlem."

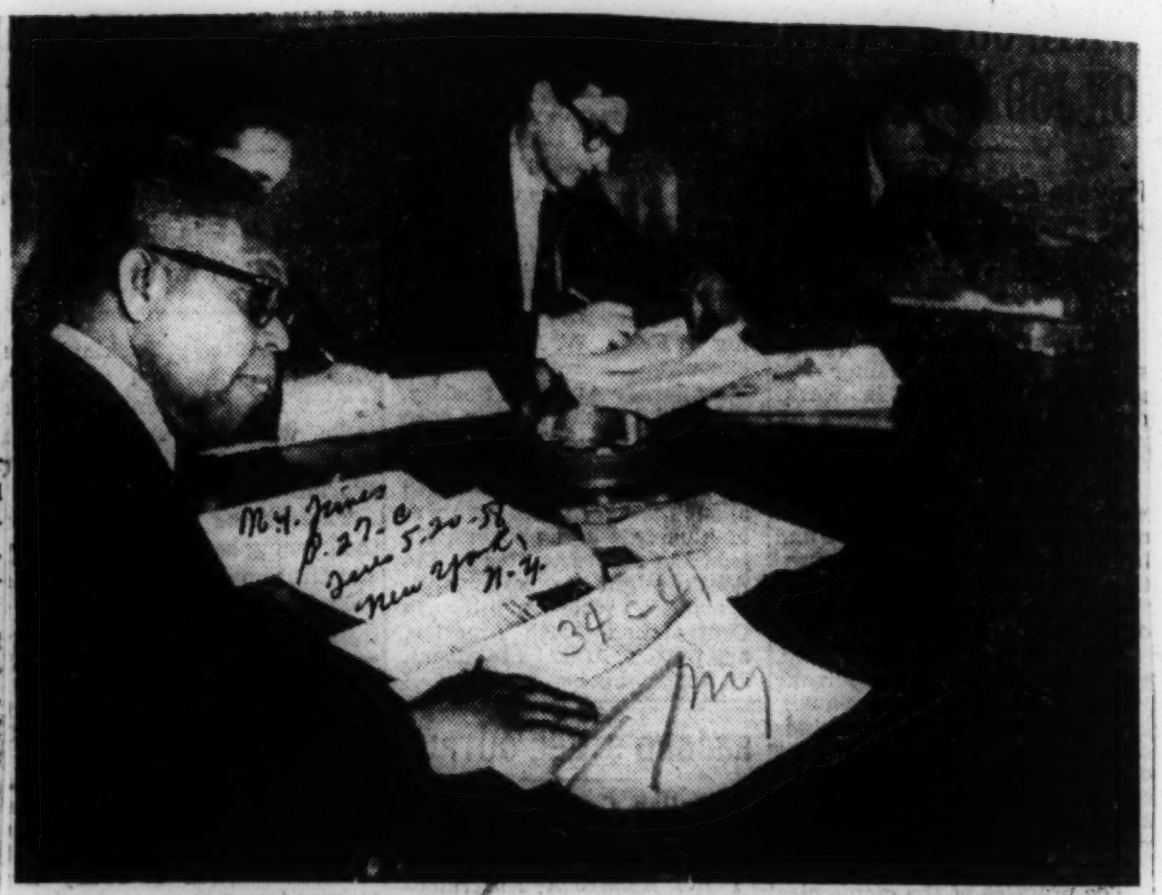
"Mr. Powell does not live there," the Borough President dcelared. "He lives in Westchester somewhere."

Mr. Jack charged that Mr. Powell has organized "a hissing and booing squad" that prevented the Borough official from speaking at the N. A. A. C. P. rally until Mr. Powell appealed for tolerance.

The Borough President said he had received anonymous warning letters and that he would hold Mr. Powell responsible for the safety of his family. He also charged without elaborating that Mr. Powell had raised a religious issue in Harlem. Mr. Jack is a Roman Catholic. Mr. Powell has declared in a speech that Harlem is "a Protestant community."

He said in reply to Mr. Jack's attack:

"I didn't dump him; the community did. I'm not mad at him, the community is; and I can't control the community."



The New York Times

JACK ANSWERS POWELL: Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan Borough President, meets press at Municipal Building to reply to the attack by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

To Mr. Jack's statement that the threats against him and Mr. De Sapio were "hooliganism," Mr. Powell said: "I deplore any form of hooliganism."

The Borough President upbraided Mr. Powell on the ground that he sought to stir resentment between Negroes of American origin and those, like Mr. Jack, who came from the West Indies.

"I never thought I would live to see the day when the so-called champion of civil rights would be violating the spirit of decency as we know it by raising the West Indian issue," Mr. Jack said. "That Powell was born in America and I in the West Indies was not dictated by either of us.'

Mr. Powell denied raising any issue over origins, saying that his wife, Hazel Scott, the pianist, came from the West Indies.

Primary Fight Begun

The Repressentative left yesterday afternoon for Washington and said that barring interefrence of committee work he would return today. His backers, meanwhile, conducted the first class last night at his church to teach precinct workers how to obtain valid signatures to petitions designating Mr. Powell to run in the Democratic primary.

Mr. Powell said he also planned a write-in campaign to win the Republican and Liberal party nominations.

Tammany leaders are scheduled to meet today to try to agree on a designee for the congressional nomination in Mr Powell's Sixteenth district.

ASSOCIATION STATEMENT

The text of the N. A. A. C. P statement against Mr Powel follows:

At a May 17 rally, called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the United tSates Supreme Court school desegregation decision Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. included in his address a strong partisan political appeal and engaged in a highly personal attack on those whom he regards as his political enemies. On May 18, in the contect of the May 17 meeting, he issued a warning to certain political figures against "Walking the streets of Harlem."

The N. A. A. C. P. wishes to dissociate itself completely from the threats made by Mr. Powell or the Powell organization against any person's right to go freely about the City of New York or about the nation.

The most important right in America is the right of a group or of a single individual to difer with others. If anyone threatened Mr. Powell's right to walk the streets of Yorkville or of Greenwich Village unmolested, he and his followers—and we—would promptly request police protection, if not that of the F. B. I.

Leaves Tax Case to Courts

It may very well be, as Mr. Powell asserts, that his income tax troubles stem from his consistently outspoken and vigorous championship of civil rights for his people. Whatever the motivation for this indictment, the question of his involvement will be determined by the courts.

As for his support of Mr. Eisenhower in 1956, we know of other Democrats elsewhere in the nation who did not support the Democratic ticket in that election and who have not been dropped by the party.

The N. A. A. C. P. is not in partisan politics. The trouble between Mr. Powell and the New York County Democratic organization will have to be settled by contests between party members and party factions. That is not our business and we repudiate any effort by Mr. Powell or anyone else to drag our name into it.

In addition we deplore and dissociate ourselves from the banner of extreme racialism raised by Mr. Powell in his May 17 address. If Negro citizens are to win permanent victory in the long run, we must be consistent.

Powell Introduces 4 Civil Rights Bills

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, Thursday introduced in the House four civil rights bills covering a variety of subjects ranging from violence against members of the Armed Forces to fair employment practices.

The introduction of these bills, of which he has long been a sponsor, is regarded as a part of his fight to win renomination for Congress in the Democratic primary in New York on Aug. 12, despite the opposition of Tammany Hall.

Under the guidance of Carmine G. De Sapio, New York County chairman, Democratic district leaders in Mr. Powell's Congressional district, by a vote of 11 to 1, rejected him as a candidate for re-election.

SEEKS RENOMINATION

Mr. Powell has announced his intention first to seek renomination in the Democratic primary which would give his Congressional majority. If he fails to win renomination he has announced he will run as an independent in the general election next November.

The Harlem Congressman is the second ranking Democrat on the House Education and Labor Committee. If Representative Graham A. Barden, of North Carolina, chairman of that committee, should retire, be defeated, or die, and Mr. Powell retains his seniority as a Democrat, he would succeed to the chairmanship of the Education and Labor Committee.

OMNIBUS MEASURE

One of the bills Mr. Powell introduced is an omnibus civil rights measure. One section of that bill would make the Civil Rights Commission a permanent agency. Under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Commission is doomed to die sixty days after it submits its final report to the President and the Congress. The final report is due to be submitted by Sept. 9, 1959.

Another provision in the bill would add a new section to the Civil Rights Act. This section would require the Attorney General to increase the personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the extent necessary for the effective investigation of civil rights cases.

It also provides that the Director of the FBI shall, with the approval of the Attorney General, include in the training of agents and other FBI personnel "appropriate training and instruction for the investigation of civil rights cases."

A Joint Committee on Civil Rights also would be created by the bill. This committee would be composed of seven Senators, appointed by the Vice President, and seven members of the House, appointed by the Speaker. The two major parties would be represented on this committee in proportion to their membership in the Senate and House.

CONTINUE STUDY

The Joint Committee would make a continuing study of matters relating to civil rights and advise with the Congressional committees which handle civil rights matters.

It would be authorized to hold hearings and would have subpoena powers to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers.

The bill also would amend existing Federal criminal civil rights laws and also the laws against peonage.

Any person, whether acting in a private, public or official capacity, who denies or attempts to deny any interstate passenger equal accommodations on a public carrier, or incites or participates in such denial or attempt, would be guilty of a misdemeanor under the omnibus bill and, upon conviction, would be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000 for each offense.

COMMON CARRIER

The bill also makes it unlawful for any common carrier to segregate interstate passengers on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin, or for any operator of any transportation facility to do so. Violators of this provision also would be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000.

By the terms of the bill there would be created an "Equality of Opportuntiy in Employment Commissions," composed of seven members, who would be appointed by the President. Their pay would be $15,000 a year each.

The proposed commission would be empowered to investigate complaints of racial and religious discrimination and, if it fails to eliminate such discrimination through conference, conciliation, and persuasion, to hold hearings and issue cease-and-desist orders.

FEDERAL COURTS

Such orders would be enforceable by the Federal courts. Any person aggrieved by a final order of the commission also could obtain a review of the order in the appropriate United tSates Court of Appeals.

An employers would have to have 5 0or more employees to be subject to the provisions of the fair employment practice section. Religious, charitable, fraternal, social, educational and sectarian organizations would be exempt from the provisions of the bill.

OMNIBUS BILL

The omnibus bill also contains what would be an anti-lynching act if it should become law. Under its terms, persons who participate in a lynching would be subject to a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a fine of $10,000.

The other three Powell bills would—

1. Prohibit the use of Federa funds for loans, grants or aid t provide housing in which there would be racial or religious discrimination against occupancy.
2. Prohibit racial discriminatio or segregation in interstate travel.
3. Protect uniformed members o the Armed Forces against bodily attack.

Dixie bloc fears seniority rights

By LOUIS LOMAX

NEW YORK — Why are they out to 'get' Congressman Adam Clayton Powell?

This question comes to mind as the "purge Powell" campaign gathers steam in New York and Washington.

The Federal grand jury probing Powell's tax returns has suddenly come to life after 66 weeks of inactivity. The revival of this investigation — just before the primary campaign — smells strong of Tammany Hall.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS see two possible motives for the plot against Powell.

First, to rob him of high seniority as a member of the powerful House Education and Labor Committee.

By reason of seniority, the outspoken New York Congressman is next in line for chairmanship and could use this position to push his school bill amendment, which would deny Federal funds to districts still maintaining racially segregated public schools.

The second reason could be revenge.

Powell incurred the wrath of Tammany Hall when he came out for President Eisenhower in the 1956 presidential election.

Since then the New York political machine has been trying, so far without success, to find a candidate to run against him in the coming primary.

* * *

RECENTLY POWELL has publicly declared his independence of downtown political dictation, which did not endear him to the powers that be, but won him tremendous community support.

The entire colored community rallied to his side in his running fight with the machine. The Baptist and Methodist ministers of Harlem united in a mass protest against "rule from Tammany Hall."

The Federal grand jury now reopening its probe of Powell's tax returns, was originally convened in December, 1956.

In a three - month period it heard testimony from more than 100 persons, including Congressman Powell and his wife, Hazel Scott.

* * *

IN MID - February, 1957 the jury was recessed. In December, 1957, Thomas A. Bolan, a former U. S. Attorney who handled prosecution of the Powell case, charged in the National Review, a segregationist right-wing weekly journal, that he had been forced to drop the Powell case "on orders from Washington."

This article was brought to the attention of the dormant grand jury, which, in turn, wrote to the office of the United States Attorney inquiring as to the status of the Powell investigation and why it was not continuing.

In the panel's latest letter the Government was informed that if it did not convene the grand jury the jurors would meet on their own in the U.S. Court House in Foley Square. (A freedom allowed under law.) The government then asked the grand jury to reconvene.

LAST WEEK Bolan appeared before the re-convened grand jury and, under oath, confirmed a report in the National Review that while serving under U.S. Attorney Paul W. Williams he gathered what he thought was sufficient evidence to get a true bill against the Harlem Congressman and that Williams had taken him off the case.

However, the following day Williams said he had not removed Bolan from the case and branded as a lie Bolan's charge that the case was whitewashed on orders from Washington.

Bolan immediately let it be known that he would be "glad" to serve as a special investigator on the Powell matter. However, Williams has said he will personally take over the Powell case when the jury reconvenes on Monday.

* * *

FIRST THE jury must resolve the matter of truth as between District attorney Williams and his former aide, Bolan. It seems the jury cannot dispose of the Powell case without branding one of them a liar.

Moreover, the Powell case has been agitated by the National Review, which in the same issue in which it exposed the Powell case carried an article asserting that college fraternities have the right to exclude colored applicants from membership.

The publication has also been sharply critical of the Supreme Court for its 1954 school desegregation decision.

* * *

BOLAN, PRIME prosecutor for the New York district attorney's office during the McCarthy era, is now in private law practice as an associate of Roy Cohn, who along with David Schine, captured national attention in the Army-McCarthy fracas.

The charges pending against Powell are that he submitted improper tax returns; padded his Congressional payrolls and demanded kickbacks from his Congressional employees.

Powell will be invited to testify during the current session of the grand jury, Williams said.

* * *

THE TAX charges have been well - aired and concern the years 1950-53. It involves the disposition of $3000 allegedly received by Powell and his associates, William Hampton and others.

The kickback charges turn largely on testimony of John Ford, a long - time Powell associate, who has charged that Mrs. Hattie Dotson once told him that she was returning a portion of her salary to Powell.

THE PAYROLL padding charges have grown out of charges that Mrs. Dotson and other members of the Powell staff have received Congressional pay for services they have not rendered.

The charge is also made that much of this allegedly unearned salary was returned to Powell.

These charges have been clouded by political issues injected into the investigation and a growing belief that efforts are being made to discredit Powell.

Congressman Powell, in Trinidad for services marking the new Federation of the West Indies, was unavailable for comment.

However, an aide, Dunbar S. McLaurin, said he believed Tammany Hall was involved in the revived grand jury probe.

"IT MAY well be that this is another link in what appears to be a pattern of discrediting any type of independent colored leadership," said Mr. McLaurin. "To have him convicted would be a more effective way of silencing him, than defeating him at the polls."

Tax Data on Powell To Go to Grand Jury

By EDWARD RANZAL

Battle lines were drawn yesterday between the Government and a potential "runaway" Federal grand jury investigating the tax returns of Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

When the grand jury reconvenes on Monday the Government will ask the panel to sit daily until its presentation is completed. This is expected to take until the second week in May.

On the other hand, an aggressive group within the grand jury, which was reportedly dissatisfied with the Government's prior handling of the case, has asked Thomas J. Bolan, former assistant United States Attorney, to be "available" as a legal adviser.

Mr. Bolan presented evidence to the grand jury in December, 1956, and in January and February, 1957. He had been in charge of the investigation with him the possibility of his becoming their special counsel.

Mr. Bolan could be appointed only by a Federal judge. The grand jury would have to say that it no longer wished Government lawyers to assist it.

New Data Prepared

The jury was angered when the investigation, on orders from the Justice Department in Washington, was taken from Mr. Bolan and given to the Treasury Department. As a result, the grand jurors did not sit for more than a year. They were finally recalled after they had threatened to act on their own initiative.

The investigation was dumped into the lap of Arthur H. Christy, chief assistant United States attorney. He and a group of aides have been working ten to twelve hours a day. It is believed that they have amassed new information and documents.

It was understood that it was the Government's intention to put everything it had before the grand jury, advise the jury of the law and let it decide if there was sufficient evidence to indict Mr. Powell.

Mr. Christy also has questioned two former Congressional secretaries of Representative Powell, a Democrat of Harlem. They were Mrs. Hattie Dodson, who was sentenced to seven months for income tax evasion and Acy Lennon, now serving a year and a day on the same charge. Lennon, who was brought here from the Federal penitentiary at Danbury, Conn. faces another indictment, charging that he fraudulently prepared tax returns for others.

Another of Mr. Powell's aides, John J. Harmon, pleaded guilty to embezzling funds from the Abyssinian Baptist Church Federal Credit Union. He received a suspended sentence and a year's probation. Mr. Powell is pastor of the church.

A third Congressional secretary, William J. Hampton, has been indicted on income tax evasion charges. His case has been marked off the calendar. It was erroneously reported in an earlier story that he had been convicted of the charges.

United States Attorney Paul W. Williams, who will go before the grand jury on Monday, said yesterday: "I deny flatfly that it is a runaway jury, since my office has been in continuous communication with its foreman, Clarence J. Myers."

Mr. Myers, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was not present at the grand jury meeting last Tuesday. He is now in Florida and is expected back Monday, his office said.

Mr. Williams also said that no jurors had indicated to him that they intended to employ Mr. Bolan. Explaining the jury's fourteen - month inactivity, he said, "They were idle because the Government was using that time in order to make an evaluation of the case."

Mr. Williams said that "at some point" Mr. Powell would be invited to appear. As a potential defendant Mr. Powell could defuse to invitation and, if subpoenaed, refuse to testify against himself.

Move hints politicians are behind indictment

IN A NUTSHELL

- Fiery congressman says he is ready to meet the Tammany Hall challenge.
- Will not withdraw: "I am definitely in the race to the finish."
- Elijah Crump seen as Powell's political opponent.

NEW YORK — "If they drop me as a Democrat, I'll put

candidates in the field against all their candidates."

Thus spoke Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Saturday as he squared off for an all-out political fight with Tammany Hall.

He is under Federal grand jury indictment for alleged income tax evasion, and faced with being dumped by the Democratic Party.

A HEARING on the indictment is set for Tuesday morning. The Baptist Ministers' Conference of New York is expected to send a large delegation to the courtroom as a gesture of its support of Powell.

Powell told the AFRO he has retained Edward Bennett William, the famed civil rights lawyer, as counsel.

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HOWEVER, the fiery Harlem legislator was his usual explosive self as he talked of future plans.

Taking up the challenge to his political leadership, Powell said:

"The Tammany leaders in Harlem are a bunch of political sissies. I don't care who they nominate. We'll be ready for them when they hit the streets of Harlem.

"I am definitely in the race to the finish."

HE WAS referring to the six of seven Harlem district leaders who reportedly are out to drop him from the Democratic ticket this year.

Tammany leader Carmine De Sapio has challenged Powell's claim to leadership in Harlem by withholding the Democratic indorsement.

Elijah Crump, a Tammany district leader, seems to be the favorite machine choice to unseat Powell, a Harlem power for nearly 20 years.

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MEANWHILE, Powell's political strategy remained a secret while observers speculated as to his next move.

Some Democratic leaders said that it was possible he would not challenge the machine for the Democratic nomination in the August 12 primary. Instead, he might sit out the primaries and make his bid as an independent in the November election.

It is reported, however, that Tammany Hall leader De Sapio may try to thwart Powell's running as an independent.

It is estimated that Powell would need 12,000 signatures to insure 3,000 good ones in order to get on the ballot.

GETTING THE signatures would not be difficult for the popular legislator and church leader, who already has the Baptist and Methodist ministers of the community on his side.

Ironically, Powell's greatest threat lies in Crump, who rode into power with Powell's support.

Also opposing Powell will be Borough President Hulan Jack. Asked about Powell, Jack said:

"I won't back him.

"There are certain yardsticks by which you measure a man's fitness for candidacy, and certainly Powell's behavior has not been in the best interests of the Democratic Party."

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POWELL'S current troubles began late in 1956 when a Federal grand jury began an investigation of his tax returns.

After a 14-month lapse the panel reconvened and, last Thursday, produced an indictment, which added to his political woes.

The indictment obviously caught Powell by surprise. In Washington, one of his secretaries reported that he had left his office 15 minutes "after the news broke."

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THAT NIGHT he was slated to speak at Tabor Presbyterian Church in Washington and reporters and photographers waited for his arrival. But the Confressman failed to show.

Reached later by telephone, Powell said:

"I can make no comment at this time as to my reactions to the indictment or when I will be available. I must talk with my attorneys before any statement can be given."

In New York City, U.S. Attorney Paul Williams, when asked when the defendant will be arraigned, said:

"In view of the fact that he is a Congressman, we will get in touch with him and try to make suitable arrangements for next week."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Rep. Powell Hides Out in White House

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—The White House is about the last place in Washington you would expect to find a missing person. That may be why Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem, indicted for income tax evasion, was hiding out there while Democratic colleagues searched the town for him to vote for the Hells Canyon Dam project.

Powell's "yes" vote in the committee probably would have meant that the biggest undeveloped dam site in North America would be developed by a high federal dam instead of giving it to the Idaho Power Co. for ineffecient low-dam development.

Republican Reps. Edgar Chenoweth of Colorado and Phil Weaver of Nebraska were wavering and appeared ready to vote against the Idaho Power Co. if the Democrats could line up Powell. But the elusive Negro congressman, pastor of the biggest Baptist Church in the world, was nowhere to be found. He had shunned his Washington office for several days and repeated phone calls, local and long distance to New York, failed to locate him.

None of his congressional colleagues dreamed, as the House Interior Committee prepared to vote, that Powell would be in the office of assistant president Sherman Adams. However, they should have known that Adams, longtime friend of the private utilities, is the man who has always pulled wires on Capitol Hill to block public development of Hells Canyon.

Most Elusive Man in Harlem

Powell has established quite a pattern for ducking out on Hells Canyon. Last year he asked Con. Rep. Clair Engle of California to authorize a free trip to Germany just before the Hells Canyon vote. Engle refused. So Powell went to New York and stayed there. The head of the Sleeping Car Porters union, Philip Randolph, tried to get Powell to come back and vote. So did Clarence Mitchell, counsel of the NAACP. So did Negro Rep. Charley Diggs of Detroit. All failed.

At that time the Justice Department had intervened to delay a grand jury in New York which was considering Powell's indictment. Though Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Bolan wanted to indict, the Justice Department had issued instructions that the case be sidetracked. So Powell was anxious to do anything the White House wanted. He did not come back to vote for Hells Canyon. The big public power project was defeated.

But this year Powell was effusive in assuring congressmen that he would be on hand to vote.

"How can you fellows think of me like that?" Powell asked other congressmen, his voice heavy with emotion. "I would like to do something to emphasize my good faith in liberal causes. I didn't support the Hells Canyon bill last year because I was angered at some of those Senate liberals from the Northwest who backed a soft civil rights bill."

"You can emphasize your good faith and answer some of your critics by signing a proxy vote for Hells Canyon this year," he was reminded.

"I'll do that," promised Powell. "I'll either be present to vote for the bill or I'll leave a proxy in my office."

Mr. Adams was busy

It was agreed that the proxy would be picked up and voted by Democratic Rep. Gracie Pfost of Idaho, a member of the Interior Committee and a strong battler for Hells Canyon. However, Mrs. Pfost was unable to get the signed proxy, though she contacted Powell's office numerous times by phone and in person. Each time she was told by a secretary that Powell hadn't "released" the proxy.

Time after time Powell's office was called. Callers were usually told that the congressman was in New York. When his New York office was contacted, the word was, "He's in Washington."

"Mr. Powell gave me his word that his proxy would be turned over to Mrs. Pfost," his secretary was told. "We happen to know that it has been signed and is right here in his office." But the secretary remained adamant. Finally, as the hour of the vote approached, Powell's secretary burst into tears. But she would not surrender his proxy. Nor would she reveal where the congressman was.

Finally, as the committee began to vote, a friend of Powell's revealed that he had an 8:30 a.m. date with Sherman Adams. It was then about 9:30. He called the White House.

"This is an emergency," he explained to the White House operator. "I would like to talk to Congressman Powell. I believe he has an appointment with Gov. Adams."

The White House operator switched the call to the office of Sherman Adams.

"I would like to talk to Congressman Powell," Adams's assistant was told. "This is very urgent."

"Just a second," came the reply. There was a brief interval, then: "I'm sorry, but it is impossible to disturb the governor. He's still in conference with Congressman Powell."

He remained in conference until after the Interior Committee voted against the high dam for Hells Canyon.

What Powell's collegaues in Congress are now watching is to see what the administration does regarding his indictment for income tax evasion. The Justice Department would have a hard time dropping it because U.S. Attorney Paul Williams in New York is reported vigorously opposed to playing politics with law enforcement.

Powell's Harlem Congregation Gives Him Vote Of Confidence

NEW YORK (AP)— Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-NY), under indictment on charges of federal income tax evasion, has the support of leaders of his Harlem congregation.

Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church for 20 years, did not appear yesterday to deliver two scheduled sermons.

His followers jammed the Harlem church. At the end of the noon service the ministers, board of deacons, board of trustees, women's committee, men's committee and the staff of the church passed a resolution affirming their full support of the Negro minister.

Powell has shunned public appearances since a federal grand jury indicted him last Thursday on three counts of income tax violations. If convicted on all counts he would face a possible maximum penalty of 30 years in prison and $30,000 in fines.

The congressman's troubles have been compounded by Democratic party moves to refuse him renomination.

Powell reportedly is planning a full slate of candidates if Tammany Hall drops him.

An overflow crowd of more than 3,000 appeared for each service yesterday at his Negro church, which has one of the largest Protestant congregations in the country.

Among those attending were Powell's stepmother, Inez Powell, and his 11-year-year-old son, Adam Clayton (Skippy) Powell III. Powell's wife, pianist Hazel Scott, is in Paris, where she has remained for most of the last three years.

Meanwhile, an investigation seems likely into why government counsel delayed 14 months in presenting material on Powell's tax affairs to the grand jury.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) said yesterday a public explanation of the delay is called for.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has asked for a White House probe of reports that U. S. Atty. Gen. William P Rogers ordered the Powell case dropped.

POWELL IS ABSENT FROM HIS PULPIT

Harlem Church Is Crowded at 2 Services—Support in Tax Case Is Voted

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. avoided public contact yesterday.

Mr. Powell, who was indicted last Thursday by a Federal grand jury on charges of income tax evasion, failed to preach at two scheduled services at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, he could not be reached in his Washington office.

The Representative has been pastor of the Harlem church for many years. It is regarded as one of the largest Negro Baptist churches in the country.

According to the weekly church bulletin handed to worshipers as they entered the edifice, Mr. Powell was listed as the preacher for the 10 A. M. and the noon service'.

Both services emphasized the Christian home and the sanctity of motherhood. But the Rev. Oberia D. Dempsey, assistant minister, preached at 10 A. M. and the Rev. David N: Licorish, associate minister, delivered the sermon.

The two services were crowded to more than capacity. Some worshipers stood in the rear of the church and others were seated in a side hallway. More than 6,000 persons attended the two worship periods. Some churchgoers were unable to get inside.

zThere was some tension as the crowds milled around between the services. One well-dressed woman turned to three reporters and said, "Let the poor man alone, go home now." Another angrily asked, "Why don't you publicity seekers get off the church steps?"

After the noon service William Hampton, Mr. Powell's Congressional secretary, said that the Harlem Representative would issue a statement from his Washington office at 2:30 P. M.

Reporters in the capitol found the office door locked, however. And efforts to reach Dr. Powell in New York were unavailing.

One member of the congregation reported that an announcement had been made at the 10 A. M. service that Mr. Powell would not preach. This could not be confirmed, since reporters were not permitted to attend that service because of of the crowds.

Dunbar McLaurin, a lawyer who described himself as an independent Democrat, told reporters that he was 'working closely" with Mr. Powell in planning a full slate of candidates if Tammany Hall should attempt to drop Mr. Powell for re-election to the House.

Statement on Lawyer

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Mr. Powell issued the following statement, apparently in lieu of a Washington comment:

"To clear up some misunderstanding may I state that my attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, agreed to help me in my present situation only after an appointment had been arranged at my request to see him in his office in Washington Friday morning, May 9, at 11:45 o'clock.

"I approached Mr. Williams without his solicitation, presented my problem and he agreed to take the case, pending a longer conference this week with him concerning details."

At the end of the noon service, the ministers, board of deacons, board of trustees, women's committee, men's committee and staff of the church passed a resolution affirming their full support of the minister.

It said: "We call on the religious community to stand with us and to offer constant prayers to Almighty God that his enemies may be confounded so that he can continue to fight wnerever God gives him an opportunity for the rights of common men."

Rep. Powell Absent from His Church

NEW YORK, May 11 (INS)— Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., under indictment on income tax charges, failed to preach at his Harlem church today.

The congressman and pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church had been expected to preach his usual sermons at the 10 a.m. and noon services.

However, church officers said he was in Washington.

He has so far refused any comment on the indictment, handed up by a federal grand jury Thursday. The jury charged him with three counts of tax evasion. If convicted, he would face a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine on each count.

William Hampton, one of Powell's congressional secretaries, gave newsmen copies of two resolutions. One was from the church committees and staff and backed "our minister 100 per cent in his fight to evade persecution." The other resolution came from 10 other ministers and called the circumstances of the indictment "wholly outside the realm of justice."

Reporters were barred from the morning service at the church.

HARLEM LEADERS MAY DROP POWELL

Tammany Chiefs in District Are Reported to Oppose His Renomination

Six of the seven Tammany district leaders in Harlem were reported last night to be in favor of dropping Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. from the Democratic ticket this year.

Two years ago Mr. Powell, a Democrat and minister of one of the largest Negro congregation in Harlem, publicly supported President Eisenhower for re-election. At the time his Federal income tax returns were under investigation; this investigation has since been renewed.

Only Lloyd Dickens of the Democratic assembly district leaders in Mr. Powell's Congressional district is reported to favor his renomination. Elijah Crump, another district leader who had backed Mr. Powell, is reported to be seeking the nomination himself.

As yet a decision to replace Mr. Powell has not been made official reportedly, because of the inability of the district leaders to agree on a candidate to replace him.

Those under consideration include Mr. Crump, City Councilman Earl Brown, State Senator James L. Watson; Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, an Assemblywoman and Anna Hedgeman, assistant to Mayor Wanger. Like Mr. Powell, all are Negroes.

The Mayor is reported disturbed at the efforts of Miss Hedgeman to win the nomination. He is said to be fearful that he will be suspected of advancing her ambitions, which is said not to be the case.

The decision to drop Mr. Powell is said to be based not on his income tax difficulties but on dissatisfaction with his conduct in office. Several of his adversaries have accused him of waging an anti-Catholic and a racial campaign. They refer to speeches he is said to have made in Harlem in which he referred to some Democratic leaders as "white overlords."

Tammany Ditches Negro Lawmaker

NEW YORK (AP) — Tammany Hall leaders have dropped Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-NY) as a Democratic candidate for re-election, assertedly for his support of President Eisenhower in 1956.

Powell, his political back to the wall, has said he will retaliate with an independent organization to keep the Harlem congressional seat he has held since 1945.

Powell Says Montgomery Jest Wrong

NEW YORK (AP)—Harlem Congressman Adam Clayton Powell said Monday he made a mistake recently in warning Democratic foes it would be uncomfortable for them to walk the streets of Harlem.

"I said that in a bantering way," the long-time Negro Democrat told a Republican luncheon. "I didn't say anything might happen but I did say it might have been uncomfortable."

Powell was denied the Democratic Party's backing for re-election, but says he will challenge the party candidate, Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, in a primary.

It was wrong of me, I'm conceded. "But there is resentment against Tammany Hall in Harlem." Powell, who now has Republican endorsement in his re-election fight, added:

"It would be fine if De Sapio and Jack did walk the streets of Harlem. . . they could really learn something from the people."

Powell, under indictment on income tax evasion charges, said he didn't think his tax troubles had anything to do with his political standing.

Rev. King Backs Adam C. Powell

Dr. Martin Luther King, famed civil rights leader of Montgomery Ala., has thrown his support to Adam Clayton Powell in the congressman's fight to win re-election against the wishes of his party.

Powell, who supported President Eisenhower in the last presidential election, was dropped by the Democrats after the indictment for income tax evasion.

The congressman's headquarters this week released a letter from Rev. King, who led the successful bus boycott in Montgomery promising Powell his "wholehearted support."

NAACP Denounces Powell's Racialism

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Monday denounced Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. for extreme racialism.

He also was accused by Hulan E. Jack. Negro borough president of Manhattan, of preaching hate and stirring an ugly mood in Harlem.

Powell had been associated with the NAACP for years. The association's statement, issued by Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, disassociated the NAACP from Powell's fight with Tammany Hall the Manhattan Democratic party organization.

The Harlem legislator and minister is under indictment for alleged income tax evasion and has been dumped by Tammany Hall. He suggested Sunday that Tammany leader Carmine DeSapio and Jack, who supports DeSapio, "better not walk up and down Harlem streets too much."

The NAACP accused Powell of having tried to drag its name into his personal political feud with Tammany Hall.

"The trouble between Mr. Powell and the New York County Democratic organization will have to be settled by contests between party members and party factions," the statement said.

"We deplore and disassociate ourselves from the banner of extreme racialism raised by Mr. Powell. If Negro citizens are to win permanent victory in the long run, we must be consistent. We cannot condemn racism in others while using it ourselves."

HULAN JACK FIRES BACK

Negro Official Says Powell Preaching Hate In Harlem

NEW YORK (AP) — Hulan Jack, Negro borough president of Manhattan, Monday accused Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of "preaching hate" and trying to get the people of Harlem "into an ugly mood" over politics.

Powell is under indictment for alleged income tax evasion and has been dumped by Democratic Tammany Hall. Sunday he suggested that Tammany leader Carmine DeSapio and Jack, who supports DeSapio, "better not walk up and down Harlem streets too much."

He said that DeSapio and Jack would not get "the same treatment" given Vice President Nixon in South America (spit and stones) "but we will make it mighty uncomfortable for them."

Powell has promised an all-out fight for renomination without Tammany backing.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People joined in the criticism of Powell.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said in a statement that his organization "wishes to dissassociate itself completely from the threats made by Powell or the Powell organiation against any person's right to go freely about the city of New York or about the nation."

Wilkins also accused Powell of "extreme racialism" in recent statements.

Jack said at a news conference it was not likely Powell could chase him out of Harlem, since Jack lives on West 110th street in the heart of Harlem.

He (Powell) lives in Westchester somewhere," Jack added.

Jack said he hoped the congressman, who is pastor of a big Harlem church where he issued the warning during a sermon, was not "attempting to incite the people."

"It can only lead to disaster," he added. "He is playing upon their emotions and passions, and it can get them into an ugly mood where anything can happen."

Jack said he had received threatening anonymous letters and that while he could take care of himself, he would hold Powell "responsible for the safety of my family."

The borough president attacked "Powellism," which he described as "preaching of hate at a time when all of us in the city are involved in trying to bring about integration, better understanding and full cooperation among citizens of all races, creeds and origins."

Jack said he thought the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People should repudiate Powell for using an NAACP antisegregation meeting Saturday for what Jack described as a political "tirade."

Jack, a scheduled speaker at the Saturday meeting, was booed to silence by the crowd, which quited down only at Powell's urging.

The NAACP statement said that "the NAACP is not in partisan politics," adding:

"The trouble between Powell and the New York County Democratic organization will have to be settled by contests between party members and party factions.

"That is not our business and we repudiate any effort by Powell or anyone else to drag our name into it."

Referring to Powell's Saturday speech, in which he accused DeSapio and other leading Democrats of believing that "white is right," Wilkins' statement said:

"We deplore and disassociate ourselves from the banner of extreme racialism raised by Powell . . . if Negro citizens are to win permanent victory in the long run. we must be consistent.

"We cannot condemn racism in others while using it ourselves."

About 800 supporters of Powell turned out Monday night for the first of four classes in the procedures for obtaining primary petition signatures in his fight for renomination.

Powell was not present for the opening of his political school. He had left for Washington at 5 p.m.

A Powell assistant gave no reason for the congressman's departure but said he is expected back in time for the last class session Saturday.

Powell Gets GOP's Nod

NEW YORK — (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) Thursday gained the Republican nomination for re-election as congressman from Harlem. His own Democratic Party had refused his renomination.

Harlem district leaders overrode opposition from Manhatten GOP Chairman Thomas J. Curran to vote 6-1 in favor of Powell's nomination. Curran said the county committee of Powell's 16th Congressional District would ratify the selection within a week.

Powell, a Negro, has said he will run in the primary as an independent Democrat against Tammany Hall's choice as his successor, Councilman Earl Brown, also a Negro.

Tammany dumped Powell because he backed the Republican Eisenhower administration in the 1956 election. Powell gave the racial segregation issue as his reason for crossing party lines two years ago.

The decision seemed to assure Mr. Powell of an opportunity to run in the November election even if he should lose his Democratic primary battle against Councilman Earl Brown, the Tammany Hall designee.

However, Powell failed to gain the endorsement of a United States Senator, who said Sunday his "normal inclination" was to support Powell, but wanted to do some checking first.

Senator Javits, (R., N.Y.), added "I would want to take a look at what record I can find of this imbroglio he is in with the federal authorities in order to see whether there is any moral reason why I should withhold my support. I am not going to support blindly anyone whom the Republican Party endorses."

All this may not mean too much to Powell, however. He has termed a victory in the Democratic Primary vital for the retention of his committeee seniority in Congress.

Under state election law, he was prohibited as a Democrat from entering the Republican primary without the party's consent. The Harlem Republicans voted him that right in a meeting at the Square Deal Republican Club, 2350 Seventh Avenue. This is the headquarters of the organization for the Twelfth Assembly District South.

POWELL WINS LEGAL BACKING OF N. Y. GOPs

NEW YORK — Representative Adam Clayton Powell Saturday night won the legal right to run on the Republican ticket in his campaign for re-election, but a powerful GOP official withheld his support pending further investigation.

A total of 125 of 281 State Republicans defied the wishes of Thomas J. Curran, Republican chairman, and voted to designate Mr. Powell for the nomination in the August 12 primary.

34c(1) 1958

NEW YORK

REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Powell Due Dumping in Election Bid

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

NEW YORK, May 7 — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, perennial Harlem political leader who two years ago thumbed his nose at Tammany Hall and supported President Eisenhower, will be dumped by the Democrats, liberals, and labor organizations in his bid for an eighth consecutive term in Congress, it was learned today.

The rebellious Negro minister-politician, a power in Harlem's 16th Congressional District for almost two decades, has been slated for the political skids by six of the seven leaders in his district.

The assembly district chieftains deny they decided to dump Powell because of his federal income tax problems, stating they want "a true organizational man" to represent them. But it's an open secret that, aside from Powell's tendency to stray from the Tammany fold, he has become persona non grata because he can still face federal indictment on charges that he made false income tax returns for 1952-53.

In addition, he is still liable to investigation for an alleged salary kickback and payroll padding charge. His secretary, Hattie Dodson, served a one-year jail term on an income tax fraud charge and now is back as Powell's confidential aide.

It was learned several informal meetings have been held to consider the manner in which Powell was to be thrown into the Democrats' political discard as well as considering his successor. These were held with the knowledge of Tammany leader Carmine De Sapio and a formal get-together has been slated for tomorrow.

But the Negro congressman-clergyman declares "I am definitely in the race to the finish."

Powell, seeking his eighth two-year term in Congress, added that he has been aware of the efforts to dump him.

Six of the seven Democratic leaders in Powell's congressional district are reported to have agreed on giving him the skids.

The leaders scheduled a meeting today with Carmine G. DeSapio, Democratic national committeeman, New York secretary of state and leader of Tammany Hall, the Manhattan Democratic organization. The purpose was to pick a candidate to oppose Powell in the party's Aug. 12 primary election.

Many Democratic leaders have been gunning for Powell since he actively supported President Eisenhower in the 1956 campaign because of the segregation issue.

Tammany Hall set to dump Powell

NEW YORK, May 8—(AP)—Tammany Hall district leaders in Harlem are about ready to drop Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. from the Democratic ticket this year.

Jammed Against Wall

Harlem Seen Going Along With Powell

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK—More and more vinegar was poured on the Adam Powell pickle over the week-end as local and national developments became more involved.

Indicted last week by a Federal grand jury on income tax evasion charges Congressman Powell had absolutely nothing to say on his return to New York, but wheels were turning frantically both here and in Washington.

Dumped by Democrats and Liberals, before his indictment, and jammed against the wall by Tammany Hall, Powell appeared to be a man with no friends—but the voters.

Here's what happened:

Harlem's Democrat leaders—with the sole exception of Lloyd Dickens of the 11th Assembly District—turned thumbs down on Powell's candidacy for a return to Congress.

Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack said he would not back Powell because his "behavior has not been in the best interests of the Democratic party."

THE FOLLOWING congressional hopefuls started jockeying for position: Elijah Crump, leader of the 12th AD; State Senator James L. Watson; Mrs. Anne Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to Mayor Wagner; Assemblywoman Bessie Buchanan; and, George Gregory, civil service commissioner. None of these persons, however, made any public statements.

A suddenly reconvened grand jury indicted Powell.

The National Review, a conservative weekly magazine, entered the picture and its Editor William F. Buckley Jr. was subpoenaed by a Federal grand jury for appearance Tuesday, this week, as part of an inquiry into "the entire matter of any effort by the editor of the magazine to communicate with any members of the Powell grand jury."

(National Review had sent copies of the Dec. 7, 1957 issue containing an article entitled "The Wheels of Justice Stop for Adam Clayton Powell Jr." to all members of the Powell grand jury.)

■

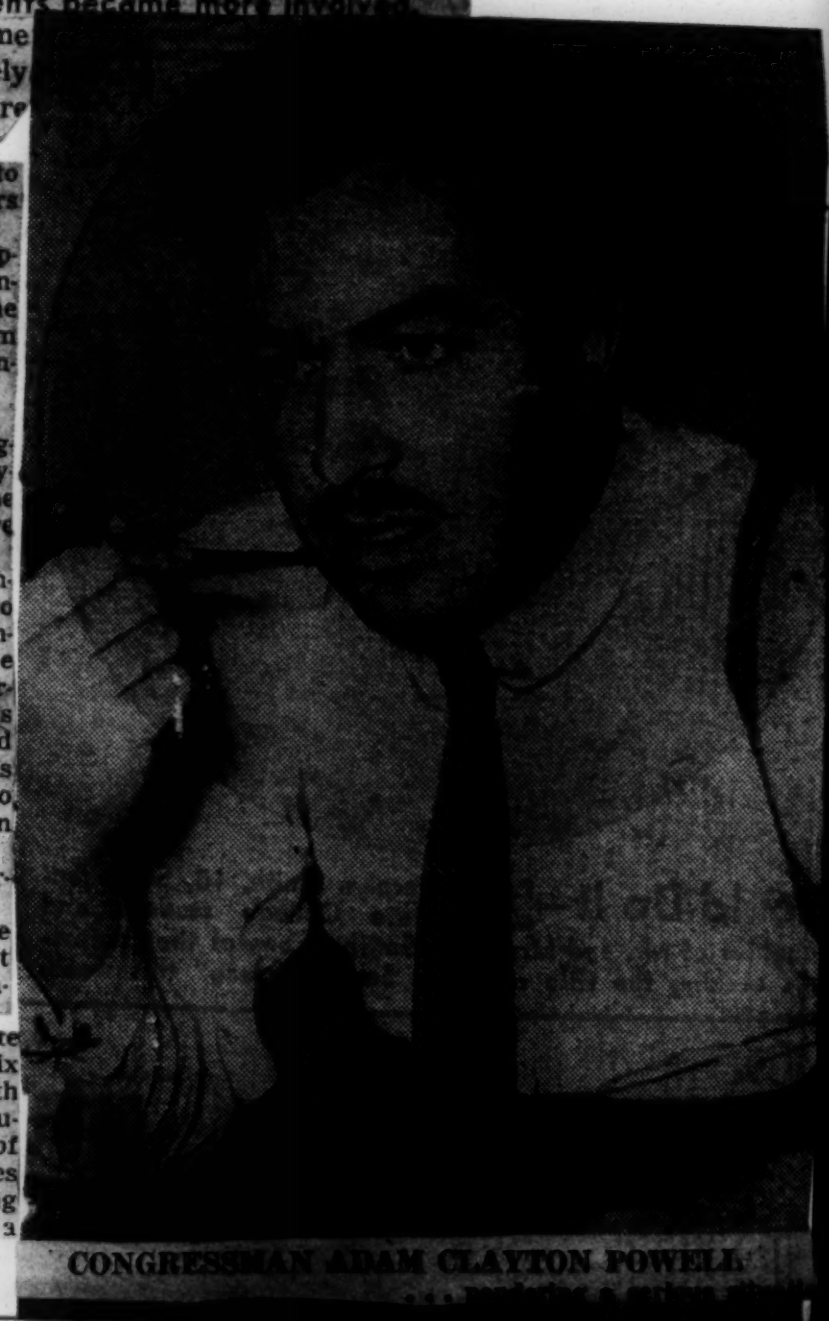
CHARGES AND countercharges flew about as to who if anybody was responsible for the Powell grand jury being inactive for 61 weeks.

Back in New York from Washington and completely "lost" to all reporters, Powell let it be announced that he had hired the services of two prominent attorneys. Edward Dennett Williams of Washington, D. C., who would handle the indictment, and Boris Berkovitch of New York, who would handle any possible action against National Review.

Powell was expected to be arraigned this week.

He was also expected to move for a dismissal of the indictment on the basis of the stories in National Review.

The law involved is a statute providing a $1000 fine or six months imprisonment or both "for whoever attempts to influence any grand or petty jury of any court of the United States upon any issue or matter pending before the jury of which he is a



CONGRESSMAN ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Adam, Hazel Separated!

NEW YORK—Congressman Adam Powell failed to appear at either of the two Sunday morning services at Abyssinian Baptist Church where he was expected to deliver Mother's Day sermons. More than 50 reporters and photographers were on the scene. It had been reported that the U. S. Congressman and minister would make a statement concerning his current troubles.

Those close to the popular minister said he was closeted with lawyers.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Powell and his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, have reached an out-of-court separation agreement. Mrs. Powell eventualliy will receive custody of their 11-year-old son, Adam III, and will have full possession of the Powell home in Westchester.

It was learned too that Mrs. Scott had purchased a $35,000 home in Paris where she plans to live. Rev. Mr. Powell's congregation, determined that he'll have a home, is building him a $50,000 parsonage in Westchester County.

Hazel was quoted as saying: "Adam and I dig each other the most. We have a perfect understanding." She made the statement in Paris.

A MEETING was held Friday night in Harlem of pro-Powell forces. Among those known to be present were James Christian, candidate for the assembly of the 14th AD; Dunbar McLaurin, chairman of the Negro Voters League; Rev. Alfred Isaacs, pastor of Union Baptist Church; Rev. Thomas Kilgore, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church; Rev. George Lawrence of Friendship Baptist Church; Noel Austin, candidate for the Assembly; William Hampton, official of Abyssinian Baptist Church of which Congressman Powell is pastor, and the Rev. David Licorish, assistant pastor of Abyssinian.

It was understood that Lloyd Dickens met privately with Powell.

Another leadership conference of Republican and Democratic civic and political figures was held Saturday afternoon. No announcements or plans were forthcoming from either meeting. However, it was clear that somebody—Republican or Independent—was going to run Adam Clayton Powell for Congress.

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IT WAS ALSO CLEAR that the vast majority of voters in Harlem considered that Powell was being "persecuted"; that the sums involved in the tax evasion charges were "nothing compared to what other government officials have gotten away with"; that there was "nobody in sight who could beat Powell"; that "how can they let a guy like Eastland stay in Congress and pick on Powell"; that "Powell is the only independent voice of the Negro in this country."

In short, Harlem by and large was behind Powell.

Meanwhile, speculation was rife about this Saturday's NAACP Freedom Fund Rally in front of the Hotel Theresa at 125th St. and Seventh Ave. as to what Powell and Hulan Jack would say.

Both are scheduled to appear and speak.

Whatever happens to Powell in the courts it is little likely to affect his standing in the House. The House takes the traditional view that it is up to the voters in each district to elect their own representative.

Powell's pay and congressional prerogatives would continue, even if convicted, and he would remain a member of the House unless he resigned.

Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D-Mass.), jailed for tax evasion in 1956, continued in office, while behind bars, and won re-election after serving his sentence.

If Powell leaves the House it will probably be through failure to get re-elected.

RULES POWELL MUST STAND TRIAL IN TAX CASE

By LOUIS E. LOMAX

NEW YORK — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell J., (D., N.Y.) pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, must stand trial on the three - count indictment charging him with filing improper income tax returns for himself and his wife Hazel Scott.

This was the decision of Federal Judge William B. Herlands as the jurist denied Powell's three motions asking that the indictment be dismissed.

Powell's lawyers, Harrison Jackson and Edward B. Williams, had contended that the indictments "were fruits of a poisoned tree" because an ex-member of the U.S. Attorney General's staff had admittedly leaked confidential grand jury information to the editors of a weekly publication unfriendly to colored persons.

* * *

POWELL'S lawyers also said that the editor of the weekly had contacted members of the grand jury and had influenced their decision.

In a 30-page opinion, Herlands denied Powell's motion to dismiss, but left the future of National Review Editor William Buckley very much up in the air.

The consensus of opinion had been, that the Attorney General would proceed against Buckley and all others working in concert had the judge granted Powell's motion.

Now that Powell's motion has been denied observers feel it unlikely that the government will proceed against Buckley because such a move would embarrass the government's effort to obtain a conviction in the Powell case.

JUDGE HERLAND concluded that whatever harm was done by Buckley's articles and needling was overcome by the "painstaking effort of the U.S. Attorney in presenting the case to the jury. A most unusual case was handled in a very commendable manner." Herlands maintained.

However Judge Herlands reserved a final broadside for Buckley. In a gratuitious paragraph, obviously meant to be a suggestion to acting District Attorney Arthur Christy, Judge Herlands said:

"If there was anything criminally improper it was Buckley's sending of articles to the grand jury. . . ."

LIBERALS MAY AID FIGHT ON POWELL

Leader Says Party Would Join Democrats to Back Marshall or 3 Others

By CLAYTON KNOWLES

A possibility arose last night that the Liberal party might join forces with the Democrats in an effort to unseat Adam Clayton Powell Jr. in Manhattan's Sixteenth Congressional District.

Murray Baron, the Liberal party's chairman in New York County, said the organization would rally with the Democrats behind a "candidate of the stature of Thurgood Marshall."

He said that Mr. Marshall, counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, could, if elected "not only counteract the demagogic activities of Mr. Powell but would introduce into the Congress one of the nation's leading lawyers and outstanding Negro citizens." Mr. Marshall argued the school segregation case before the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Marshall had barred a contest with Mr. Powell after the Democrats decided last week not to rename Mr. Powell because of his support of President Eisenhower in 1956. Mr. Marshall said he and Representative Powell "stood for the same things."

Believe He May Yield

It was understood, however, that the Liberal party, like the Democrats, were unwilling to accept "no" from Mr. Marshall. The Liberals believe that Mr. Marshall will yield to a widespread demand.

Other Liberal party sources, however, said that three other prominent Negroes would be acceptable in a joint campaign to oust Mr. Powell from Congress.

They named Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master in Harlem.

The Liberal position became known several hours after Mr. Baron had announced that his party had never endorsed Mr. Powell in any of his eight races for Congress.

"That our policy has been amply justified is now abundantly clear," he said. "Our party, which was the first to suggest the possible nomination of Ralph Bunche for the United States Senate, and which has an outstanding record in the struggle for civil rights, need not re-emphasize its concern for the rights of all minorities." Mr. Baron continued:

"Congressman Powell's announced intention to invade our primary will be met and rebuffed. We join with the N. A. A. C. P. in opposition to racialism from any source."

Conversations between the Democrats and Liberals, it was said, were being carried on between a third party that was influential in Harlem affairs.

Jack Declines Challenge

Meanwhile, Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan Borough President, spurned Mr. Powell's challenge to oppose him. Mr. Jack, one of the Harlem leaders who voted against redesignating Mr. Powell, said his own job was "the highest elective office ever attained by a Negro in the United States."

First elected in 1953, Mr. Jack was re-elected last year. Mr. Powell has served in Congress since 1944.

Carmine G. De Sapio, Tammany leader, responded with a barb to Mr. Powell's charge that he was guilty of hypocrisy in running Abe Stark, a former Republican, on the Democratic ticket while denying redesignation to Mr. Powell as a Democrat.

Mr. De Sapio said that there was "a big difference between changing party affiliation and betraying the party one purports to represent."

Harlem Democratic leaders are scheduled to meet again this afternoon at Tammany Hall, 231 Madison Avenue, in an attempt to pick a candidate.

34c(1) 1958 NEW YORK

REV. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL
ATTEMPT MADE TO BUY HIS SUPPORT (BRIBE)

Betty Granger Files $250,000 Suit

Was Powell Offered A $50,000 Bribe?

One of the protagonists is Mrs. Betty Granger, managing editor of the New York Age, who has reportedly filed a $250,000 suit against Mr. Powell who had charged that she was directly involved in the bribe effort.

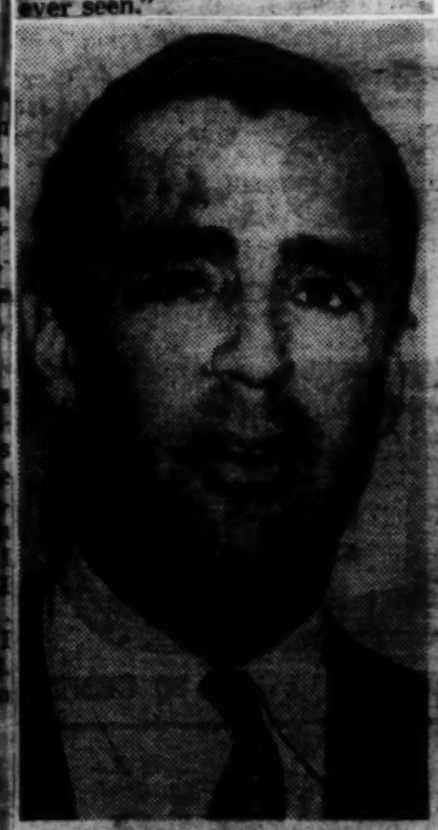
According to Powell, he was lunching with Jackie Robinson in a Harlem restaurant when Mrs. Granger approached him saying that Charles F. Willis Jr., former White House aide, had $50,000 for him if he would endorse GOP candidates.

JACKIE ROBINSON was quoted by New York's Herald-Tribune as having said, "I was there briefly. There was some money mentioned by Mrs. Granger, but I didn't pay too much attention to what it was for. I did hear about $50,000 but I didn't hear what it was for . . . I don't know him (Willis). I didn't hear his name mentioned. I was only in the conversation a few minutes."

On the other hand, Mrs. Granger told the New York Amsterdam News, "I never met Mr. Robinson or Mr. Powell together at any restaurant. I met Mr. Powell at a radio station about four days ago. I haven't seen Mr. Robinson since the baseball season."

Powell had charged from the pulpit of Abyssinian Baptist Church that GOP leader Harold Burton and Gloria Toote were also involved in the case. However, Burton said that he would not file suit. "The man's finished. I sympathize with him, despite all he's done to me." However, Miss Toote indicated that she would file suit.

Mrs. Granger asserts, "I have had papers served on Adam Powell in a $250,000 Supreme Court slander suit . . . his injury to my person, character and integrity by these remarks is the most shocking example of an irresponsible attitude I have ever seen."



CHARLES F. WILLIS
. . . did he offer Adam cash?

HAROLD BURTON
. . . "I sympathize with him"

JACKIE ROBINSON
. . . "I heard about $50,000"

NEW YORK—A raging controversy over whether or not Adam Clayton Powell was offered a $50,000 bribe in connection with the recent political campaign was fanned into even hotter heat this week as prominent figures, including Jackie Robinson, became involved.

ASKED G.O.P. AID, POWELL REVEALS

Says He First Sought and Later Refused a $50,000 Campaign Donation

The Rev. Dr. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. sharpened yesterday his charge that an attempt had been made to buy his support for the Republican slate. He named Charles F. Willis Jr., a former White House assistant to Sherman Adams, as the man, and $50,000 in small bills as the amount.

He made these statements to his congregation at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street. Between services, however, he told reporters that he himself had solicited a Republican campaign contribution before he made peace with the county Democratic organization.

Mr. Powell told newsmen that during his feud with the Democratic organization last summer he had written and phoned Mr. Willis saying: "I'm being dumped, get me some money for my campaign, please."

He said Mr. Willis, with whom he had worked for President Eisenhower's re-election in 1956, first agreed, but later refused when Mr. Powell said Sherman Adams, the former assistant to the President, should resign. Mr. Powell said Mr. Willis finally sent offers to contribute $50,000 in small bills.

On Sept. 28, Mr. Powell said, he called Mr. Willis and told him that he had needed help prior to Aug. 12, but had not received it, and that he had subsequently worked out a method of paying his campaign debts "honestly."

Last Bid for Votes

In his final scheduled appearance before Election Day, Mr. Powell referred to a Harlem newspaper, The New York Age, as "Rockefeller-controlled" and "Republican-controlled."

Mr. Powell is seeking re-election to the House as a Democrat. He appears also on the Republican ticket. He defeated the Democratic organization candidate in the Aug. 12 primary and made peace in time to announce on Oct. 7 that he would work for the election of the entire Democratic state ticket.

He made no explicit reference to his own candidacy or that of other Democrats from the pulpit. But he did praise Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, for his recent suggestion that Democrats who did not support the party's stand on civil rights should go their own way.

Mr. Powell said he had discussed The New York Age because it had headlined a story that he was going to dismiss the Rev. David N. Licorish, associate minister of the church. He said this was not true.

Harlem Another Montgomery Or Little Rock, Powell Says

NEW YORK (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-NY) Sunday pictured Harlem as a testing ground for the revitalization of democracy.

"In 1956 it was Montgomery, in 1957 it was Little Rock and so far in 1958, it is Harlem," the Negro congressman said.

Powell addressed an overflow rally of more than 3,000 persons in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, where he is pastor. He called the rally to protest the granting of a delay in school integration at Little Rock.

Powell predicted the Supreme Court would act to reverse the federal district court order delaying integration in Central High School.

One of the central figures in the Little Rock dispute was honored at the rally by the special voluntary citizens committee, an affiliate of the church. The committee designated Melba Patillo one of the nine Negro children who attended Central High School as girl of the year. Her mother, Mrs. Lois Patillo, also received an award.

Powell told the rally Harlemites have been "robbed of the fruits of democracy" by political machines, big business and much of the press, radio and television.

"The evils of the plantation pursue us," he said. "We are overcharged for our needs, we have to pay a tax for being black, we are poorly housed, we are underpaid, we are ridiculed for our failings and we are socially shunned and avoided by the majority."

He continued: "But huddled in our boss-made northern ghetto, we do have a vote -- a vote that can change the complexion of America if we refuse to be fragmented, if we refuse to serve as hostages to the opposing sections and factions developing in their community."

Powell, though a Democrat, supported the re-election of President Eisenhower in 1956. He consequently lost the backing of Tammany Hall, the Mannattan Democratic organization, for re-election this November.

Tammany designated city councilman Earl Brown, also Negro, as its primary candidate.

Powell meanwhile was endorsed for the Republican nomination for Congress, but also will run against Brown in the Democratic primary.

POWELL ATTACKS U. S. INDICTMENT

Plea Made to Quash Charges Over 'Inflamatory' Actions by Bolan and Buckley

The dismissal of an indictment charging Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. with income tax evasion was urged yesterday because of "irregularities" described as "criminal in nature."

Judge William B. Herlands reserved decision in Federal Court on a motion made by Edward Bennett Williams of Washington, attorney for the Harlem clergyman and lawmaker.

Mr. Williams charged that the indictment returned May 8 was beclouded as the result of actions by former Assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Bolan and William F. Buckley Jr., editor of The National Review, a magazine.

Mr. Bolan, who had handled the case for the Government until his resignation nine months ago, was accused by Mr. Williams of having supplied information to Mr. Buckley of "highly inflamatory articles that were mailed to jurors of the grand jury before the indictment was returned.

Such conduct, the defense lawyer maintained, violated Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure inasmuch as it was "illegal, criminal tampering" with the processes of a grand jury.

It was suggested that both Mr. Powell and the Government would benefit if a new grand jury were to be assigned.

United States Attorney Paul W. Williams accepted the facts but drew opposite conclusions in defending the indictment.

Criminal Action Denied

"There was no criminal activity, as Mr. Williams so cavalierly charges," the Federal attorney declared. "Mr. Bolan only fed back to the jurors what they already knew. Certainly nothing in the law says that a grand juror is disqualified because he reads or is sent material."

The Government prosecutor did not defend his former assistant further. Mr. Bolan wrote for The National Review "perhaps improperly and ill advisedly," the prosecutor asserted, but did nothing that could invalidate the indictment.

While the defense contended that the courts were unanimous in quashing indictments in which grand jurors had been subjected to outside influence, the Government held the reverse to be true. Paul Williams said the innocence of a grand juror could exist only at the time of his selection and that thereafter he was entitled to be "passionately biased."

The article in The National Review, published Dec. 14, 1957, was headed: "Death of an Investigation. The Wheels of Justice Stop for Adam Clayton Powell Jr." It developed a theory that the investigation had been stifled by Republican politicians to reward Mr. Powell, a Democrat, for supporting President Eisenhower in 1956.

The indictment charged that Mr. Powell had prepared a false 1951 income tax reutrn for his wife, Hazel Scott, a jazz pianist, and that he evaded $3,000 in a joint return for 1952. The investigation of his affairs began in 1956. The grand jury heard evidence for several weeks and then was not called into session for fourteen months.

Won't Drop Powell's Tax Trial!

NEW YORK—With the die cast, Adam Clayton Powell's counsel prepares to fight in court against charges that the Harlem Congressman is guilty of income tax violations after a Federal jurist ruled against dismissal of the indictment.

Army Harrison S. Jackson told the press that he was "shocked" at the 30-page report which the judge handed down in his ruling.

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POWELL'S COUNSEL had argued that the actions of former Assistant Attorney Bolan and the National Review editor in circulating information about the case had "beclouded" the indictments.

However, Judge Harland's opinion claimed that there was "no criminal intent" in the actions of Boland and the publication concerned.

A trial date will be set within the near future in Federal Court. The tax involved in the case amounts to $3,700. However, if convicted, Powell could receive as much as fines of $10,000 on each count and sentences ranging up to five years.

Rev. King And Rev. Powell

DOCTOR KING displayed a readiness to whoop it up for unsavory cases when he conducted the Easter political rally here over the execution of a rapist whose trial was so fair not even the U.S. Supreme Court would intervene.

Now King has embraced a Negro demagogue, the Rev. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell whose vicious racism has been denounced by Eastern newspapers and even by the NAACP.

King has offered his support for the Harlem hellmouth in his bid for reelection to Congress. In a letter to Powell, released to New York newspapers June 8, King said he was "deeply concerned" for Powell's reelection, continuing:

"For many years you have been a militant champion of justice, not only as a congressman from Harlem, but necessarily as a spokesman for disenfranchised millions in the South."

King went on to sympathize with Powell because he is "now being assailed with desperate weapons of political destruction because [he exercised] independence and acted with militant singleness of purpose." The attacks on Powell, King said, are "in reality an effort to destroy the Negro's political independence."

It is difficult to believe that a man of King's supposed academic accomplishments could be naive enough to swallow the above, which is essentially a parroting of Powell's pious ravings about being persecuted: by the Internal Revenue Service, by the Democratic Party in New York, by all the nameless white folks conspiring against him.

Thus King's endorsement must be put down as a shameless embrace of Powell's racial rabble-rousing, which the NAACP says offends even that organization. King knows that Powell has a vast following among the Negro masses; perhaps this accounts for the endorsement.

Here is Powell, the man Hulan Jack, Negro borough president of Manhattan, has accused of "preaching hate"; the man NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins has accused of "extreme racialism"; the man *The New York Times* has described as "sometimes the most contradictory and irresponsible Negro leader in America," whose brand of racism "is ... only dangerous [but] stupid as well."

Such a thug is actively supported by a man who has arrogated to himself the precepts of Christ and Ghandi.

Trouble Brewing In Harlem

Richmond Times-Dispatch

REP. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. seems almost certain to be returned to Congress this year by his 340,000 Harlem constituents, mostly Negroes. Such is the concensus of most observers.

This is partly because a great deal of hatred of white people has been stirred up in Harlem by the controversy over Rep. Powell. A substantial part of it has been aroused by Powell himself, who has made demagogic statements that he has been indicted on income tax evasion charges and dropped by Tammany Hall because he is a Negro.

It appears, however, that Congressman—the Rev. Mr. Powell (who is pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church) has for some time been stirring up race hatred in sermons to his congregation of over 10,000 members.

A recent article in *The Washington Star* says, for example, that "his message to them generally is, 'blessed are the poor—especially if they have been made poor by the white man.'"

THE effect of all this propaganda may be appreciated from an article in the June 21 issue of the *Afro-American* newspaper by Louis E. Lomax, in which he writes:

"Powell will win reelection, but Harlem will lose. It will lose representation in the city government. It will lose dignity because of the extreme racism that spews from its street corners.

"Night after night street corner orators mount stepladders on Harlem corners and shout hatred of white persons.

"Few people know it but Harlem police take extra precautions to keep whites from congregating near the hate rallies in fear of outbreaks. Respectable Harlemites are concerned.

"A top NAACP spokesman told the *Afro* this week:

"'If a white man said the things about us that are being said about white people on Harlem street corners, we would have a race riot. There is no doubt about it.'"

Afro Writer Lomax goes on to say that Powell's chances are being hurt by the support of these "ranting racists," but in the next breath says these tirades are greeted with cheers.

NO DOUBT Mr. Lomax is right in saying that the Harlem hate-mongers engender "concern in the minds and hearts of well meaning people who have fought race hatred all their lives." The question is whether there are enough of these to be effective.

The political contest between Rep. Powell and his Negro opponent, Earl Brown (a native of Charlottesville), is expected to reach a much faster tempo in the near future. The writer in the *Afro* says that "already people are predicting violence" and that "two Tammany Harlem leaders admitted . . . that they have secured gun permits and carry pistols for self protection."

A cheerful picture, this. It is possible that an even worse race riot than the New York riot of 1943 will break out this summer in the district of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. If so, this man, whom the pro-integrationist *New York Herald Tribune* terms a "demagogue of racism," apparently will bear a large share of the blame.

Powell amendment to science bill due

WASHINGTON

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell told members of the House Committee on Education and Labor last week that he will offer amendments from the floor to prevent racial discrimination in administration of the proposed Hill - Elliott Science Education bill.

The New York Congressman, whose name has become synonimous with anti - discrimination clauses for bills involving Federal expenditures, told the committee hearings, Friday, that he would not propose amendments to the measure before it was reported out of committee.

Such amendments, he declared, would provide opportunity only to tie the measure up in the Rules Committee and delay action upon it at a time that the nation needs it to go forward with a 100 per cent, all-out offensive in the and technology.

The bill as written, authorizes grants to individuals to pursue scientific and technical education in colleges and universities of their own choice.

His contempated amendments, Mr. Powell said, will be aimed at barring discrimination in the awarding of grants in addition to preventing them from being denied on the basis of religion, creed or sex, thus opening the way for utilizing the brainpower of women students as well as those who are of the Catholic or other religious beliefs.

Justice Dept. Is Quiet On Powell

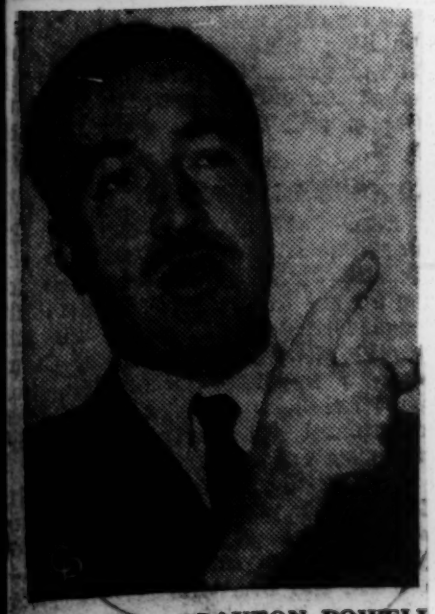
WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Justice Department refused comment Monday on the whereabouts of the files in the income tax evasion case involving Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D) N. Y.

A official spokesman had only th to say about a New York re- pc that the Powell files had been ma ed "top secret" and trans- Ne to the Attorney General's offic in Washington:

"T at is regarded as being an inter al matter in the Justice De- partm nt."

Th spokesman added that any statem nt on the issues in the case of the New York Congressman, who was i dicted by a Federal Grand Jury last Thursday, would have to come from Attorney General William P. Rogers.

Rogers was unavailable. He was expected to be on return from Bing- hamton, N. Y., to Washington.



REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Powell Not In Pulpit On Sunday

NEW YORK — (INS) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., under indictment on income tax charges, failed to preach at his Harlem church Sunday.

The Congressman and Pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church had been expected to preach his usual sermons at the 10 a.m. and noon services.

However, church officers said he was in Washington.

MADE NO COMMENT

He has so far refused any comment on the indictment, handed up by a Federal Grand Jury Thursday. The jury charged him with three counts of tax evasion. If convicted he would face a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine on each count.

William Hampton, one of Powell's congressional secretaries, gave newsmen copies of two resolutions. One was from the church committees and staff and backed "our minister 100 per cent in his fight to evade persecution." The other resolution came from 10 other ministers and called the circumstances of the indictment "wholly outside the realm of justice."

REPORTERS BARRED

Reporters were barred from the morning service at the church.

However, reference was made at the 10 a.m. service to the need for the church to have faith, and at the noon service a prayer was offered asking for strength to help Powell fight his opponents.

Powell's attorney in the tax case, top Washington Defense Attorney Edward Bennett Williams, will arrange with federal authorities for Powell's arraignment this week on the tax charge.

Powell Urges Group: Use Your Civil Rights

NEW YORK CITY — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (D-NY) main speaker here Saturday during the celebration of the Fourth Anniversary of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools, outlined an eight-point work program to revitalize Negro political spirit and kill the growing philosophy that "white is right."

Powell's program, attacking the thesis that "this is a white man's country of dedicated hypocrisy and of organized but legalized contempt for all colorities," called on New Yorkers to:

1. Campaign to get out the vote of every Negro group;
2. Protect the NAACP;
3. Call on the press to campaign against "creeping Eastlandism that has come to our community . . . ;"

DISREGARD RISKS

4. Use civil rights with emotion, fervor, dedication and disregard of risks and persecutions;
5. Serve notice to the people of this city "that we are not going to tolerate any group of people sitting outside of our community dictating to us who our candidates should be within our community;"
6. Reject any philosophy of "education, gradualism, moderation, and go-slow;"
7. Break through the "McCarthy-Eastland blanket of mediocrity;"
8. "Communicate regularly our problems with the massive bloc of two billion colored peoples through out the world."

Powell said an indictment against America for failing to practice democracy is written between the lines of reports concerning Vice President Nixon's trip through the Latin American countries.

CITES HIGH COURT

Only the U. S. Supreme Court, he said, has not fallen prey to the philosophy that "white is right." However, he pointed out that the highest tribunal, which issued the school desegregation decree four years ago, is supported by an all-white jury system.

Powell also attacked Negro leadership in the North, declaring it "a farce." He said, "I submit that a voteless Negro in the South is worth more than a boss-controlled voting Negro in the North because he is at least fighting for manhood and we have lost ours."

He hastened to point out that bombings, murders, legalized defiance of federal law are "going totally unchallenged . . . and our voting strength in the North is being completely ignored."

BUCKLEY QUERIED ON POWELL JURY

Says He Sent Article From Magazine to Tax Panel on Member's Request

By EDWARD RANZAL

William F. Buckley Jr., editor of The National Review, said yesterday he had sent copies of an article in the magazine to a Federal grand jury investigating Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. at the request of a juror.

The grand jury later indicted Mr. Powell on income tax evasion charges. The article, which appeared in the Dec. 14, 1957 issue, was mailed to members of the grand jury with a covering letter, Mr. Buckley said.

The article was critical of the Justice Department's handling of the case. The covering letter said that the magazine had established an "irregularity of the suspension of the investigation."

After the article and letter were mailed the investigation was reopened on the insistence of the grand jury and the indictment followed.

Mr. Buckley appeared under subpoena before another Federal grand jury yesterday. The Government is seeking to determine whether the decision of the first grand jury to indict Mr. Powell was influenced by the communications.

After his appearance, Mr. Buckley gave a prepared statement to newspaper men.

The editor said that on April 2 he met with a member of the Powell grand jury at the latter's request.

Mr. Buckley said the juror was convinced that Washington had interfered with the Powell investigation. The juror then asked that copies of the article be sent to every member of the panel, Mr. Buckley said.

"The juror told me he intended to lunch the very next day with the foreman," Mr Buckley said," that he intended to announce to the foreman that if Mr. Williams [United States Attorney Paul W. Williams] persisted in his refusal to reconvene the grand jury, he and other dissatisfied members of the jury would take matters into their own hands.

"To that end, he said he had arranged to rent a suite of rooms at the Commodore Hotel to which the jury would be invited, there to resume the investigation."

In his statement, Mr. Buckley called upon Mr. Williams to disqualify himself as prosecutor "as there are no grounds, given the record, for public confidence in his management of the case."

Later, Mr. Williams said he would not withdraw from the case. He added that he had no intention of bringing Mr. Buckley back before the grand jury and that he did not intend to ask members of the Powell grand jury to testify before the Buckley grand jury.

"At no time," he continued," has the Department of Justice, directly or indirectly, instructed me that the investigation was to be killed or closed. In fact, my specific instructions were not to discharge the grand jury pending evaluation of the case."

Powell Sees 'Persecution'

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP) —Repesentrative Powell told a news conference today that his indictment was "persecution."

Mr. Powell was interviewed after he had addressed a closed meeting of Negro leaders. In response to questions, he said he did not know how he would plead to the indictment Friday. Asked whether the charges were true, he said:

"I don't know until I talk to my lawyer tomorrow."

Edward Bennett Williams is representing Mr. Powell.

POWELL TO ENTER TAX PLEA FRIDAY

Justice Department Blocking of Investigation Charged —Bolan Faces Inquiry

BY EDWARD RANZAL

Representativec Adam Clayton Powell Jr. will plead on Friday in Federal Court to income tax evasion charges. The Harlem Democrat will be represented by Edward Bennett Williams of Washington.

The indictment, returned last Thursday, charged the Representative, who is also a minister, with preparing a false tax return for his wife Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist, in 1951, and evading taxes on a joint return for 1952.

Meanwhile, it was charged that a second assistant United States Attorney had been blocked by the Justice Department from reopening the Powell tax investigation when it was dormant.

In March, 1957, former Assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Bolan, who was then in charge of the case, was told the Powell investigation was being turned over to the Treasury Department.

From that date until last April 17 the case reportedly was pigeon-holed by the Justice Department. Then the grand jury, which had not met for fourteen months, threatened to take matters into its own hands. The case was reopened and the indictments resulted.

A week after Mr. Bolan resigned on Sept. 20, 1957, the Powell case was assigned to Assistant United State. Attorney Fioravante G. Perrotta, now in private practice.

Witness Available

Within a short period Mr. Perrotta learned that an important potential witness against Mr. Powell was available for questioning. The prospective witness was a close associate of the Representative.

Mr. Perrotta discussed the matter with Daniel McMahon, chief of the criminal division. Mr. McMahon said he thought it was a good idea, but first wanted to check with United States Attorney Paul W. Williams.

Thereafter, it was said, Mr. McMahon told Mr. Perrotta to "sit tight; this case is a hot potato." Mr. Perrotta was told not to do anything until Washington approved, it was charged. He was told further to inform Morris Emanuel, Treasury Department agent in charge of the investigation, not to get in touch with the prospective witness.

In a storage room in the United States Court House at Foley Square, five cabinets containing material that had been presented to the grand jury by Mr. Bolan gathered dust. In December, 1957, The National Review, a conservative weekly magazine, reviewed the case.

Files Taken Away

Shortly thereafter the Justice Department requested that all the files be shipped to Washington. A week later Mr. Perrotta asked that the Powell case be reassigned. It was given to Chief Assistant United States Attorney Arthur H. Christy, who, with Mr. Williams, the Federal attorney, presented the final phases of the action to the grand jury. Mr. Perrotta resigned last March.

Today William F. Buckley Jr., editor of The National Review, will appear under subpoena before a Federal grand jury. Mr. Williams has said that he wanted to investigate Mr. Buckley's actions in sending copies of the magazine to grand jury members. Communicating with members of a grand jury to influence their decision is a crime.

Mr. Williams also said that he would investigate Mr. Bolan. The latter was approached by several grand jury members who wanted him to take over the Powell investigation if the Government's case bogged down.

Mr. Perrotta refused yesterday to comment on his part in the investigation. However, he said he was "completely shocked" by the fact that Mr. Bolan was being investigated.

In a statement issued yesterday Mr. Buckley said that he intended to lodge a complaint with the American Society of Newspaper Editors that the Justice Department had interfered with freedom of the press.

Powell Pleads Innocent Of Tax Charges

Of Tammany Ouster, Says He's Glad To Be 'Rid Of Them'

NEW YORK, May 16 (U.P.)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., pleaded innocent today to charges of cheating on income tax returns he filed for himself and his wife, Pianist Hazel Scott.

The Negro Democrat, 50, appeared to be unperturbed by charges that could put him in prison for 15 years. The congressman, who also is a minister, was outspoken in welcoming Tammany Hall's decision to dump him as a candidate for re-election this year because he supported President Eisenhower in the 1956 election.

"Thank God, I'm rid of them," Powell said, "And now it's time for the city to get rid of them."

A crowd of about 100 of Powell's Harlem friends, followers and ministerial colleagues greeted him when he drove up to the federal courthouse in a chauffeur-driven limousine.

By the time his six-minute court appearance was over, the crowd outside had swelled to 300.

Powell's wife was not in court. Miss Scott has been living in Paris and was reported planning to divorce Powell.

A federal grand jury indicted Powell May 8 on three counts of falsifying income tax returns.

He was charged with preparing a fraudulent return for Miss Scott in 1951, listing her income as $4815, when it allegedly should have been $9181, and listing their joint net income in 1952 as $5252, when it allegedly should have been $8952

POWELL CHARTING OWN PARTY SET-UP

At Rally He Bids Jack and De Sapio Shun Harlem

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. began laying the groundwork yesterday for what might become his own political organization. At the same time he publicly challenged two top Tammany leaders to stay out of Harlem.

In a talk to 800 supporters in the basement auditorium of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, the Representative warned Hulan E. Jack, Borough President of Manhattan, and Carmine G. De Sapio, leader of Tammany Hall, to avoid "walking up and down the streets of Harlem."

"We wonder what the Communists did to Vice President and Mrs. [Richard M.] Nixon in South America," he said, "but we will make it mighty uncomfortable." On Saturday, Mr. Jack was booed at a Harlem rally.

Mr. Powell's remarks were made after Tammany leaders in the Sixteenth Congressional District had voted last Thursday to read him out of the Democratic Party on the gorund that he was not a Democrat and had supported President Eisenhower in 1956.

Just prior to yesterday's rally Mr. Powell had preached a 10 A. M. communion sermon in the upstairs church sanctuary on the sanctity of the family. He has been pastor of the church for many years. With an estimated membership of 12,000, it is regarded as the largest Protestant congregation in the world.

The Harlem Representative, who is under indictment on a charge of evading Federal income taxes, announced after his sermon that he would meet briefly with registered voters of the district in the basement auditorium.

He also announced that for three evenings beginning at 8 o'clock tonight a "political school" would be held in the church.

The representative said the "school" would have one purpose: to train workers in the complexities of preparing and gathering valid petitions to enter his name in the Aug. 12 primaries.

"Our whole fight," he declared, "is to get me on the line."

To run in the Democratic primary Mr. Powell will need at least 750 valid signatures. The problem, however, will lie in the careful, legal compilation of the names to avoid disqualification of any on technical ground.

If the courts should cancel his party enrollment, barring him from the Democratic primary, he would have to obtain 3,000 valid signatures to appear on the November ballot as an independent candidate.

The representative also spoke to about 800 persons after the noon service and outlined the same plans. Worshippers at the two church services totaled 6,000.

"When the people booed and jeered Hulan Jack," Mr. Powell told his political supporters, "that marked the beginning of the end of boss control. I am going to ask all registered voters not to sign anything that doesn't have my name on it. We've got to teach the Negro voter how to stop lynching himself."

Talks to Puerto Ricans

The Representative told the voters that the petitions would make "nice bundles for Tammany." He sarcastically added that "various people would receive gifts of thirty pieces of silver."

Mr. Powell disclosed that on Saturday he had talked to about thirty Puerto Rican leaders who had pledged him support.

"This might just mushroom into something that will be the end of Tammany Hall," he observed.

The Representative said later that he was sending open letters to State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz and United States Attorney General William P. Rogers "charging Tammany Hall with trying legal tricks through Tammany-appointed judges to keep me from running for re-election and I am asking their help in getting my petition recognized."

Mayor Is Aloof

Meanwhile, Mayor Wagner washed his hands of the Powell-Tammany controversy. Speaking on the "Mayor's Press Conference" over WABC-TV, he said that his practice was "not to interfere in local primary contests."

Support for Mr. Powell came from another sector yesterday morning when the Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor of the Concord Baptist Church in Brooklyn told his congregation that he had sent a telegram to Mr. Powell "expressing the hope that he will be vindicated and re-elected."

Dr. Taylor, a Negro, is president of the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

Editor's Challenge Answered

Won't Quit Powell Case, U.S. Attorney Declares

NEW YORK —(AP)— U.S. Attorney Paul W. Williams says he has no intention of disqualifying himself from the Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. tax evasion case.

It was Williams' reply to a challenge by William F. Buckley Jr., editor of the National Review, that he withdraw from the case against the Negro Democratic congressman.

Buckley said Williams should disqualify himself "as there are no grounds, given the record, for public confidence in his management of the case."

Buckley appeared before a grand jury Tuesday under subpoena. The government is seeking to determine whether the decision of another grand jury to indict Powell was influenced by Buckley.

The editor repeated that he sent copies of an article in his conservative magazine to members of the indicting grand jury. The article was critical of the Justice Department's handling of the case.

In a statement to newsmen, Buckley accused Williams of negligence in the performance of his duties.

Presentation of the case before the indicting grand jury had started before the 1956 election in which Powell supported President Eisenhower because of the desegregation issue.

Shortly after the election, a delay developed in tax investigation against Powell. The indictment was reported Thursday.

At no time," Williams said, "has the Department of Justice, directly or indirectly, instructed me that the investigation was to be killed or closed."

"In fact," he added, "my specific instructions were not to discharge the grand jury pending evaluation of the case."

Powell told newsmen in Washington that his indictment was "persecution."

Rep. Powell Is Dumped By Tammany

NEW YORK (AP)—Tammany Hall Thursday dumped Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-NY) as a Democratic candidate for re-election. There was no immediate designation of the party's choice as his opponent.

In anticipation of Tammany's action, Powell has said he will head a full ticket of his own this fall in the Harlem congressional district which he has represented since 1945.

Powell on May 8 was indicted on charges of evading $3,063 in income taxes. He is due to plead to the indictment Friday and the outcome of the case could well affect his battle for re-election.

Tammany's dumping of Powell was in reprisal for his 1956 support of the Eisenhower Republican administration. Powell said he backed Eisenhower because of the racial segregation issue but at the same time ran himself as an organization Democrat.

"The indictment was not a factor," Tammany leader Carmine G. DeSapio said in announcing Tammany's decision to drop Powell. He said 11 of 13 Harlem district leaders favored dumping Powell.

If convicted, Powell is liable to a maximum 15 years in prison and $30,000 in fines.

New Powell Bill

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) introduced a bill yesterday to double the present $2500 maximum that can be paid a business to cover expenses of moving from urban renewal redevelopment areas.

Powell Sets All-Out War On Tammany

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

NEW YORK, May 16 — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, disowned by 11 of his 14 Tammany district leaders, today made his break with the city Democratic organization complete. Calling Tammany leader Carmine G. De Sapio a liar, Powell announced a city-wide primary campaign to defeat Democratic candidates.

Appearing at federal court for his arraignment on income tax violation charges, Powell told reporters:

"With the cooperation of the clergy of every denomination in the five boroughs, which is evidenced by many ministers being here today, we are entering a ticket in the Democratic primary wherever there is a community of Negroes and Puerto Ricans, and where we can find qualified people in all the five boroughs."

Powell, a Negro, is a minister in the Baptist church.

The projected campaign appears unlikely to cause a general political upheaval, but politicians said it could, if followed through vigorously, endanger Democratic legislative seats in several districts which have experienced a large influx of Negro and Puerto Rican voters in the past few years.

Powell issued his declaration of war after his arraignment on a three-count indictment charging him with preparing a false income tax return for his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, in 1951 and with submitting a false joint return with her in 1952. The government claims Powell owes $1,663 taxes on his 1952 income.

Powell Pledges To Fight For House Seat

Congressman Cheered At Harlem Rally

NEW YORK (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), indicted on income tax charges and spurned by Tammany Hall, told a cheering Harlem rally Saturday he would "stay in the Democratic party and fight it out" with anyone Tammany endorses for his seat.

The Negro congressman, who also is the pastor of the city's largest Negro church, used a non-partisan antisegregation rally as a forum to explain his political position.

Powell, who supported President Eisenhower in 1956, said he would "stay a Democrat," quashing plans of Republican leaders in two assembly districts in his Harlem area to get Powell the Republican nomination for Congress.

NAMES THREE

Naming Gov. Averell Harriman, Mayor Robert Wagner and Tammany leader Carmine De Sapio as the Democratic leaders who had denied him the party's support, Powell accused them of subscribing to the philosophy that white is right.

De Sapio announced after a meeting of Harlem Democratic leaders Thursday that they had voted 11-1 to read Powell out of the party and deny him support for re-election. De Sapio reportedly is seeking a Negro candidate for the party's endorsement in Powell's district.

The rally, which drew about 2,000 people, was sponsored by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Speakers in addition to Powell included Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack, a Negro, who has sided with Tammany against Powell.

When Jack rose to speak, the crowd booed and jeered so loudly that he was forced to sit down. The crowd chanted "throw him out" and "we want Powell."

The borough president finally gave up and sat down, visibly upset. Questioned by reporters, he replied: "Please, I have no comment to make."

When Powell spoke, the applause was as loud as the boos for Jack had been.

PROMISES TO FIGHT

Powell promised to fight for the nomination and wage a write-in campaign if he is denied it. He said he also would seek Liberal party support.

Powell attributed the attacks on Vice President Nixon in Latin America to segregation in the United States.

"Wherever Vice President Nixon went in South America," Powell said, "he was met with cries of 'Little Rock, Little Rock.' The United States is in danger of becoming a second class power because we have second class citizens," he said, adding:

"This a white man's country of dedicated hypocrisy and of organized and frequently legalized contempt for minorities. The executive and legislative branches of our government now are and have been locally and nationally dedicated to the philosophy 'white is right.'"

Tammany Ditches Troubled Powell

Won't Support Him, Cites '56 Bolt To 'Ike'

NEW YORK, May 15 — (UP) —Tammany Hall added to the woes of Negro Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Thursday. The Democratic machine decided not to support the Harlem clergyman-politician for re-election because he bolted the party to support President Eisenhower in 1956.

Tammany leader Carmine de Sapio said the decision to dump Powell had nothing to do with his having been indicted on a Federal income tax evasion charge.

Since Powell's indictment by a Federal grand jury last week, it has been disclosed his pianist wife, Hazel Scott, has left him and is seeking custody of their son.

De Sapio announced after a closed meeting of Tammany leaders that the vote was 11 to 1 against Powell with one member of the leadership abstaining.

Powell has been elected to Congress from New York's 16th District seven times.

NEGROES HONOR DARBY, POWELL

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (Special) A Prentiss Negro minister who filed Mississippi's first civil rights lawsuit and a Jackson Negro whose American Legion post was dropped from State legion rolls will receive the Regional Council of Negro Leadership's "Men of the Year" awards.

Officials of the organization said the awards will be made to Rev. H. D. Darby and Albert Powell at the group's annual meeting April 25.

Negro Lawmaker Faces Tax Charge

Federal Grand Jury Indicts Adam Clayton Powell

NEW YORK, May 8.—(AP)—A Federal grand jury Thursday indicted Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) on income tax evasion charges.

The Negro lawmaker from Harlem was accused of misrepresenting the income of his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, and himself in the early 1950s.

The three-count indictment carries a maximum penalty on conviction of 15 years in prison and $30,000 in fines.

Powell, 49, has been in Congress as a Democrat since 1945.

In the last presidential election in 1956, Powell supported President Eisenhower and the Republican national ticket because he said he was displeased with his own party's national stand on racial segregation.

The indictment accused Powell of evading a total of $3,063 in income taxes on his wife's income and his own in 1951 and 1952.

Powell Voted Support Of Harlem Church

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP).—Representative Powell, Democrat of New York, under indictment on charges of Federal income tax evasion, has the support of leaders of his Harlem congregation.

Mr. Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church for 20 years, did not appear yesterday to deliver two scheduled sermons.

His followers jammed the Harlem church. At the end of the noon service the ministers, board of deacons, board of trustees, Women's Committee, Men's Committee and the staff of the church adopted a resolution affirming their full support of the Negro minister.

Later, a New York spokesman issued a statement to the press quoting Mr. Powell, and said it was telephoned from Washington by Mr. Powell. It dealt only with his hiring of Edward Bennett Williams, noted Washington criminal lawyer, to defend him in the tax case.

The statement said Mr. Powell "approached Mr. Williams without his solicitation, presented my problem and he agreed to take the case, pending a longer conference this week with him concerning details." He said he was issuing the statement "to clear up some misunderstanding."

Powell still in good shape despite tax rap say D.C. observers

By CARLISLE BARGERON

Despite his recent indictment for income tax evasion, the status of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell as a member of Congress will not be affected, it is felt in official circles here.

Powell, it is believed, will continue to exercise all his congressional prerogatives and receive full pay. Moreover, his colleagues are expected to ignore the indictment and treat him the same as before. The assumption is based on past experience with committee members similarly disposed.

Bloodshed If Necessary Promised By Negro

JACKSON, May 19 (U.P.)—Albert Powell, president of the Jackson Progressive Voters League, told fellow Negroes Friday night that the race will shed blood if that's what it takes to have integration.

"The old people shed tears," Powell told an NAACP rally. "The young people will shed blood if it is necessary."

Powell said the Negro is demanding freedom. "In Mississippi they say we can't have it but we are going to have it."

Chicago Negro Attorney Richard R. Debow told the rally that "complete and total integration" for the nation is certain. But he said new freedoms call for new responsibilities.

"Many doors will be opened and we must be prepared," Debow said. "We must not compete as Negroes, we must compete as men and be the best."

He told the Negroes they should pay their poll taxes, register and vote. Otherwise, he said, "You are losing your rights by default."

LUCKY NEGRO Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, of Harlem! Not living in Alabama he's a free Democrat. After supporting Eisenhower and being disillusioned (with other colored voters) he remains in good standing with his Democratic Democratic Party and has announced for Soapy Williams for President.

Yes, that's the Soapy our slave oath people would swear us to.

Reason totters when a slave oath card with the Democratic rooster under a "White Supremacy" legend begs Alabamians to "protect your rooster!" Protection by swearing for whatever integrationist the convention may nominate is too deep for me.

JAVITS 'INCLINED' TO FAVOR POWELL

Senator Hints He Will Back Congress Candidate Unless Tax Charges Stand Up

By DOUGLAS DALES

Senator Jacob K. Javits said yesterday that his "normal inclination" was to support Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. for re-election from Harlem's Sixteenth Congressional District.

Mr. Powell, a Democrat, faces a primary contest with Councilman Earl Brown for the Democratic nomination, but has been assured of the Republican nomination.

Mr. Javits indicated that he would back Mr. Powell unless an investigation of the latter's income tax difficulties showed some "moral reason" for withholding support. Mr. Powell has pleaded not guilty to Federal indictments charging tax evasion.

Asked on the WCBS broadcast, "Let's Find Out," whether he would support Mr. Powell, Mr. Javits replied:

"I know Dr. Powell very well. I served with him in the House. I might say, too, that he supported me personally when I was running for the Senate—made a considerable point of it.

"He is a great champion of civil rights. Therefore it seems to me that the normal sympathy which I would have and my normal inclination would certainly be to say, yes, I will support him."

Mr. Javits added, however, that this was subject to a review of the tax charges. "because I am not going to support blindly anyone whom the Republican party endorses."

Others Voice Objections

Objections to Mr. Powell's selection as a candidate last week by Republican committee members in Harlem were voiced by two other Republicans, although one of them offered a defense for the Harlem leaders' action.

Daniel J. Riesner, secretary of of the New York County Republican committee, said he was among Republican Advisory Committee members who advised against an endorsement of Mr. Powell.

But in defense of the Harlem leaders, he said they felt that Northern and Southern Democrats had conspired to deny Mr. Powell renomination in an effort to block him from the chairmanship of the House Labor and Education Committee.

TAX CASE ILLEGAL, POWELL CHARGES

He Asks That Indictment Be Dismissed on Ground of Jury Tampering

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. charged yesterday that the income tax evasion indictment returned against him had been procured in flagrant violation of the law.

He asserted further that former Assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Bolan had illegally revealed to the weekly publication, The National Review, what had taken place before the indicting grand jury.

The Harlem Representative's allegations were in papers filed in Federal Court by his attorney, Edward Bennett Williams. Mr. Williams asked for dismissal of the indictment and inspection of grand jury minutes and copies of income tax returns involved in the indictment.

The motions will be argued next Monday, at which time a date for trial will be set if the dismissal motion is denied.

False Return Charged

Mr. Powell was indicted May 8 on charges that he prepared a false 1951 income tax return for his wife, Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist, and that he evaded $3,000 in a joint return for 1952.

The Powell tax investigation began in 1956. After hearing evidence for a number of weeks the grand jury was not called back into session for fourteen months. During this period The National Review published articles demanding to know what had happened to the inquiry.

Mr. Williams said that William F. Buckley Jr. had improperly communicated with members of the grand jury before it returned the indictment and had published an article calling for the panel to indict Mr. Powell.

In a supporting affidavit, Mr. Powell asserted that Mr. Bolan had given the magazine the names and addresses of the grand jurors, descriptions and analyses of evidence presented to the grand jury and declarations that evidence sufficient to return an indictment had been presented to the grand jury. He said also that Mr. Bolan had reported his superiors had prevented him from continuing the grand jury investigation.

Powell Reveals Political Plans

WASHINGTON (INS) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) said Tuesday that if the Democrats run a candidate against him in the 1958 primary, he will counter with a full slate of Negroes and Puerto Ricans to oppose other Democratic candidates.

Powell told a news conference that the slate is "ready to go" against Democrats in all New York City districts where Negroes or Puerto Ricans make up part of the population.

NOT OPPOSED

However, Powell noted that Tammany Boss Carmine De Sapio has not yet named anyone to run against him. If he does opposes him, he said, he will run as the regular Democratic candidate supporting the entire ticket.

Powell also declared that his indictment on income tax charges was "obvious persecution," and said "the white man can leave the plantation but the Negro cannot."

DIXIECRATS

He referred to the campaigning of Dixiecrats against Presidential nominees Harry S. Truman and Adlai Stevenson, and pointed out that the Southerners retained full seniority on congressional committees. Powell, however, lost his committee seniority because he supported President Eisenhower in 1956.

The Harlem Congressman said that he favored Mr. Eisenhower two years ago because the President made a promise on civil rights, and "has carried out that promise" by securing the first civil rights law in the U. S. for more than a half century.

HAZEL SCOTT

Meanwhile, in Paris, jazz pianist Hazel Scott denied a New York newspaper report that she plans to divorce Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., the Harlem Congressman under indictment for tax evasion.

Mrs. Powell called the report a "deliberate lie."

A New York newspaper said Powell and his wife had reached an out-of-court agreement under which she would take over their home in Westchester County and would obtain custody of their 11-year-old son, Adam Clayton Powell, III.

"I've made no plans to divorce the congressman," Miss Scott declared. "Therefore, there has been no discussion of custody of our son."

As for the report that she had bought a $35,000 villa in France, the pianist said, "the first I heard of it was when I was contacted by the press."

Powell Loses Election Aid Of Tammany

NEW YORK (AP)—Tammany Hall Thursday dumped Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-NY) as a Democratic candidate for re-election. There was no immediate designation of the party's choice as its opponent.

In anticipation of Tammany's action, Powell has said he will head a full ticket of his own this fall in the Harlem congressional district which he has represented since 1945.

Powell on May 8 was indicted on charges of evading $3,063 in income taxes. He is due to plead to the indictment Friday and the outcome of the case could well affect his battle for re-election.

Tammany's dumping of Powell was in reprisal for his 1956 support of the Eisenhower Republican administration. Powell said he backed Eisenhower because of the racial segregation issue but at the same time ran himself as an organization Democrat.

The New York Times

POWELL GETS CAMPAIGN FUNDS: Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. holds one of the checks that he received yesterday at news conference in U. S. Courthouse. He said he would seek nomination again. Seated to right Mr. Powell is his counsel, Edward Bennett Williams.

Powell Denies Tax Guilt; Lays Ouster to Race Bias

By RICHARD AMPER

A defiant Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of Harlem pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of evading Federal income taxes and then set up a political forum at the courthouse to denounce Tammany Hall.

With his arms folded he delivered his plea in a loud voice.

He spoke after a clerk had read a Federal grand jury's indictment charging him with three counts of falsifying income tax returns.

Judge Edward Weinfeld released him without bail in his own custody and set June 16 for the filing of motions and setting a trial date.

Mr. Powell then converted his appearance at the United States Court House in Foley Square into a political rally and assailed Tammany leaders in the Sixteenth Congressional District who voted on Thursday to read him out of the Democratic party on the ground that he was not a Democrat and had supported President Eisenhower in 1956.

Raising Racial Issue

"I am being purged because obviously I am a Negro and a Negro should stay on the plantation," he said to reporters in the courthouse press room.

Asked about the statement by Carmine G. De Sapio, the leader of Tammany Hall, that party leaders in Harlem voted 11 to 1 to drop him because he was not a Democrat, he replied:

"De Sapio is a liar."

Calling Mr. De Sapio "a Mississippi boss," he added: "The Negroes left Mississippi to get away from the white bosses, but they found them in Harlem."

He vowed to rally "the clergy" and to enter his own ticket in the Democratic primary in August in a bid for re-election to Congress, where he has served since 1944. He repeated his attack on Tammany before 300 sympathizers outside the courthouse.

His appearance in court lasted scarcely ten minutes. About 150 persons were present, perhaps fifty of them fellow clergymen of Mr. Powell, who is pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.

The indictment, returned May 8, accused him of preparing a false tax return for his wife, Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist, in 1951, listing her income as $34,000 when, the Government charges, it should have been $9,181. He was charged with listing their joint income in 1952 as $5,252 instead of $8,952 as the Government contends.

The sympathizers outside the courthouse cheered the Representative. Several ministers lifted him on the shoulders, and he waved at newscamermen snapped pictures and television cameras hummed.

Earlier two of his followers interrupted his news interview to hand him a check totaling $275 for his campaign. One for $200 was from a Harlem urologist, Dr. C. V. Mickinley Wiles of 228 West 135th Street. It was presented by Col. Hubert F. Julian, so-called "Black Eagle" soldier of fortune who flew in the Ethiopian war against Italy.

The smaller check was from Noel D. Austin, an insurance and real estate broker of 271 West 125th Street.

"Thank God, thank God that I'm rid of them," Mr. Powell said of the Tammany leaders who had voted against him.

"And I think it's time the city got rid of them. I plan, with the cooperation of the clergy, whom you saw here this morning, who represent every single denomination, to run—with their cooperation—a ticket in the Democratic primary wherever there is a concentration of Negroes and Puerto Ricans and where we can find qualified persons. We also will enlist the support of non-colored people to help in any way."

Mr. Powell explained that he considered running in the Democratic primary vital to maintain his committee seniority in Congress if he should be re-elected.

Fear of Interference

But he indicated fears that he faced every possible legal encumbrance that the regular party organization could throw in his way. He said he intended to write to the Department of Justice to see thta he got "a fair shake in the primary."

He predicted that Tammany Hall "would use its influence in the courts of New York to destry my petitions when they are filed."

Commenting later on Mr. Powell's attack, Mr. De Sapio said:

"I have no wish to engage in a personal controversy with Mr. Powell. The action taken by the Democratic organization was the will of the leaders who know him best in Mr. Powell's own legal district. I would prefer that they answer him in their own way and at their own time."

He said that the Harlem Democratic leaders, scheduled to meet next week to designate a candidate for Mr. Powell's seat might consider invoking a section of the Election Law authorizing a court procedure to cancel Mr. Powell's party enrollment and thus invalidate his candidacy in the primary.

Mayor Wagner said that if Mr. Powell was charging discrimination against Negroes, "as far as New York City is concerned, we're doing more than any other city in the country to do away with discrimination in housing and in schools."

Powell Turns 'Big Gun' On His Critics

Hulan Jack, DeSapio top targets

IN A NUTSHELL

- Congressman Powell wins 30 day postponement in tax evasion indictment.
- Harlem legislator opens second front by challenging Tammany Hall.
- Supporters shower embattled solon with checks for war chest; pledge moral support.
- Tammany Hall seeks strong candidate to oppose Powell in August 12 primary.

NEW YORK — After winning a 30-day postponement in his tax indictment fight, Cong. A. Clayton Powell Jr. on Friday launched a frontal assault on Tammany Hall.

The fiery Harlem legislator opened a second front by challenging the city Democratic machine "in every district where there are colored voters."

He called on "non-colored insurgents" to become his allies "in this move to break the Mississippi bossism of De Sapio and Hulan Jack."

The challenge was made in the press room of the U.S. Court House in Foley Square, amidst cheers of Powell supporters.

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THE PRESS room was jammed with newsmen and politicians. Powell took his seat at the table between his lawyers and began to give Tammany Hall the verbal whipping of its turbulent life.

• • •

"DE SAPIO is a ----," Powell said. "He is a ---- when he said I am not a Democrat.

"I now announce that we have already set up a city-wide organization to challenge Tammany Hall in every district where there are colored and Puerto Rican voters.

"I also asked non-colored insurgents to join in this move to break the Mississippi bossism of De Sapio and Hulan Jack, his number one -------.

"I now know," Powell continued "that last December De Sapio came to Washington and made a deal with the Dixiecrats. He promised then he would dump me and thus make it impossible for me to retain my seniority even if I won as an independent."

"BUT I have news for them. Bob Wagner (New York City mayor) and governor Harriman have never lifted their fingers to purge such men as Eatland from the party.

"Now they are after me. I'll see to it that they both are defeated at the poll. They are all dedicated to white domination and are after me because I am colored."

AT THIS point the press conference broke into bedlam as Powell supporters began to shower him with checks to establish his campaign fund. While newsmen scrambled to get live shots the supporters poured in from the back of the room. Powell then turned his attention to the judicial system of New York. He said:

"The only way they can keep me off the ballot is that De Sapio uses his power with the corrupt judicial system here to have my petitions thrown out. I have asked the United States Justice Department to intervene in this matter and see to it that, whereas this is a Federal election, that there is not any tampering with my petitions."

Following the press conference Powell moved out into the streets where hundreds more of well wishers had gathered. With shouts of "amen" and "praise God" they sanctioned Powell as he repeated the charges over television he had made in the press room.

With admirers, men and women colored and white, following at his heels, Powell made his way to his car and drove out into the mid-day fog.

• • •

MEANWHILE Tammany officials were trying to come up with a candidate to take Powell's seat.

At Friday's six-hour meeting, Tammany leaders were unable to agree. Four leaders refrained from voting while the majority of those voting indicated that they desired assembly woman Bessie Buchannan. Dr. Ralph Bunche and the NAACP's Thurgood Marshall were also mentioned. However, neither is willing to accept the assignment.

• • •

POWELL'S current political troubles began in 1956 when he bolted the Democrats to support President Eisenhower for re-election:

This incurred the wrath of Tammany Hall, which finally decided to dump Powell as the Democratic candidate in the 17th Congressional District.

Carmine De Sapio, head of the democratic organization, revealed that Powell would not be supported, but did not name the candidate selected to oppose the Harlem Congressman.

Powell, meeting the issue head on, has made plans to run a full slate of independent colored and Puerto Rican candidates.

• • •

IN REPLY to Tammany action to unseat him, the fiery legislator said last week:

"I am a damn sight better Democrat than the Dixiecrats who have left their party en masse and deserted the party platform.

"At least I stuck to the platform . . ."

He made the statement in reply to a charge by Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack that he (Powell) was being dropped because he is not a good Democrat.

• • •

THE POWELL income tax probe and the side skirmishes it has touched off have mushroomed into a number one headache for the Eisenhower administration.

At present a federal grand jury is investigating possible outside influences in the indictment of Powell.

Targets of the probe are William Buckley, editor of the National Review, a pro-segregation magazine, and Thomas A. Bolan, a former U. S. attorney.

Buckley appeared before the grand jury last week to tell of his conduct in regard to the Powell case.

The young editor admits contacting jurors on matters pending before them.

"We're not reluctant to take credit for stirring the grand jury up," he said.

The editor allegedly sent copies of his magazine, carrying the Powell article, to members of the grand jury probing Powell's tax problems.

BOLAN, WHO prepared the case against Powell in 1956, has charged that he was ordered by Washington to drop the case.

Paul W. Williams, U.S. attorney, has denied this.

BECAUSE DOCTORS at St. Joseph's Hospital were making every effort to save the life of the mother as well as the expected baby, Mrs. Carroll was not moved to a delivery room.

Read Out Of The Democratic Party

Powell Pleads Innocent To Income Tax Evasion

By JAMES L. KILGALLEN

NEW YORK — (INS) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (D.), N. Y., pleaded innocent Friday to an indictment charging income tax evasion for himself and his wife, Pianist Hazel Scott.

Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld set June 16 as the date for a hearing and released Powell in his own recognition without bail. The defendant will be allowed to travel anywhere necessary in connection with his congressional duties.

Powell, who bolted the Democratic party in 1956 to support President Eisenhower, characterizes the indictment as "obviously persecution."

In the three-count indictment, he is accused of aiding in the preparation of a false income tax return for his wife, underpaying taxes and filing a false joint tax return

About 300 supporters of Powell were in the courtroom when he was arraigned. According to Powell, many of them are clergymen—members of the Baptist Ministers Conference. Powell is a minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.

Powell was represented in court by Edward Bennett Williams, a prominent lawyer of Washington, D. C.

After the arraignment, Powell went to the press room in the federal building and talked with reporters. He told them his wife, Hazel, is now in Europe on a concert tour and will remain abroad eighteen months more to take advantage of the income tax laws.

SEPARATION "FALSE"

He characterized as "false" a report that there is a legal separation between him and his wife. He declared "there is no such agreement, written or oral."

Powell said his son, Adam Clayton Powell III, eleven years old, known as "Skippy," will go abroad to stay with his mother and will not return for a year.

The New York Congressman in his talk with newsmen branded Tammany leader Carmine G. Desapio "a liar" for declaring he no longer is a Democrat. Thursday Powell was read out of the party by Tammany district leaders in Harlem. They gave as their reason his support of Mr. Eisenhower in 1956.

BECAUSE I AM A NEGRO

"I was purged by Desapio because I am a Negro and Negroes live on plantations," Powell said. "Thank God, I am rid of Tammany. I will run for re-election as an Independent Democrat."

Desapio, informed that Powell plans to run as an Independent, said "the regular organization will beat any opposition."

Is Rep. Powell Being Dumped By Democrats?

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Daily News said Wednesday that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell is "being dumped by the Democrats, liberals and labor organizations in his bid for an eighth term in Congress."

The newspaper said Democratic organization (Tammany) leaders have compiled a list of possible candidates to oppose Powell.

LIKED IKE

The Negro congressman flouted the party organization in 1956 by supporting President Eisenhower.

Powell, pastor of Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church, currently is under investigation by a federal grand jury. The probe involves alleged income tax violations.

The News said Powell has been slated for the political skids by six of the seven leaders in his 16th Congressional District.

HOW DUMPED

Several meetings have been held, the News said, to consider the manner in which Powell is to be thrown into the political discard, as well as to pick his successor.

It added that these meetings were held with the knowledge of Tammany leader Carmine DeSapio and that a formal get-together is scheduled for Thursday.

Rep. Adam Powell Indicted For Evading $3,063 in Taxes

New York, N. Y. — Representative Adam Clayton Powell, jr., 49, one of the most controversial political leaders of present-day history was indicted on three counts of income tax evasion after grand jury investigations were renewed last week.

Powell who has been in Congress since 1945 is accused of evading $3,063 in income taxes of his wife's pianist Hazel Scott and his own income in 1951 and 1952.

Shortly after the 1956 national election when Powell supported President Eisenhower and the Republican national ticket because, he said, he disagreed with the Democrat's stand on racial segregation a grand jury began investigation of Powell's income tax affairs. But the probe was suspended until last April 17 when it was renewed amid rumors that the jury had been pressurizing federal authorities.

Severan months ago, following reports the Democratic party was seeking to dump him, Powell said the Democrats dare not drop me" because "if they buck me for reelection, then there will not be a Democratic governor in Albany next year."

Powell is also pastor of Abyssinian Baptist church in New York, the largest Negro church of its denomination in the world.

REP. POWELL

Powell Indictment

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

CONGRESSMAN Adam Clayton Powell's indictment for income tax evasion is not conviction. He will now have his day in court and an opportunity to defend himself before the jury concerning charges that he falsified his and his wife's returns. There is already one gain from the indictment. It scotches the story that the Department of Justice would not prosecute the Harlem lawmaker after he put his influence behind President Eisenhower in the 1956 election.

The alleged offenses do go back pretty far and the delay of 14 months is not a display of rigorous activity. But now the case against Congressman Powell has been presented to a grand jury and the grand jury has found enough basis to justify an indictment. Now Adam Clayton Powell is just like any other citizen who must answer in court.

Powell Calls Tax Count Persecution

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) told a news conference Tuesday that his indictment in New York for income tax evasion is persecution.

The Negro congressman made a point of the fact that the National Review, a conservative weekly, had sent the grand jury members copies of an issue reviewing his tax case. The article criticized government delay in pressing the case.

Powell was interviewed after he addressed a closed meeting of Negro leaders.

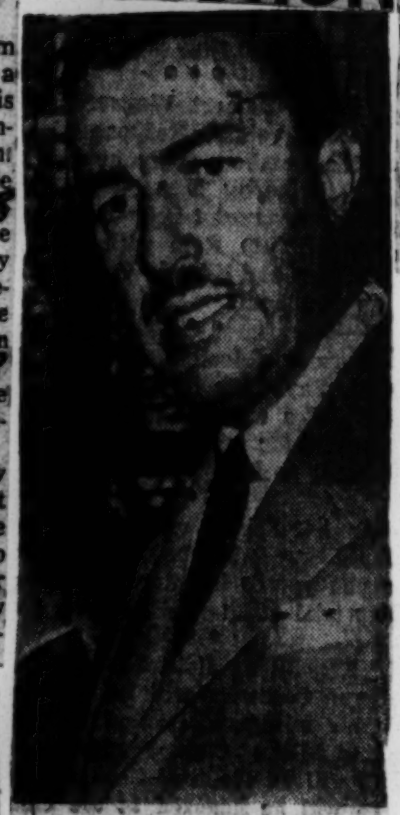
Powell said he did not know how he will plead to the indictment Friday. Asked whether the charges are true, he said: "I do not know until I talk to my lawyer tomorrow." Washington attorney Edward Bennett Williams is representing Powell.

The legislator said it is ridiculous to say that his support of President Eisenhower in the 1956 election was to help his tax situation. He said the election was Nov. 7 and 30 days later the grand jury was called to investigate him.

Powell called himself a better Democrat than the Dixiecrats who "leave the party in a national campaign and desert the party platform and anything that is liberal. I stick to the party platform and they don't."

Powell said he definitely is a candidate for re-election. If Tammany Hall names a Democratic candidate against him, he said, he has an independent slate of Negroes and Puerto Ricans ready to run in New York County.

"I will run in the Aug. 12 primary with or without the support of Tammany Hall," he said.



ADAM POWELL

Solon Misses Church

NEW YORK — (INS) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., under indictment for income tax evasion, failed to appear Sunday at the mid-morning service at his Abyssinian Baptist Church.

A spokesman for the Harlem congressman had said he probably would preach at both the 10 a.m. and the noon service. His church is too small to seat the entire congregation at once.

However, he failed to appear before an overflow congregation which was expecting to hear his reaction to his indictment and reports that he is being dumped by Harlem Democratic bosses.

Powell so far has refused to comment on the indictment, handed up by a federal grand jury Thursday. The jury charged him with three counts of tax evasion. If convicted, he would face a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine on each count.

Meanwhile, the storm over the 14-month delay in the probe of Powell's case brought a demand from House Judiciary Committee chairman Emanuel Celler (D) N. Y., that the White House investigate the matter.

Two persons involved in the Powell investigation have charged that Powell obtained at least a temporary immunity from the probe in exchange for his support in the Eisenhower 1956 election campaign.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports indicated that Powell and his jazz pianist wife, Hazel Scott, had reached a separation agreement. Under the terms of the reported agreement, their 11-year-old son, Adam Clayton Powell, 3rd, will go to Paris to live with his mother.

Celler said he was not so much interested in Powell's guilt or innocence as the charge there was a "bargain" between Powell and the administration.

"I'm quite sure the President would repudiate this is he had the facts," Celler added.

Celler said that if the White House didn't act, he would ask his judiciary committee to do so.

Powell's attorney in the tax case, top Washington defense Atty. Edward Bennett Williams, will arrange with federal authorities for Powell's arraignment this week.

Powell Jury Will Get Plea Not to Run Away

Williams to Address It Monday, Confirms Powell Was 'Invited'

By Milton Lewis

Herald Tribune Special

United States Attorney Paul W. Williams is expected to plead Monday with an "unhappy" Federal grand jury not to "run away" from the government in the panel's long-stalled investigation into the tax returns of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., D., N. Y., the New York Herald Tribune learned yesterday.

According to veteran observers at the United States Court House at Foley Square, a Federal grand jury has never "run away"—that is, taken matters into its own hands and obtained a special prosecutor.

Yesterday Mr. Williams denied reports that the grand jury plans to "leave the reservation." He said:

"I deny flatly that it is a run-away jury, since my office has been in continuous communication with its foreman, Clarence J. Myers, president of a life insurance company."

At the same time, Mr. Williams corroborated yesterday's Herald Tribune account that Mr. Powell will be "invited" to appear before the grand jury. However, he said, "it is certainly not in the cards for him to be here (to testify) next Monday." The Harlem Congressman is en route from Trinidad and is expected in New York by tomorrow.

Two of Mr. Powell's Congressional aids have already been convicted for income-tax evasion.

The grand jury is known to feel sympathetic to Mr. Williams, but antagonistic to his superiors in the Attorney General's office in Washington, from where Mr. Williams gets his orders.

The panel lays the blame on that Washington office for not being called into session for fourteen months. The grand jury reopened the Powell inquiry on April 17, reassembling on its own initiative and indicating strongly it would like to have former Assistant United States attorney Thomas A. Bolan as special prosecutor.

Mr. Bolan resigned that post for private practice in September after he won tax convictions against the two Powell aids. He has charged that on orders from Washington he was directed to drop the Powell inquiry. Mr. Powell, to the annoyance of many fellow Democrats, came out for the re-election of President Eisenhower in 1956.

The grand jury had heard evidence regarding Mr. Powell from when it was first impaneled in December, 1956, until February, 1957. It was in March, 1957, according to Mr. Bolan, that he was told to "lay off."

So from February, 1957, until April 17, 1958, the jury never sat. It is to expire on June 4, eighteen months after having been sworn in. Its life cannot be extended.

After denying yesterday that the jury plans to "run away," Mr. Williams said:

"I strongly deny that it is true that the jurors have indicated to me, publicly, or otherwise, that they intend to employ Thomas A. Bolan as their legal adviser."

As for Mr. Bolan, he repeated yesterday that he was standing by—ready to finish the job he started.

Mr. Williams said of the jury:

"We were aware of its desire to reconvene earlier this month and that coincided with the Justice Department's desire to reconvene it and continue the government's presentation of evidence before the jury."

Then Mr. Williams was asked about the fourteen-months of inaction by the grand jury. He said:

"They were idle because the government was using that time in order to make an evaluation of the case. . . . They (the jurors) had notified me that they wanted to reconvene and recommended April 17. At that time, I said, 'O. K., come ahead,' because the day before, the Department of Justice had given me its evaluation of the case."

Mr. Williams was asked if the panel could take on its own counsel. He said:

"That could be accomplished only with the consent of the court, before which the jury would have to state the facts."

This is the way close observers see it:

After Mr. Williams makes his pitch before the grand jury on Monday to let his office direct the investigation, the jurors will ask him to leave the room and then vote, in his absence.

34c(1) 1958

NEW YORK REP. ADAM CLAYOTN POWELL

Jury to Get House Files In Powell Tax Probe

Washington, D.C.

The House voted yesterday to make available to a Federal grand jury in New York certain official records regarding Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York.

The grand jury is reported investigating the income tax returns of the Negro Congressman, pastor of Harlem's largest church.

Def. 430-58 34c(1)

One of Mr. Powell's aides was convicted of income tax evasion in 1956. The trial produced sworn testimony about kickbacks.

The House action in opening its records was taken in response to a Federal Court subpoena served on House Clerk Ralph Roberts directing him to make the files available to the Federal Court for the southern district of New York.

Before any House records or House employes may be made subject to a court order, the House must approve.

Job Data Released

By voice vote, the House agreed to make available to the court the official record of Mr. Powell's House attendance, and his employment of office workers and their canceled pay vouchers for the years 1951-55.

Although a Democrat, Mr. Powell supported President Eisenhower in the 1956 election because of the segregation issue.

The Justice Department's investigation of Mr. Powell's tax affairs had begun before the election. In 1957 the United States attorney's office halted presentation of evidence in the case before the grand jury.

Recent printed reports have said the probe was shelved under pressure from Washington, allegedly applied as a result of Mr. Powell's support of Mr. Eisenhower.

No Pressure

United States Attorney Paul W. Williams has denied that the probe ever was dropped. He said the reason for the inactivity in the case was a desire by the Justice Department to evaluate the evidence. Mr. Williams said there was no pressure to drop the case.

Displeased that the Government had not pressed the case for 14 months, the grand jury had threatened to dismiss the Government counsel and continue on its own.

But after a three-hour session with Mr. Williams Monday, the jurors abandoned plans to "run away" with the investigation.

The grand jury hopes to question Mr. Powell before it goes out of business on June 4.

Powell says U.S. helps kill Cubans

Pro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-29-58

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —Rep. Adam C. Powell, (D., N.Y.) charged on the House floor Thursday that the U.S. is an accomplice of President Batista of Cuba in the killing of nearly 4,000 Cubans.

Not only is this country supplying arms to Cuba, but it has a military mission in Cuba assisting the Cuban army, Mr. Powell said in a speech. The New Yorker called for a stop to the sending of arms and ammunition from this country to Cuba and for a withdrawal of the American mission.

Reports from Cuba say that President Batista, who first came to power in 1933 during the revolution that overthrew President Machado, is determined not to fall as other Latin American dictators. He has said he will fight to the finish.

THE AMERICAN embassy and the State Department are blamed by many Cubans for the daily death toll of a dozen or more Cubans recorded throughout the island.

Although Batista has invoked a severe censorship, the Cuban public opinion is outspoken against the U.S. The people, civic, religious, professional, and social leaders have demanded that Batista resign and accuse the U.S. of pursuing a policy in support of a dictator.

Cubans, more than 90 per cent of whom are trying to oust Batista, insist that he is being kept in office by the U.S.

The policy of the State Department is one of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Cuba. Cubans say they do not want this country to intervene, but that a really neutral attitude by the State Department and the American embassy in Havana can avoid an almost certain blood bath and destruction of Cuban and American policy that will result when the rebels launch their final try to drive to oust Batista.

Cite Powell Accuser

By LOUIS LOMAX

NEW YORK — The National Review, pro - segregationist magazine that claims credit for re-opening the grand jury probe of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, his tax returns, may find itself in difficulty with the Justice Department.

This was the latest development as the complicated tax investigation became more involved.

Phila. Amer.
Sat. 5-10-58

In other recent development:

1. Powell, who offered to testify in December, 1956, said he had no intention of volunteering to testify again.

2. Powell's ex-aide, Acy Lennon, a witness in the investigation, charged that he had been threatened by an assistant U.S. district attorney.

3. Congress, in an unprecedented action, voted, in Powell's absence, to let the grand jury have his Congressional pay records and his attendance record in the House. The jury had requested these items.

Baltimore, Md.

THE NATIONAL Review editorially admitted that its publishers sent copies of an article on the Powell case to members of the grand jury.

After boasting that its expose caused the jury to resume its investigation of the Powell matter, the magazine said:

"Two weeks ago National Review sent another copy of its expose of last December to every member of the grand jury, and, at last, action resulted."

* * *

THE AFRO ASKED Assistant District Attorney Arthur H. Christy, now in charge of the Powell case, this question:

"The National Review admits it contacted the individual members of the Powell grand jury. Is this proper and legal?"

A. "I cannot answer that question because of my relationship with the case."

Q. Who can answer?

A. Call any lawyer and ask him to give you the reading of Title 18 of the United States Code. There you will find your answer."

Segregationist magazine may be in trouble

The AFRO then searched out Title 18, and the following passage appears at Chapter 73 Section 1504:

Phila. Amer.

"Whoever attempts to influence the action or decision of any grand or petite juror of any court of the U.S. upon any issue or matter pending before the jury of which he is a member, or pertaining to his duties, by writing or sending to him any written communication in relation to such issue or matter shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both."

Baltimore

ASKED IF any action was contemplated against the National Review for sending copies of anti-Powell articles to members of the grand jury, Mr. Christy said:

"I cannot answer that at this time."

He went on to say that his answer was not to be taken as saying action would not be initiated against the magazine, but rather that the decision if and when to proceed would have to be made by his superiors.

34c(1)

CONGRESSMAN POWELL said he would not volunteer to testify before the grand jury investigating his tax returns.

"I volunteered in December, 1956, when the matter was under active consideration to testify before the grand jury. Bolan, who was then in charge, never called me. I see no reason to volunteer again."

The Harlem Democrat was referring to former Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas A. Bolan, who resigned his government post last September. Mr. Bolan has charged that the Justice Department ordered him to abandon the Powell investigation early in 1957.

However, his superior, U.S. Attorney Paul Williams, denied this.

* * *

OF THE investigation itself, Powell said:

"It's really getting to be a stinking mess."

Powell's former Congressional secretary, 300-pound Acy Lennon, filed a petition in Federal court alleging that Assistant U.S. Attorney Christy threatened him.

Lennon, now serving a year and a day in Federal prison for income tax evasion, quoted Christy as saying he would make the remainder of the term "the most miserable days of your life."

Lennon said the threat was made after he appeared before the Powell grand jury but failed to give "answers that pleased the jury."

Christy told the AFRO:

"The charges are absolutely false, but since Lennon has put the issue before the courts, I'll have no more to say on the matter."

Another significant development was disclosure that Congress, in Powell's absence, had voted to send the grand jury his payroll record and his attendance record in the House.

The matter of Powell's attendance has been a brewing political issue for some time.

Mr. Powell said:

"I cannot understand why the grand jury would be interested in that. My attendance record has nothing to do with my guilt or innocence on the tax and payroll padding issues."

The consensus in New York is that Powell's attendance record is being entered into the grand jury record for use in the coming elections during which the Congressman is certain to be accused of flagrant absenteeism.

* * *

POWERFUL POLITICAL forces have been at work against Powell for nearly two years. The outspoken Harlem legislator incurred the wrath of Tammany Hall when, in 1956, he supported the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket.

Later, he declared his freedom of "downtown dictation."

This won him wide support has been spearheaded by a from community and religious combination of Tammany Hall leaders.

The move to purge Powell loyalists, Southern Dixiecrats and disgruntled Republicans.

Rep. Powell Indicted As Income Tax Evader

NEW YORK (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., New York Negro Democrat who bolted his party's ranks in 1956 to support President Eisenhower, was indicted by a federal grand jury Thursday on charges of income tax evasion.

Powell also was accused of aiding and abetting in preparing false tax returns for his wife, pianist Hazel Scott.

The jury of 14 men and 5 women handed up a three-count indictment to Judge Irving Kaufman. If convicted Powell could be sentenced to five years in jail and be fined $10,000 on each count.

The first count of the indictment charged that Powell had advised in the preparation and presentation to the Internal Revenue Bureau of a fraudulent tax return for his wife for the year 1951. It said that her income was listed as $3,815 for the year, when actually it had been $9,181.

The second count charged that Powell and his wife in 1952, "wilfully and knowingly attempted to evade" a large part of the income taxes owed by them. It said they filed a false joint income tax return which listed their net income as $5,252, which was not taxable actually. The indictment said, their joint income was $8,952 and they owed taxes of $1,663.

The third count was contingent on the first. It charged that Powell failed to pay taxes of $990 in allegedly helping his wife to prepare a fraudulent return.

Powell's salary as a legislator is $22,500 a year.

HAZEL SCOTT

Ask Probe Of Reputed Tax Deal

NEW YORK — (INS) — House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D) N. Y., demanded Sunday a White House investigation of charges that a tax case against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell was dropped in exchange for his political support of President Eisenhower.

Celler's demand was based on an accusation by former Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas A. Bolan that a grand jury probe of the Powell case was set aside on orders from William P. Rogers, then deputy attorney general and now Attorney General of the U. S.

Powell, a New York Democrat and Harlem churchman, supported Mr. Eisenhower for reelection in 1956 and was credited with swinging many Negro votes to the Republican ticket.

Celler said Powell's indictment by a federal grand jury Thursday "Is not guilt and he is entitled to a fair trial." He added:

"What interests me more is the charge that there was a bargain for Powell's backing of President Eisenhower in the 1956 campaign.

"I'm quite sure the President would repudiate this if he had the facts. Thus, it is now incumbent on the White House to check on the suspicion that a bargain was made."

If the White House fails to take action, Celler said, he will ask his House Committee to do so.

Meanwhile, Powell was expected to give his side of the story about his indictment in a sermon Sunday at his Abyssinian Baptist church, the largest in Harlem.

So far, he has refused to comment on the three-count indictment, which calls for a maximum penalty of five years in jail and a $10,000 fine on each count.

A spokesman for him said that Powell was in seclusion Saturday, apparently plans to reside for a considerable time.

NEW YORK. — (INS) — The arraignment of Powell on tax evasion charges appeared Monday to be in for delay, as the congressman scheduled three speaking dates for this week.

Federal authorities previously indicated Powell would be "contacted" for arraignment this week. However, a Powell attorney, Harrison Jackson, would only speculate the arraignment "might" take place this week.

"He usually spends Saturdays in meditation in preparation for his Sunday sermon," the spokesman said. "He is meditating today."

Powell was expected to preach his sermon twice Sunday, at 10 a.m. (EDT) and again at noon. His church is too small to seat the entire congregation at once.

Powell has hired one of Washington's top laywers to defend him against the income tax evasion charges. Edward Bennett Williams confirmed that he has agreed to serve Powell.

Williams' clients have included the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, teamster union boss James Hoffa and underworld kingpin Frank Costello.

Powell, in the meantime, is planning a fight to keep his congressional seat. He met with his political advisors.

The Democratic party is believed almost certain to knock his name off the party ticket for the fall election. But Powell is making plans to run as an independent candidate without the help of Tammany Hall. Powell defied Tammany Hall in 1958 and supported President Eisenhower.

Overshadowing Powell's predicament is the growing controversy over the big delay in the jury probe leading to the indictment. Two men involved in the investigation charged the delay was due to White House influence.

U. S. Attorney Paul W. Williams responded to these charges by subpoenaing William F. Buckley, Jr., editor of the conservative magazine, "Nation Review."

Last week the magazine said it had mailed to the jury marked copies of a story it printed on Powell. The story said that the grand jury probe has been called off by the Eisenhower administration as a "probable act of political gratitude."

Williams also announced he was investigating the "conduct" of former assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas A. Bolan. Bolan said he and the jury were called off the Powell inquiry two months after it started in 1956 because it was "too hot to handle."

Predicts Divorce In Fall

New York Paper Say Couple Are Separated Now

PARIS. — (INS) — Jazz pianist Hazel Scott refused Tuesday to confirm or deny a New York newspaper report claiming that she planned to divorce Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., who was indicted for income tax evasion.

'How can any newspaper write a story from two words 'no comment'? she asked. "And that remains my only answer to the press —no comment."

The New York report had said that Powell, a Harlem minister and congressman, had reached an out-of-court separation agreement with his wife whereby she obtained their home in Westchester county and custody of their 11-year-old son, Adam Clayton Powell III. The story added that a divorce was planned this fall.

Powell's wife, who has spent considerable time in France, also declined to say whether she had bought a villa or whether she planned to settle in France.

Her friends in Paris doubted that she had purchased any property in France although they said she might do so later.

She presently is living in a rented apartment in Paris where she

The Powell Amendment

(An Editorial)

As Congress reconvened, there was weeping and wailing on both sides of the aisle following the announcement of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (Dem. N.Y.) that he would attach anti-discrimination riders to all measures aimed at the improvement of the nation's educational system.

Mr. Powell will be branded as an obstructionist and other less complimentary names from traitor to spy because of his efforts to insure fair play in the distribution of Federal funds to states as grants and to individuals in the form of scholarships.

This is old stuff to the New York solon. They tried to make him the goat in the defeat of the Federal-aid-to-education bill during the last session. This came even from those who welcomed his amendment as an excuse to keep from voting for the bill which they did not want in the first place.

Fat will be added to the fire this time by the hue and cry that the scholarships are necessary to develop more scientists to step up our national defense.

Mr. Powell knows, as all intelligent people know, that the mere spending of billions of dollars will not solve our defense emergency. He also knows that the greater the emergency the greater willingness should be to see that fair play and justice should prevail. Any precautions necessary to attain this end should meet with hearty approval because nobody knows from what source or from what race the real geniuses will come.

Mr. Powell also knows that the evil of discrimination is just as rampant today as it was prior to World War II when colored citizens had to fight for jobs in defense plants to help produce the weapons necessary to our national survival.

That was an emergency of the greatest urgency, but old man Jim Crow carried on business as usual.

The current missile race is also an emergency, but that would not prevent certain elements from trying to bar colored students from sharing the scholarships, matters not how promising or brilliant they might be.

Those who believe that Mr. Powell's amendments are unnecessary or more grandstanding need only to look at the Southland today. Nearly four years have passed since the Supreme Court handed down its historic decision barring segregation in public schools but so far we have only made a dent in the solid phalanx to keep colored pupils out of the schools.

If, after that decision had come down, the South had tossed in the sponge and said, "We put up a hard fight, but we lost," and flung open its doors and gotten on with the work of democratizing America, Mr. Powell's amendments would be unnecessary.

The South can silence Adam Clayton Powell today if it so desires and improve the nation's schools in the bargain. But they don't want it that way. So long as they persist in defying the courts, flouting the Federal government and jeopardizing our national defense the blame for our plight rests squarely on their shoulders. Mr. Powell is not the robber; he is merely the cop

Bypass Powell For Southerner

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — The House Education and Labor committee denied a sub-committee chairmanship to Adam Clayton Powell who is second in seniority on the committee.

Instead, the chairmanship of the sub-committee on labor standards, went to Rep. Philip Landrum (D. Ga.) The vacancy had occurred last year when Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D. Pa.) died.

To soothe Powell and to make some pretense of equity after breaking the seniority rules, the House Interior committee, of which Powell is fifth ranking member, was said to be offering him a sub-committee chairmanship on territories taking in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

Under this arrangement, the snubbed congressman would be authorized to hold investigations over U. S. handling of these possessions.

Powell was visiting Puerto Rico on committee business and could not be reached for comment on whether he would accept this arrangement as satisfactory in lieu of the other bypassing.

ADAM POWELL

Newsman Reminds Ike Of Date With Adam Powell

By ETHEL PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Last week at his first press conference in two months, the President was asked this question by Frank Van Der Linden of the Richmond Times.

"Sir you agreed last fall, I believe to have a meeting with Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York.

"That meeting never could be fitted into your schedule. We were wondering whether that delay had anything to do with the fact that the Justice Department was still investigating Mr. Powell's income tax case. Is there any connection between these two?"

The President answered: "I will have to look this one up. I haven't heard one word of this since. I do remember that there was some attempt made and I think a tentative agreement was made to meet him. I can't be sure, but this is the first time, I have heard of the whole thing since then."

This is te text of the telegram sert by The President to Adam Powell on Sept. 18 in reply to his request of the day before.

"Your telegram requesting a meeting with me has had my thoughtful consideration. I was gratifield to not your statement voicing approval of the civil rights bill recently approved by me which, among other things, protects the right of every citizen to vote without intimidation or coercion.

"This legislation marks one more step forward in assuring security to every individual in the exercise and enjoyment of his constitutional rights.

"Since my signature was affixed to the civil rights bill and indeed, since the very beginning of its consideration. I have conferred long and earnestly with leaders in and out of government including some of the people whose lives are directly and personally affected by this new law and its enforcement.

"It is my conviction now, as it always has been, that progress must steadily be made in assuring to all citizens equality under our constitution and under the laws.

"Moreoever, I have repeatedly stated my conviction that it is not in laws alone that rapid achievement of this purpose will be found, but rather than citizens will more readily respond to the dictates of fair and just laws if explanation, understanding and moderation as well as firmness of purpose are used by officials of government at every level.

"I believe that my feelings in these matters are sufficiently well known so that I hardly need to reassure any citizen of my earnest devotion to these convictions.

"Nevertheless, I shall arrange a meeting with you and have directed my staff in Washington to confer with you for this purpose. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Justice Department referred all inquiries about the Powell tax case to its New York office and there officials refused to comment.

Claims Deal By Democrats, GOP

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 2-15-58 P. 1

By ETHEL PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, jr., charged last Thursday that there is a bi-partisan agreement to block all forms of civil rights advances in 1958 and possibly longer.

Powell made his remarks before the Capital Press Club. He cited some events which he said documented his claims in a conversation between Rep. Charles Diggs and a "mid-western liberal Democratic senator."

The Michigan solon was informed, Powell said, that the Democratic leadership in the Senate had no plans at all to carry the civil rights ball because it had been told by Vice President Richard Nixon and Sen. William Knowland that unless the Republicans were given the ball there would be no civil rights legislation.

Powell said he had talked with one of the liberal Republican Senators from the East who stated emphatically that all civil rights efforts should be stopped and that there should be a cooling off period and that the NAACP was doing more than good by pressing now for more advances.

The New York representative applauded the appointment of Clifton Wharton as minister to Roumania, but he said it "was almost a case of too little too late."

The New Yorker disagreed with President Eisenhower's press conference remark that he hoped the issue of "color of skin" would not enter into the science education legislation.

He said this could not be avoided in light of the determination of bigoted-minded individuals to exclude Negroes and other minorities from equal opportunities.

The New Yorker said he intended to introduce anti-bias amendments to all legislative proposals coming out of the Department of Health Education and Welfare, defense and appropriation measures.

Powell scored Vice President Nixon for failing to keep a seven months old promise to take the Government Contracts Committee to the South and President Eisenhower for reneging on a promise made four months ago to meet with Negro leaders.

He said a spokesman from the White House had told him last week "these items are not under immediate consideration."

Powell said he had been told the White House was reluctant to make the selections of Negro leaders for fear of repercussions. He said he had been asked to make some recommendations, but had declined. However, he said he had indirectly suggested the names of Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., Roy Wilkins and A. Philip Randolph.

Powell said the attorney general had this week promised that the department would issue a "strong endorsement of the bill to restore Section III to the Civil Rights Law."

In other developments, he said Rep. Emanuel Celler had informed him that he was setting up a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee to begin hearings on all civil rights proposals, and that Sens. Hubert Humphrey and Paul Douglas have said they will introduce new civil rights proposals with the week.

Powell made it clear that he still considers himself a Democrat. The question was raised as to what his real politics were since he had supported President Eisenhower in 1956.

Adam Powell Dares Demos To Drop Him From Party

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., the controversial Negro congressman from New York's teeming Harlem district, last week challenged the Democratic party to battle and dared the party to dump him in the comingcongressional elections.

He hurled the charge in an address at the Abyssinian Baptist church, where he is pastor, and again at a mass meeting in Brooklyn.

Commenting on the probability the Demos may be planning to dump him because of his support of President Eisenhower in the 1956 election, Powell said the Democrats dare not drop him. "I dare them," he said. "If they buck me for re-election, then there will not be a Democratic governor in Albany (New York state capitol) next year. I promise that."

Powell also took a pot shot at New York city Negro political leaders. "There's no real free Negro leadership in this whole city," he charged. "They (Negro leaders) are all slaves to the white folks who control them." He bragged: "Well, I am one man they can't control."

New Expose By Powell

Courier

JACKSON, Tenn.—A new form of racial designation placed in use by the Army has been exposed by Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.).

According to Representative Powell, the monthly personnel roster of 40th Medical Detachment guided soldiers as follows: white, "first-class"; Negro, "second-class," and Oriental, "third-class."

Mr. Powell has forwarded reproductions of the form to the White House, secretaries of Defense and the Army.

At Music Hall

Rev A Clayton Powell Jr To Address Mass Meeting

HOUSTON— Rev Adam Clayton Powell Jr -D- of New York, one of the three Negroes in the United States Congress, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist church in New York and also a former New York City Councilman, will address a mammoth public mass meeing Wednesday at 8 p m in the Music Hall.

Representative Powell's appearance, which is expected to attract a record crowd, is a part of South-wide Crusade for Citizenship that will be held throughout the south on the same night in more than 20 different cities.

The purpose here in Houston is arouse the vital need of getting a record-breaking vote this year in congressional, state and county political campaigns. In other areas where registration for voting is still open, the purpose will be to get several million Negro qualified voters in the south registered for the 1958 eletion, and all parts of the south for the 1960 presidential election.

HERE WEDNESDAY

REP A C POWELL

The Crusade for Citizenship is under the director sponsorship of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Rev Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala bus boycott, is founder and president of the conference. In Houston, the admission free public rally Wednesday night is being spearheaded by Rev E V Hill, local minister, who is a member of the conference executive board.

Two proposed resolutions will be offered for adoption by voice vote at the 20 South-wide public mass meetings.

The resolutions point out the right to vote is guaranteed for all citizens by he U S Constitution and in numerous areas of the nation subterfuge, intimidation, and physical violence are used to keep Negroes from exercising their constitutional right to vote, and it on these bases it will be resolved that this meeting urge leaders of he States Congress to restore in his session of Congress III of the 1957 Civil Rights Act to strenghten and preserve our democratic heritage.

The public mass meetings are being presented on the 149th birthday anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln.

In addition to the main speech, a 125-voice choir will furnish music and the welcome will be extended by Mayor Lewis Cutrer, Houston's newly elected mayor.

Other speakers slated to address the mass meetings in the Southwest are Rev R K Young who will speak in Dallas, Rev C D Pettaway, New Orleans, Rev F L Shuttleworth, Shreveport, Rev A L Scott, Baton Rouge.

INTEGRATION HELD KEY ISSUE FOR U. S.

Times P.28

Powell Links It to Survival as Great Power—Calls for Negro Self-Determination

Mon. 3-3-58

The Rev. Dr. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. said yesterday that integration had become a question of the United States' survival as a great world power.

In a sermon at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, he called for concerted action to expedite the nation's integration program. Otherwise, he predicted, "we will wake up one day and find that the whole world has built a wall around us and reduced us to a second-class power."

More than 3,000 persons attended the 10 A. M. service, which opened a year-long observance of the church's 150th anniversary. Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spoke at a second service at 11.

Dr. Powell, who is a Democratic Representative from Harlem as well as minister of the church, warned Negroes against being lulled into "the ivory tower of the North" by improved living conditions. "Where you came from," he said, "is getting better than where you are."

He said that the world had reached a "crossroads" in history, adding: "The old order has changed, whether we like it or not; whether we accept it or not; whether we understand it or not."

Dr. Powell noted that "a startling new world is being thrust upon us" by historical events. He said:

"We are totally unprepared for this, and most of the leaders of the Western world are unwilling to accept this."

Noting that "Western culture as a monopoly of international diplomacy is finished," he maintained that "the principle of self-determination is an accomplished fact."

This is true, he added, for Harlem as well as for Algeria.

Dr. Powell called for "heavenly vision" to form "a new force of unity for all people, adding:

"In the midst of a dissolving yesterday, we need to know the permanence and wisdom of God who is the same every day."

The test of modern times, he remarked, demands "a rebirth of daring and courage" in the nation, in the community and in the church.

Powell Declares Integration Key Issue For Nation

Daily World

W 3-5-58

NEW YORK — (ENS) — Integration has become a question of the United States' survival as a great world power, the Rev. Dr. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. told his Abyssinian Baptist Church audience Sunday morning.

The Democrat congressman-pastor urged for concerted action to expedite the nation's integration program, predicting that otherwise "we will wake up one day and find that the whole world has built a wall around us and reduced us to a second-class power."

Powell warned his people against being lulled into "the ivory tower of the North," stating that "where you came from is getting better than where you are."

Powell Delays Amending 'Impact' School Measure

Post Herald Washington D.C.

Rep. Adm Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) said yesterday he would wait until legislaion providing school aid to Federally-impacted areas reaches the House floor before offering an anti-segregation amendment.

Thurs 3-6-58

His decision not to ask the House Education and Labor Committee to adopt the amendment cleared one major roadblock to final Committee action, possibly today.

The lawmaker, who favors the impact bill, said such an amendment now might bottle it up in the Rules Committee. But he insisted his proposal to bar payments to segregated school systems would not block House accepance of he aid measure, since subsidized Southern states would not want to lose money they get.

The bill provides assistance to communities such as Washington suburbs which must provide schools for children of Federal workers.

Powell May Be Punished

Daily News P 8

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., told his Abyssinian Baptist Church congregation in Harlem the other day there had been reports that Democrats may dump him because of his 1956 support of President Eisenhower.

Thurs 3-6-58

"I dare them," the Rev. Rep. Powell said. "If they buck me for reelection, then there will not be a Democratic governor in Albany next year."

That statement prompted the Montgomery Advertiser to quip as follows:

"If his colleagues are out to unhorse him for desertion, it's a bad reason. But it will do in a pinch."

The Rev. Rep. Powell's accomplishment — whether he travels under the color of a Republican or Democrat — has been a total of minus something or the other.

Is Adam Powell In Trouble In Harlem?

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 3-29-58

Hedgeman, Buchanon eye seat

P. 9

By LOUIS E. LOMAX

NEW YORK—On the first day of spring the Harlem political battle flared into the open.

For the first time, regular Democrats admitted that Veteran Ann Hedgeman, assistant to Mayor Robert Wagner, and Assemblywoman Bessie Buchanan are locked in a struggle for the bid to oppose Adam Clayton Powell in the coming congressional elections.

In the meantime, Dunbar McCaurin, former city council rebel, and now president of the Harlem Voters League had announced an active campaign to draft UN Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche as a Liberal Party candidate for the Senate.

His name was proposed several days ago, but the powerful UN figure and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize refused to comment on the effort to have him run against incumbent Irving Ives. However the "draft Bunche" campaign is gathering momentum.

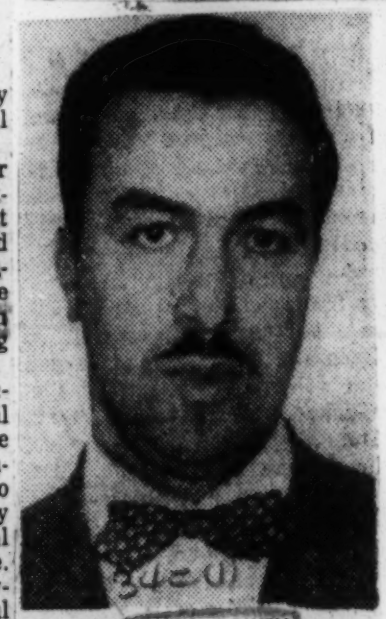
THE FIGHT for the right to challenge the controversial Mr. Powell is claiming the attention of Harlemites.

In Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. Hedgeman the Democrats have two of the most powerful and influential colored women in America eager to challenge the veteran Powell.

An AFRO exclusive with a Tammany official indicated that Mrs. Hedgeman has the inside track as of now.

Supporters of Mrs. Buchanan are reportedly backing away because of threats they have received from the Powell machine.

Many of them are assemblymen who must seek re-election from strong Powell areas and have been warned, allegedly, that Powell will wage an all out fight against them should they support Mrs. Buchanan against him this fall.



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ADAM C. POWELL

* * *

HOWEVER, Mrs. Hedgeman's support is largely from within Tammany Hall, and thus is not vulnerable to the Powell machine.

The Democratic regulars have been hinting for sometime that they would not support Powell in the 1958 race.

They have not forgiven him for bolting the party and supporting Eisenhower in 1956. Recently the debate between Powell and local Democrats has become acrimonious.

The Democrats threw down the gauntlet by refusing to place a Powell picture in the annual Democratic Yearbook that lists all important party figures and office holders.

* * *

DESPITE THE opposition Powell has said he will seek re-election. However, Powell created much concern a week ago when, during a celebration at his church, he introduced NAACP Attorney Thurgood Marshall with the words:

"If I don't run, this is the man I want to see in the U.S. Congress."

"No, No, No," Marshall cried. But the congregation shouted loud "amens."

Should either Mrs. Hedgeman or Mrs. Buchanan win the seat she will become the first colored woman to sit in the halls of Congress.

Powell Attacks U.S. Policy

Washington, D. C. (NNPA) — Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, charged on the House floor recently that the United States is an accomplice of President Batista in the killing of nearly 4,000 Cubans.

Not only in this country supplying arms to Cuba but it has a military mission in Cuba assisting the Cuban army, Powell said in a speech.

The New Yorker called for a stop to the sending of arms and ammunition from this country to Cuba and for a withdrawal of the American mission.

Reports from Cuba say that President Batista, who first came to power in 1933 during the revolution that overthrew President Machado, is determined not to end all as other Latin American dictators, such as Juan Peron of Argentina. He has said he will finish to the finish.

American Blame

The American embassy and the State Department are blamed by many Cubans for the daily toll of a dozen or more Cubans recorded throughout the island.

Although Batista has invoked a severe censorship, Cuban public opinion is outspoken against the United States. The people—from the leaders of the civic religious, professional, and social institutions who have demanded that Batista resign, to the students— accuse the United States of pursuing a policy in support of a dictator.

Powell hits Dulles, State Department

Express Dissatisfaction With Handling Of Case

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. — Rep. A. Clayton Powell (Dem., N.Y.) Friday was highly critical of the State Department and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. He called the State Department "the weakest spot in our democratic offensive."

The Harlem Congressman, addressing the 15th annual Middlebury College conference on Foreign Policy, pointed out:

"A great mistake in the conduct of foreign affairs is the steadfast refusal" of the State Department, under Democratic and Republican administrations to employ colored Americans in embassy positions.

POWELL SAID he got hold of a confidential analysis of colored personnel in the foreign service from the State Department files.

He said that this report, of which he is releasing portions of it for the first time, stated "considerable progress' had been made "after diligent work by the Office of Personnel."

THE REPORT, he added, admitted, however, that there is much to be done before it can be said that the Department of State has hired non-whites fully and fairly and has utilized them to the best effect.

It was further stated in the report, according to Mr. Powell, that of 8,231 persons employed abroad in foreign service, only 55 were colored. And of the 6,700 Departmental employees Grade 7 and higher, only 15 were colored.

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — A Federal grand jury has been reconvened, at its own demand, to find out why the Federal grand jury investigation into income tax returns and charges of salary kickbacks and payroll paddings against Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of Harlem, was dropped by the Government more than a year ago.

United States Attorney Paul Williams said the jury had been reconvened to resume its investigation into the charges against Mr Powell and "will remain in session until the matter is concluded." It met April 17 and again April 21 and 22.

The grand jury, which had not met in more than a year, has indicated that it is dissatisfied with the manner in which the Justice Department has handled the case.

It was learned Wednesday that the jury called as its first witness former Assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Boland, who was in charge of the presentation of the case before he left the United States Attorney's office last September. Mr. Boland is now associated in law practice with Roy M. Cohn, chief counsel for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee while the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, was its chairman.

Mr. Boland was in charge of the case until he resigned last Sept. 10.

The life of the grand jury expires in early June. It was convened in December, 1956, and in a three-month period heard a large number of witnesses.

RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS

The grand jury asked Mr. Boland about the circumstances under which the grand jury investigation was dropped in February, 1957. He said he was instructed by his superiors in the Attorney General's office in Washington that the investigation be turned over to the Treasury Department.

Later, Mr. Boland said, he was asked to write a letter to the Attorney General saying he felt the case would be better handled by the Treasury Department but declined to do so.

More than 100 witnesses have been heard by several grand juries in the Powell matter. Both Mr. Powell and his wife, Hazel, a pianist, have testified.

The investigation was begun before the 1956 Presidential campaign, in which Mr. Powell announced his support at the White House for President Eisenhower and campaigned for his reelection.

"DEAL" CLAIMED

Some high Democratic sources charged that Mr. Powell's swing over to the President's support was the result of a "deal," but both the White House and the Justice Department denied any knowledge of any deal. However, United States Attorney Williams announced that the investigation would continue and be broadened to include evidence of possible salary kickbacks.

The present grand jury did not meet between Feb. 11, 1957, and April 17, last. It had sat continuously through December, 1956, and January and part of February, 1957. In January, 1957, Mr. Powell complianed to the Justice Department that he was being persecuted by the grand jury and newspapers.

On March 18, 1957, Mr. Boland was informed by his superiors in the United States Attorney's office on orders from Washington the New York office was dropping the investigation and turning the matter over to the Treasury Department.

CASE AIRED IN "REVIEW"

In the December, 1957 issue of The National Review, a reactionary weekly journal, the Powell case was aired in detail. The article was brought to the attention of the idle grand jury. Later, several letters were written by the grand jury to the United States Attorney inquiring about the status of the investigation and why it was not continuing.

In the grand jury's latest letter, the Government was informed that if it did not convene the grand jury the jurors would meet on their own in the Federal Court House here. The Government asked the grand jury to meet on April 17.

The grand jury wanted to know who told Mr. Boland to stop the inquiry and who in Washington had given the orders.

Mr. Williams said the jury was proceeding on a normal course. He added that the Government had called the jury into session and that it would remain in session until the matter was settled.

The Justice Department, it was indicated, had not called off its investigation. It supposedly has been evaluating the evidence thus far presented to all the grand juries. In this matter the Justice Department has made the decision for Mr. Williams.

Mr. Boland said that while he was handling the case he had full cooperation of Mr. Williams as well as the Treasury Department. He explained that at times as many as five agents were assigned to him.

During active investigation of the case, indictments were returned against three of Mr. Powell's congressional secretaries. Mr. Boland prosecuted two—Mrs. Hattie Dodson Freeman and Acy Lennon. Both were convicted. The third secretary, William Hampton, was also convicted.

Powell Ousted by Democrats; Coudert Declines to Run Again

By LEO EGAN

Tammany district leaders in Harlem voted 11-to-1 yesterday to read Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. out of the Democratic party. They said their reason was his support of President Eisenhower in 1956.

Other political developments yesterday included:

The voluntary withdrawal by Representative Frederic R. Coudert Jr. as a candidate for Republican redesignation in Manhattan's "Silk Stocking" Seventeenth Congressional District.

Formal declarations by Nelson A. Rockefeller and Leonard W. Hall, the two leading but undeclared candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, that neither was interested in becoming a candidate for United States Senator.

Four candidates to replace Mr. Powell were considered at the meeting that voted to drop him. But the session adjourned without reaching any decision. Another meeting will be held next week at which these four and possibly others will be considered.

Those considered yesterday were Assemblyman Bessie Buchanan, who received the votes of four of the district leaders concerned; Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who received three votes; City Councilman Earl Brown and State Senator James L. Watson, each of whom received one vote. All are Negroes, as is Mr. Powell.

Four district leaders said they were not ready to express a preference.

Carmine G. De Sapio, leader of Tammany, presided at the meeting, held at Tammany headquarters, 331 Madison Avenue. He did not vote on any of the questions raised at the meeting but later acted as spokesman for the group.

Thirteen of the fourteen leaders and co-leaders whose territory is within the Sixteenth Congressional District attended. Mrs. Mollie L. Benvenga was the only absentee. William Fitts Ryan idd not vote on the question of dropping Mr. Powell. Lloyd Everett Dickens was the only leader to favor renaming Mr. Powell.

"He will not be the candidate of the party," Mr. De Sapio declared in announcing tse vote. "The leaders indicated that they could not, in good conscience, support Adam Powell because he is not a Democrat."

Mr. Powell's recent indictment as an income-tax evader had nothing to do with the decision, Mr. De Sapio added.

The New York Times

VOTE TO DROP POWELL: At Democratic district leaders' meeting at Tammany headquarters are, from left, Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, Mrs. Edrie F. Archibald. Mrs. Marie L. Kine, Mrs. Ruby Telesford, Carmine G. De Sapio, Lloyd Everett Dickens, Mrs. Lillian Thompson, Elijah Crump, Antonio T. Rasmus and William Fitts Ryan. They voted to read Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. out of party.

The Harlem Representative is expected to contest the leaders' decision either in the Democratic primary on Aug. 12 or as an independent candidate in the fall election. He was not available for comment last night.

Some in G. O. P. Favor Powell

While the Tammany leaders were meeting, Republican leaders of the Sixteenth Congressional District also were in session. They, too, adjourned without reaching a decision, but it was reported that several of those involved favored offering Mr. Powell the Republican designation. The whole group will meet again next week with Thomas J. Curran, New York County Republican leader.

The Tammany decision appeared based on a conclusion that possible Democratic defections in Harlem caused by the Powell situation would not endanger the chances of victory for the Democratic state ticket this fall. This risk had been a major concern of state party leaders earlier in the year. Mr. Powell is generally credited with a strong personal following in his district.

Mr. Coudert's voluntary withdrawal was made on the eve of a meeting of the Republican leaders of his district. Although the district has been traditionally Republican, his margin in the last two elections has been extremely thin. In a formal statement he said he intended to return to the practice of law.

Mr. Curran said last night that he expected a Republican decision on a candidate to be made today. Those under consideration include Elliot Goodwin, president of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Club; Walter J. Mack, industrialist and former Republican county treasurer; Harold Riegelman, the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1953, and state Senator MacNeil Mitchell.

Primary Fight Ahead

Whoever is picked at today's meeting in Republican County headquarters, 54 West Fortieth Street, faces a primary fight for the nomination from John V. Lindsay. A former president of the New York Young Republican Club and one-time executive assistant to former Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., Mr. Lindsay announced his candidacy several weeks ago.

Mr. Lindsay contended last night that his announcement had forced Mr. Coudert to make a decision earlier than he had intended.

Many Republican leaders were hoping last night that Mr. Hall's and Mrs. Rockefeller's disclaimer of interest in the Senatorial nomination to replace Senator Irving M. Ives, who is retiring, was not final.

INCOME TAXES:

The Congressman's Case

Handsome, urbane Democratic Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of New York has never tried to conceal his love of the good life. As Harlem's most vocal proponent of foreign sports cars (as well as civil rights), Powell has evinced a true appreciation of such creature comforts as fine Bordeaux wine, faultlessly tailored flannels (his wardrobe averages twenty suits) and trips abroad.

Grandson of a slave, the mustached Powell (who often is mistaken for a white) owns a cooperative apartment in Harlem and a house in Washington. His wife, jazz pianist Hazel Scott, owns a ten-room, four-bath house in Westchester County, N.Y. Together, they are frequent Broadway first-nighters and habitués of the fanciest night spots.

But these are merely the external trappings of Powell's power in Harlem. As pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Powell is the spiritual leader of the 15,000 members of the nation's largest Protestant congregation. At election time, they form a bloc of devoted campaign workers. Powell is a Democrat, but his following has made him independent of the Democratic leadership. He can defy even Tammany boss Carmine DeSapio with impunity.

In 1956, he did. He came out for the re-election of President Eisenhower.

Last week, his action still was raising turmoil in political circles in New York.

The reason was this:

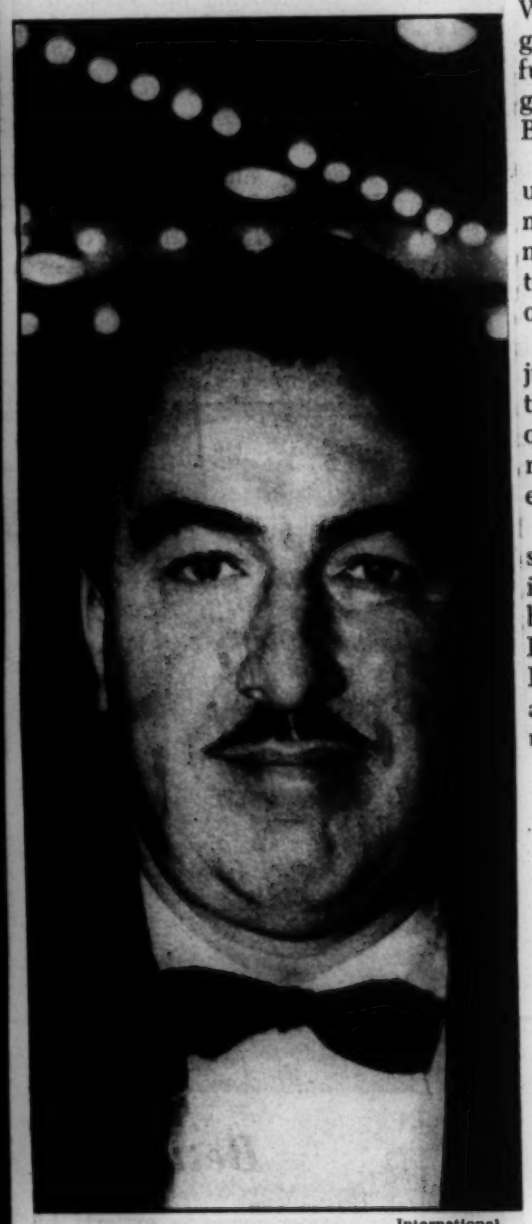
In 1955 and 1956, three of Powell's aides were indicted on charges of income-tax evasion and later a fourth on charges of embezzlement. At the trial of one aide, Mrs. Hattie Dodson, a witness testified that he understood she had kicked back part of her salary to her boss.

Action and Reaction: In October 1956, Powell was asked to appear in

court for questioning. Powell sent back a wire saying that he would "immediately after my conference with the President of the United States."

It was after calling at the White House, on Oct. 11, 1956, that he announced his support of the President.

Naturally, the political wiseacres in New York at once started jumping to



International

Powell: First nights and turmoil

conclusions, but, they soon had second thoughts. A month after election day, a Federal grand jury was impaneled in New York and U.S. Attorney Paul Williams announced that a full investigation had been launched into Powell's income-tax status.

Thomas A. Bolan, a diligent, young Assistant U.S. Attorney, was placed in charge, and for three months the grand jury pursued its inquiry. Then, Congressman Powell dictated a letter to the Attorney General charging he was being persecuted and his reputation ruined.

On March 18, 1957, Bolan was informed that the case was being turned over to the Treasury Department, on orders from Washington. But, according to Bolan, Treasury investigators in New York politely refused to take the case. Net result: The investigation halted.

Subsequently, William P. Rogers, then Deputy Attorney General, in a letter to Williams, noted rumors that the investigation had been stopped, and took careful pains to deny it. Nevertheless, the grand jury's inquiry languished, and Bolan resigned to enter private practice.

At Last, Results: Last week, fed up, the grand jury decided to take matters into its own hands; if the government wasn't interested in the investigation, the jurors said, they would proceed on their own.

Faced with this, Williams called the jurors back into session. He denied that the investigation had ever been called off. His explanation of the thirteen-month delay: A "re-evaluation of the evidence" was necessary.

Regardless of the outcome, one thing seemed certain: Just who delayed the investigation would never be known. Nobody was naïve enough to suppose that President Eisenhower had promised Powell immunity for his support. But aside from that obvious fact, the matter remained a mystery.

'Being purged because I'm colored,' says Rev. Powell

NEW YORK (ANPA)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (Dem., of N.Y.) read out of the party by 11 of his 14 Tammany district leaders, Friday made his break with the New York City Democratic organization complete.

Branding Tammany leader Carmine G. De Sapio a "liar," Powell announced a city-wide primary campaign to defeat Democratic organization candidates.

Appearing at Federal District Court here for his arraignment on income tax violations, Powell declared:

"WITH THE cooperation of the clergy of every denomination in the five boroughs, which is evidenced by many ministers being here today, we are entering a ticket in the Democratic primary wherever there is a community of colored and Puerto Ricans and where we can find qualified people in all the five boroughs."

The projected campaign appeared to threaten Democratic success in the election of a United States Senator and a Governor if Powell carries through his fight to the November election where he promises to run as an independent, if he is beaten in the Democratic primary.

His campaign also endangers Democratic legislative seats in several districts which have experienced a large influx of colored and Puerto Rican voters in the last few years.

* * *

POWELL ISSUED his declaration of war at a news conference in the press room of the Federal building after his arraignment on a three count indictment charging him with preparing a false income tax return for his wife, Hazel Scott, in 1951.

He is also charged with submitting a phony joint return with her in 1952. The Government claims Powell owes $1,663 in taxes on his 1952 income.

Accompanied by his lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams of Washington, D.C., Powell pleaded not guilty to the charges and was released on his own recognizance until June 16. On that date, Williams is expected to file motions seeking dismissal of the indictment.

ABOUT 200 people, including a number of members of the Baptist Ministerial Conference of which Powell, who is pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, is a member, attended the arraignment.

Outside the courthouse the Congressman was cheered.

After the arraignment was over, Powell went directly to the pressroom where he announced that Sunday he was kicking off his drive at a "monster outdoor rally" in Harlem, sponsored by the NAACP.

* * *

POWELL PUT his income tax difficulties and the action of Tammany in denying him renomination on the same place as evidences of the conflict between white and colored people.

He brushed off De Sapio's statement that he was denied renomination because he bolted the Democratic Party in 1956 to support President Eisenhower.

Jailed Aid Of Powell Complains

Lays Threat To U.S. Attorneys

The former secretary to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, jr., D., N.Y., charged yesterday that government attorneys threatened him because they felt he was not co-operating in their investigation of the Congressman's income tax returns.

The charge was made in an affidavit presented to Judge Gregory F. Noonan in United States District Court by the attorney for Acy Lennon, fifty-four, who is now serving a year and a day sentence for income tax evasion.

Judge Noonan immediately signed an order calling upon the government to show cause May 5 why another tax indictment pending against Lennon should not be dismissed.

Queried by Christy

Lenan was questioned Thursday in the office of Arthur H. Christy, chief assistant United States attorney, as the result of the reconvening on April 17 of a grand jury investigating Mr. Powell's tax returns.

Lennon said that during the questioning he told investigators that with good behavior he would be eligible for discharge from the Federal Prison in Danbury, Conn., in about ninety days. The affidavit said:

"I was told that because I had not co-operated I 'would spend the most miserable ninety days that any man ever spent'."

He also said that Mr. Christy told him that he knew "I had a pending indictment against me and that if I co-operated with him . . . any pending indictment might be disposed of and my release from prison hastened."

Attorney's Charge

Lennon's attorney, Leonard Feldman, said that Lennon was questioned despite his repeated demands that Mr. Feldman be present.

Later, Mr.Christy said:

"I have read the Lennon papers and the allegations are sheer nonsense. The matter is before the court and I do not feel that I should make further comment until it is heard by the court."

The indictment against Lennon, returned in 1956, charges him with operating an income tax service in which he allegedly told clients to file false returns.

Jury Meets

The grand jury investigating Mr. Powell's returns met for three hours yesterday, and made plans to work through tomorrow.

It was learned that Ralph W. Roberts, clerk of the House of Representatives, will appear before the jury today or tomorrow. The House has voted to allow Mr. Roberts to give the jury "material and relevant" matter from its files.

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NEW YORK

REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

News capsules

Editor called before jury in Powell case

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK—The clash between a federal prosecutor and a magazine editor over income tax evasion charges against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. led to a Grand Jury room today.

William F. Buckley Jr., editor of The National Review, a conservative weekly, was subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury.

The jury is investigating the possibility of outside influence in the case which led to the indictment of Powell, Harlem Negro Democratic congressman and clergyman.

Buckley, accusing U. S. Atty. Paul W. Williams of trying to intimidate The National Review, has said he plans to complain to the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Last December, the magazine printed a review of the Powell case, then lying dormant so far as Grand Jury proceedings were concerned.

Buckley said he sent copies of his magazine containing the Powell article to members of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury investigating Powell's federal income tax affairs reconvened last April 17 after the case had been inactive for 14 months. The Grand Jury indicted Powell on tax evasion charges last Thursday.

POWELL INDICTED IN U.S. TAX INQUIRY; TAMMANY TO ACT

Evasion, Fraud Charged to Harlem Representative— De Sapio Calls Chiefs

By EDWARD RANZAL

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. was indicted yesterday by a Federal grand jury on charges of income tax evasion.

The Harlem Congressman, who is also a minister, was named in three counts. One accused him of evading $3,700 in a joint return for 1952. The others charged that he aided and counseled in the preparation of a fraudulent return for his wife, Hazel Scott, the pianist, for 1951.

The three counts are punishable, upon conviction, by sentences up to five years and fines of $10,000 each.

The indictment is expected to bolster the position of six of seven Harlem district leaders who are said to favor dropping Mr. Powell from the Democratic ticket this year.

Carmine G. De Sapio, Tammany leader, has tentatively set next Thursday for a meeting with the leaders to discuss a new candidate to represent the Sixteenth Congressional District.

Powell Still a Democrat

Mr. Powell has remained a Democrat despite his support of President Eisenhower two years ago, ostensibly because of the segregation issue.

The true bill brought to a climax a stormy battle by one faction in the grand jury to force the Department of Justice to complete its case before the panel. The jury had threatened to take matters into its own hands if the Justice Department failed to cooperate.

The first and second counts of the indictment were based on the same allegations.

The first accused Mr. Powell of advising in the fraudulent preparation of Mrs. Powell's 1951 return and the presentation of it to the Director of Internal Revenue in the Upper Manhattan District.

Mrs. Powell said that her net income for 1951 was $3,815. The Government charged that her income was $9,101. In 1951 Mrs. Powell made a concert tour in Europe.

The second count accused Mr. Powell of violating a section of the Federal criminal code in assertedly aiding and abetting in the preparation of a fraudulent return for another person. Neither count charges tax evasion.

The third count charged tax evasion in a joint return for 1952. The Powells reported a net income of $5,252. The Government charged that the true net was $8,952 and that they owed taxes of $1,663.

In 1952 Mr. Powell's Congressional salary was $12,500 plus $2,500 non-taxable expenses. He also received about $6,000 as minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, which has one of the largest congregations in the city. His wife's earnings during this period are not known. The couple were said to have taken large deductions.

Mr. Powell became a target for a tax investigation after a Congressional committee had questioned him about official traveling expenses. The matter was put before a Federal grand jury here.

Thereafter four of Mr. Powell's Congressional secretaries were indicted. Two were convicted of income tax evasion and a third pleaded guilty to taking funds from a Federal savings organization in Mr. Powell's church. The fourth is awaiting trial.

The grand jury that returned the indictment against Mr. Powell was impaneled sixteen months ago. It sat for two months. The Justice Department then notified Thomas A. Bolan, former Assistant United States Attorney, that it was turning the investigation over to the Treasury Department.

The jury then was dormant for fourteen months. In some quarters it was suggested that the Justice Department had pigeon-holed the inquiry because of Mr. Powell's support of President Eisenhower.

Recently the members of the grand jury sent a series of letters to United States Attorney Paul W. Williams, the last threatening that the panel would convene on its own if not called by the Government. They were called back on April 17.

Since April 21 the jury has met daily. Yesterday it deliberated more than six hours. After the true bill had been returned members of the grand jury were seen congratulating Chief Assistant United States Attorney Arthur H. Christy, who had taken over the case.

After the indictment had been returned, Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman told the jurors:

"I hope this represents your honest and unbiased convictions and that you have acted in the best tradition of our grand jury system."

At the request of [illegible] Judge Kaufman [illegible] Representative Powell plead to theindictment next week.

U.S. CALLS EDITOR IN POWELL CASE

Prosecutor Orders Buckley to Explain Sending Copies of Magazine to Jurors

By EDWARD RANZAL

The Federal income tax evasion indictment against Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. developed ramifications yesterday.

United States Attorney Paul W. Williams said that a grand jury subpoena had been issued to William F. Buckley Jr., editor of The National Review, a weekly periodical. The prosecutor explained that he would make an investigation "of the entire matter of any effort by the editor of the magazine to communicate with members of the Powell grand jury."

Mr. Williams also said that the investigation would delve into the conduct of Thomas A. Bolan, former assistant United States Attorney. Until he resigned last September, Mr. Bolan was in charge of the Powell case. He has not been subpoenaed.

At his law office, Mr. Bolan said:

"If Mr. Williams wants to take any action to reveal to the public the facts of this case I will welcome it."

Magazine Charged Politics

The National Review, a right-wing publication, took credit for reviving the investigation of Mr. Powell after the case had lain dormant for fourteen months. In an issue last December the magazine said the investigation had been called off by the Eisenhower Administration as a "probable act of political gratitude." Mr. Powell a Democrat, supported President Eisenhower two years ago.

Last week the magazine said in an editorial that it had mailed issues containing the Powell story to members of the grand jury. The grand jury forced the Government to reconvene the panel on April 17.

Some members of the grand jury had asked Mr. Bolan to make himself available as counsel to the panel if the investigation bogged down. The jury never called on Mr. Bolan to serve in that capacity, however.

Criminal Code Quoted

Section 1504, Title 18, of the Federal criminal code says:

"Whoever attempts to influence the actions or decisions of any grand or petty jury of any court of the United States upon any issue or matter pending before such jury, or before the jury of which he is a member, or pertaining to his duties, by writing or sending to him any written communitcation, in relation to such issue or matter shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than six months."

The Buckley subpoena is returnable Tuesday. Mr. Williams said he was conducting the investigation for two reasons:

"Firstly, because I want to make sure that the court is fully apprised of the circumstances surrounding the re-convening of the Powell grand jury and the return of the indictment.

"And, second, I am anxious that the Government be able to establish that outside considerations did not intrude themselves into consideration of the evidence by members of the Powell grand jury. I will have a full statement to make in court at the time of Powell's arraignment."

Chief Assistant United States Attorney Arthur H. Christy said that no date had been fixed for Mr. Powell's arraignment. He explained that he was waiting to hear from the Representative's lawyer, Boris Berkovich. The indictment of Mr. Powell was returned Thursday.

In it, Mr. Powell, who is also a clergyman in Harlem, was accused of aiding and counseling in preparing a fraudulent 1951 tax return for his wife, Hazel Scott, the pianist, and of evading taxes on $3,700 in a joint return for 1952.

Probe Urged Into Powell, GOP 'Deal'

NEW YORK, May 10 (INS)—House Judiciary Committee Chairman Celler (D-NY) demanded today a White House investigation of charges that a tax case against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell was dropped in exchange for his political support of President Eisenhower.

Celler's demand was based on an accusation by former Assistant U.S. Atty. Thomas W. Bolan that a grand jury probe of the Powell case was set aside on orders from William P. Rogers, then deputy attorney general and now attorney general of the United States.

Powell, a New York Democrat and Harlem churchman, supported Eisenhower for re-election in 1956 and was credited with swinging many Negro votes to the Republican ticket.

Celler said Powell's indictment by a federal grand jury Thursday "is not guilt and he is entitled to a fair trial." He added, "What interests me more is the charge that there was a bargain for Powell's backing of President Eisenhower in the 1956 campaign.

"I'm quite sure the President would repudiate this if he had the facts. Thus, it is now incumbent on the White House to check on the suspicion that a bargain was made."

If the White House fails to take action, Celler said, he will ask his House committee to do so.

Meanwhile, Powell is expected to give his side of the story about his indictment in a sermon Sunday at his Abyssinian Baptist Church, the largest in Harlem.

TAX DODGE LAID TO LAWMAKER

Powell (D-N.Y.) Indicted by US Grand Jury

NEW YORK (AP) — A federal grand jury Thursday indicted Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-N.Y.) on income tax evasion charges.

The Negro congressman from Harlem was accused of misrepresenting the income of his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, and himself in the early 1950s.

The three-count indictment carries a maximum penalty of conviction of 15 years in prison and $30,000 in fines.

Powell, 49, has been in Congress as a Democrat since 1945.

PROBE REVIVED

In the last presidential election in 1956, Powell supported President Eisenhower and the Republican national ticket because he

REP. ADAM POWELL JR.

said he was displeased with his own party's national stand on racial segregation.

Shortly after Eisenhower's re-election, a grand jury probe of Powell's income tax affairs was allowed to grow dormant. Powell then denied that this represented any deal with the GOP administration.

April 17 the grand jury probe was suddenly revived amid reports that the jurymen had exerted pressure on federal authorities.

The indictment accused Powell of evading a total of $3,063 in income taxes on his wife's income and his own in 1951 and 1952.

The indictment charged that in 1951 Miss Scott's net income was $9,181 and the tax due on it $1,990. It charged that the tax return listed net income of only $3,810, with only $590 due in taxes.

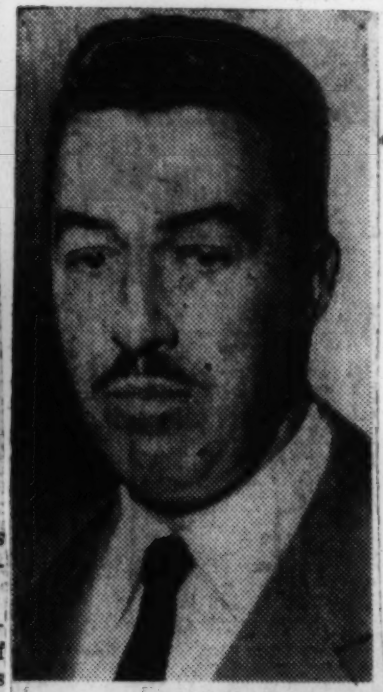
Another count of the indictment charged that Powell had stated the net income in 1952 for his wife and himself was $5,252 and that there was no tax due. The grand jury said net income actually was $8,952 and the tax due $1,663.

There was no immediat comment from Powell. He was reported in the Washington area.

Powell has been widely reported as the target of a dumping movement by Tammany Hall leaders in the upcoming election. They are believed ready to lend their support to another Democrat in reprisal for Powell's 1956 support of the GOP.

The indictment was expected to lend impetus to the move. However, Powell has said he's in the race for re-election to the finish.

The congressman took over from his late father as pastor of Harlem's largest church, the 9,200 member Abyssinian Baptist Church. He has held that post 20 years.



The New York Times

INDICTED: Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., who was accused of evading U. S. income taxes.

Prosecutors 'Warned Off,' Powell Tax Records Shifted

By JACK LOTTO
International News Service Writer

NEW YORK, May 12.—Two more Government prosecutors were disclosed Monday to have been ordered to "do nothing" and "sit tight" in the income tax investigation of Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.).

Two months after that order was given on October 18, 1957, it was learned, all the Powell files in the New York office of United States Atty. Paul Williams were bundled into nearly a dozen heavy cartons and stamped "top secret."

They were then transferred guardedly from a storage room, where they reportedly had lain untouched for a year, to the attorney general's office in Washington.

These new details on the role played by Justice Department officials who allegedly stalled the grand jury case 14 months were obtained as demands were heard for a congressional probe:

Investigators were told to do nothing and stay away from potential witnesses until an OK was obtained from Washington because the case was a "hot potato."

Long Time On Transcripts

The prosecutor in charge was instructed not to talk to his predecessor about the matter.

Transcripts of grand jury minutes were not completed until 10 months after witnesses were heard.

A Treasury agent was warned not to attempt to question a possibly important witness against Powell.

A New York Federal grand jury, disturbed by long inactivity of the Government, forced resumption of hearings in April. The jury returned a three count indictment against Powell which could send him to prison for a maximum of 15 years if convicted.

On Friday, former Assistant United States Attorney Thomas Bolan charged Atty. Gen. William Rogers—a member of the Eisenhower Cabinet—ordered the Powell probe dropped in 1957 because it was "too hot to handle."

Powell, a Democrat, had bolted the party in October, 1956, to support President Eisenhower for re-election.

Asked To Be Relieved

Monday, it was learned, those who were stopped from pushing the Powell case, in addition to Bolan, were Daniel F. McMahon, current head of the Criminal Division, and former United States assistant attorney Fiorvante G. Perrotta.

Perrotta, who took over from Bolan when he resigned last September, was instructed not to talk with his predecessor.

Perrotta, it was learned, asked to be relieved after three months of inactivity because he was unhappy with the limitations placed around him.

The T-man told to keep away from the possible witness was Morris Emanuel. He could not be reached for comment.

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NEW YORK

JACK UNDERTAKES RELOCATION TASKS

In Lincoln Square, Borough President Says, He Hopes to Avoid Earlier Mistakes

MEETS WATCHDOG UNIT

Complaints Start to Come In as 5 Centers Are Set Up to Receive Them

34c(1)

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack declared yesterday that the mistakes of some earlier projects" would be avoided in relocating tenants from the site of the $205,000,000 Lincoln Square redevelopment. Mr. Jack held his first meeting with the Citizens Watchdog committee he appointed last week to see that the twelve-block slum clearance was effected with a minimum of inconvenience to tenants. The meeting was in his office.

Several hardship cases already have been reported to the committee. Most of them involve rooming-house residents who are not primary tenants of the redevelopers to whom the city sold the properties on March 3-19-58

Henry Rogers, committee chairman, said the redevelopers or their agents had in general shown a willingness to correct conditions reported to them. The cases so far have involved repairs and service in the tenement buildings and charges of premature notice to tenants to vacate.

The major problem—that of finding new homes for about 7,000 families—will be put to the test as the time for start-of demolition approaches.

The date has not yet been set because the legality of the redevelopment is being determined in state and Federal courts. The redevelopers are Fordham University, Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, the Red Cross and Webb & Knapp, Inc.

Complaint Offices Listed

It aws announced that five centers would be open from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock on different nights to receive tenant complaints and advise on problems. The centers are:

Mondays—Presbyterian Church of the Good Shepherd, 152 West Sixty-sixth Street.

Tuesdays — Commonwealth of Puerto Rico office, 88 Columbus Avenue.

Wednesdays — Riverside Community House, 239 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Thursdays—Public School 191, at 210 West Sixty-first Street.

Fridays—St. Paul the Apostle Roman Catholic Church, 415 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Leonard X. Farbman, the committee's executive director, said of its task:

"We are now working together so that Lincoln Square, in spite of all the bitterness that has gone before, will be a model of relocation. There can not be progress without some inconvenience, but we intend to do all we can as a citizen group with the Borough President's support to see that every family forced to move will be relocated in decent, sanitary housing at least as good as its present home."

Mr. Jack announced the appointment to the committee of Cyril G. Heath, bringing its membership to twenty-four. Mr. Heath has lived for forty-two years in the same apartment at 243 West Sixty-third Street and has been active in many community affairs.

New Transit Secretary Takes Post

The New York Times

Lloyd Peterson shows his Transit Authority office to his wife and their children, Lloyd Vaughan and Lynne.

Fifteen years ago Lloyd Peterson was running a trolley car in Brooklyn. Yesterday he was sworn in as the $10,000-a-year secretary of the Transit Authority—the first Negro to get official rank in the agency.

Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan, a sponsor, and 200 friends, family and co-workers saw Charles L. Patterson, chairman of the Authority, administer the oath. Mr. Jack observed that "one more roadblock to progress" had been removed.

Mr. Patterson commented: "There are no roadblocks to the progress of anyone at the Transit Authority."

Mr. Peterson, a veteran of World War II, has ben a bus driver, railroad clerk, subway motorman, surface line dispatcher, senior dispatcher and special assistant to Thomas J. McLernon, general manager of the Authority. He succeeds William Jerome Daly.

The new secretary, who has a degree from New York Law School, lives at 1410 Crotona Park East, the Bronx. His wife, the former Marjorie Mullett, is a city school teacher. They have two children, Lynne, 13, and Lloyd Vaughan, 11.

JURY INSISTS U. S. PUSH POWELL CASE

Inactive Panel Threatens Own Move in Tax Inquiry —Seeks Bolan as Counsel

By EDWARD RANZAL

An angered Federal grand jury investigating the tax returns of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. has threatened to become a "runaway."

The grand jury, which has not met in more than a year, has indicated that it is dissatisfied with the manner in which the Justice Department has handled the case.

Members of the panel discussed yesterday with Thomas A. Bolan, former assistant United States Attorney, the possibility of his serving as private counsel to the jurors if there was dissatisfaction with further presentation of evidence by the Government. Mr. Bolan had been in charge of the case until he resigned last Sept. 19.

The life of the grand jury expires in early June. It was convened in December, 1956, and in a three-month period heard a large number of witnesses. During that period Mr. Bolan was in charge of the investigation.

An autonomous body, the grand jury does not have to ask permission to vote an indictment or hand up a presentment. The United States Attorney's office acts only in the capacity of a legal adviser.

In order to appoint Mr. Bolan as its counsel the grand jury would have to ask permission from a Federal judge.

100 Have Testified

More than 100 witnesses have appeared before several grand juries in the Powell matter. Representative Powell, a Democrat from Harlem, and his wife, Hazel Scott, a pianist, have testified.

The New York Times

MAY AID GRAND JURY: Thomas A. Bolan, a former U. S. Attorney, who discussed tax inquiry on Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. with members of a Federal panel yesterday.

The investigation predates the 1956 Presidential election during which Mr. Powell came out for President Eisenhower. This was interpreted in some quarters as a bid by Mr. Powell to call off the investigation. However, United States Attorney Paul W. Williams announced that the investigation would proceed and be broadened to include evidence of possible salary kickbacks and payroll padding.

The present grand jury did not meet between Feb. 11, 1957, and last Thursday. It had sat continuously through December, 1956, and January and part of February last year. In January, 1957, Mr. Powell complained to the Justice Department that he was being persecuted by the grand jury and the newspapers.

On March 18, 1957, Mr. Bolan was informed by his superiors in the United States Attorney's office that on orders from Washington the New York office was abandoning the investigation and turning the matter over to the Treasury Department.

Bolan Spurns Proposal

Thereafter Mr. Bolan was asked to write a letter to the Attorney General saying he felt the case would be better handled by the Treasury Department. He declined.

In the December, 1957, issue of The National Review, a weekly journal, the Powell case was discussed in detail. The article was brought to the attention of the dormant grand jury. Thereafter several letters were written by the grand jury to the office of the United States Attorney inquiring as to the status of the investigation and why it was not continuing.

In the panel's latest letter the Government was informed that if it did not convene the grand jury the jurors would meet on their own in the United States Court House on Foley Suqare. The Government asked the grand jury to meet last Thursday.

The panel also met Monday and again yesterday. Mr. Bolan, who had been invited to appear at both sessions, testified under oath.

The grand jury had wanted to know who told Mr. Bolan to stop the inquiry and who, in Washington, had given the orders.

In explanation of the hiatus, Mr. Williams said that the jury was proceeding on a normal course. He added that the Government had called the panel into session and that it would remain in session until the matter was settled.

Inquiry Denial Made

The Justice Department, it was indicated, had not called off its investigation. It supposedly has been in the throes of evaluating the evidence thus far presented to all the grand juries. In this matter the Justice Department has made the decision for Mr. Williams.

Mr. Bolan said that while he was presenting evidence he had the full coopeartion of Mr. Williams as well as the Treasury Department. He explained that at times as many as five agents were assigned to him.

During the active investigation income tax evasion indictments were returned against three of Mr. Powell's congressional secretaries. Mr. Bolan prosecuted two — Mrs. Hattie Dodson Freeman and Acy Lennon. Both were convicted. The third secretary, William Hampton, was also convicted.

Mr. Powell is pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, which has one of the largest congregations in the city. He is up for re-election to the House of Representatives this year.

Mr. Bolan is now an associate of Roy M. Cohn, chief counsel to the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations when the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy was chairman.

While he was a member of the United States Attorney's staff Mr. Bolan was in charge of subversion cases.

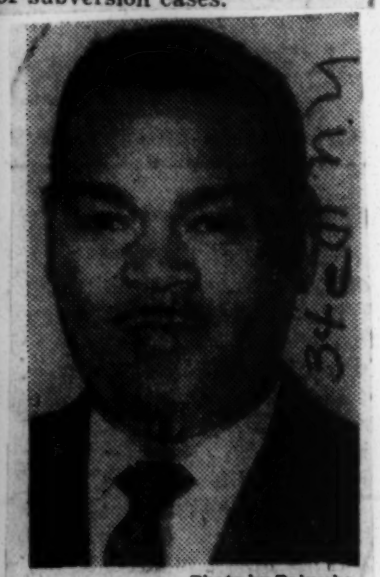

Photo by Palumbo.

LLOYD PETERSON

New TA Official Is Ex-Motorman

Lloyd Peterson, who was hired 15 years ago as a motorman on the old Church Ave. trolley line in Brooklyn, was sworn in as the $10,000-a-year secretary of the Transit Authority.

The oath was administered by Chairman Charles L. Patterson in the Transportation Building at 370 Jay St., Bklyn.

In World War II.

Mr. Peterson, who is 39 and lives at 1410 Crotona Park East, Bx., went from trolley motorman to bus driver and then into the Army during World War II. A disabling training accident prevented him becoming a bus driver again in 1945, so Mr. Peterson was made a railroad clerk.

As Mr. Peterson's health improved, he became a subway motorman, a surface line dispatcher, a senior dispatcher, and finally special assistant to General Manager Thomas J. McFeeters.

Studied Nights.

Mr. Peterson studied law at night, received his degree in 1952, and last summer spent his vacation studying human relations at the University of Michigan on a National Conference of Christians and Jews scholarship.

He is married to the former Marjorie Mullett, a schoolteacher. They have two children, Lynne, 13, and Lloyd Vaughan, 11.

Picture photo by Morris Warman

Judge Myles Paige and Mrs. Paige at City Hall after the swearing in ceremony yesterday.

Sworn to Domestic Court

Special Sessions Justice Myles A. Paige was sworn in as a Justice of the Court of Domestic Relations yesterday by Mayor Wagner at City Hall. Justice Paige, who was appointed a Magistrate in 1936 and to the Special Sessions bench in 1940, will replace the late Justice Clarence Wilson, serving a term that expires March 18, 1963. He lives with his wife, Dorothy, and two children at 1294 Carroll St., Brooklyn. Fifteen close friends and relatives attended the City Hall ceremony.

Statement by Rogers On Powell Case Seen

By HOWARD L. DUTTER
Star Staff Writer

Attorney General Rogers, who made no public comment tax case against Representative Powell, Democrat of New York, on charges that the Government tried to soft-pedal the income may issue a statement today, a spokesman said yesterday.

Mr. Powell was indicted last Thursday on charges of income tax evasion by a grand jury which had been impaneled 16 months ago. The jury had been has been supoenaed before a allowed to lie dormant for 14 Federal grand jury in New months until called back into York. The jury is seeking to session in April after, it was determine whether any outside reported, members threatened forces influenced the action of to take matters into their own the jury in indicting Mr. hands and hire a private at- Powell.

torney to help in the investigation.

United States Attorney Paul Williams said in New York he also would subpoena Mr. Bolan. Mr. Williams has denied there was any effort to drop the Powell case.

Charges Order to Drop Case

Recently, Thomas A. Bolan, who, as an assistant United States attorney in New York, helped present evidence before the grand jury, declared he had been ordered through the Justice Department to drop the prosecution.

Herbert Brownell, Jr., was Attorney General at the time. Mr. Rogers was his deputy.

Mr. Bolan subsequently resigned his post and entered private law practice. It was he who was reported to have been considered by the grand jury to help in the investigation, in a private capacity.

After Mr. Bolan resigned, Floravante G. Perrota, another assistant United States attorney, was assigned to the case. He, too, resigned. It was reported he had been instructed by higher ups to delay calling an important witness until the move was okayed by the Justice Department.

In 1956 Mr. Powell, although a Democrat, supported President Eisenhower's candidacy.

Jury Members Got Magazine

This led to charges by a conservative magazine, The National Review, that the grand jury investigation was being toned down as a gesture of gratitude. Copies of the magazine were sent to members of the grand jury.

As a result, William F. Buckley jr., editor of the magazine, Powell Jr." The article, referring to the long adjournment of the Powell jury, charged the investigation had been called off by the Eisenhower administration as a "probable act of political gratitude."

Powell, a Democrat, supported Eisenhower in 1956. He has been expected to seek an eighth term this fall, despite lack of support from Harlem Democratic leaders.

Williams said he was investigating the "entire matter of any effort by the editor of the magazine to communicate with any members of the Powell grand jury."

* * *

"FIRSTLY," he said, "I want to make sure that the court is fully apprised of the circumstances surrounding the reconvening of the Powell grand jury and the return of the indictment.

"And, second, I am anxoius that the government be able to establish that outside considerations did not intrude themselves into consideration of the evidence by members of the Powell grand jury."

Under federal law, anyone attempting to influence the action of a federal juror is liable to six months in prison and a fine of $1,000.

In an open letter to Williams, to appear in the magazine's May 17 issue, Buckley said that "Just as you finally succumbed to the pressure National Review was instrumental in generating, and reconvened the grand jury, you may now succumb to pressure to take action against National Review."

He said the magazine never urged the jury to indict Powell but "merely asked that it investigate the abrupt suspension of the investigation you launched, and Washington arbitrarily froze."

U.S. to Seek 'Influences' in Powell Jury

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The government was investigating Saturday whether "outside sources" influenced the federal grand jury which indicted Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) for income tax evasion.

U.S. Dist. Atty. Paul W. Williams announced Friday that a grand jury subpoena has been issued to William F. Buckley Jr., editor of the National Review, a weekly magazine, which took credit for reviving the investigation after the Powell case had lain dormant for 14 months.

Williams said Buckley had been summoned to appear before the grand jury Tuesday. At that time, Williams indicated, Buckley will be asked about mailing of the magazine's December issue to members of the jury which indicted the Negro congressman from Harlem's 16th District Thursday.

THE ISSUE contained an article entitled, "The Wheels of Justice Stop for Adam Clayton

Powell Jury Probe Opens

NEW YORK (AP) — The government Friday launched a probe of possible outside influences in the indictment of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) on charges of income tax evasion. The indicting grand jury reportedly was prodded into action.

U.S. Atty. Paul W. Williams named as targets of his inquiry William Buckley, editor of the Weekly National Review, and Thomas A. Bolan, a former assistant U.S. attorney in Williams' office.

Buckley was subpoenaed for federal grand jury questioning next Tuesday. Bolan was not immediately summoned.

Williams has been smarting under reports that the Powell grand jury was stirred into action when the Justice Department was reluctant to go after the Negro congressman from Harlem. Williams has denied the jury ran away on him.

The probe of Powell's affairs had lain dormant 14 months before it suddenly was reopened last April 17. Yesterday, the jury indicted Powell on three counts of evading $3,063 in 1951-52 taxes on his own income and that of his wife, pianist Hazel Scott. That jury then was dismissed.

Had the grand jury held off until next September, the statute of limitations would have taken effect — which means that Powell could not be prosecuted since the time in which an alleged crime may be punished would have elapsed.

Last December, Buckley's National Review carried an article critical of the lengthy shelving of the Powell case. Copies were mailed to each of the 23 grand jurors on the Powell case.

JURY HEARS EX-AIDE

Powell Case Balk Is Laid to Rogers

(Copyright 1958 by International News Service)

NEW YORK, May 9—A former assistant U.S. attorney charged today that Attorney General William Rogers ordered the income tax investigation of U.S. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) dropped in 1957 because it was "too hot to handle."

An angered federal grand jury here—spurred on by its foreman, a nationally prominent insurance executive—indicted Powell yesterday on tax evasion charges carrying penalties of up to 15 years imprisonment if he is convicted.

The jury acted after former Assistant U.S. Atty. Thomas A. Bolan testified before it on his part and the role played by high Justice Department officials, who allegedly stalled the case for 14 months.

Bolan, 33, one-time head of the subversive division of the U.S. attonrey's office, urged a "no-holds-barred congressional investigation into why the Powell case was stoppped and why nothing was done for 14 months."

Bolan, who was in charge of the Powell case, said he was informed by his superiors in the U.S. attorney's office in New York on March 18, 1957, that "Washington had decided to drop the case."

"There is no doubt in my mind," said Bolan, "that the order emanated from Mr. Rogers (at that time deputy attorney general), who had issued instructions concerning this case from time to time."

Rogers refused comment, but U.S. Atty. Paul Williams started an inquiry into "possible outside influences" brought to bear on the grand jury to obtain indictment in the Powell case. He issued a subpoena for William Buckley, editor of the Weekly National Review, which carried an article criticizing the shelving of the Powell case. Copies were mailed to each grand juror.

Williams said Bolan also will be summoned for questioning.

Buckley admitted violating a law against contacting jurors on matters pending before them, but said, "We're not reluctant to take credit for stirring the grand jury up."

Had the grand jury held off indicting Powell until September, the statute of limitations would have taken effect and he could not have been prosecuted for the crimes now alleged. Powell, who bolted the Democratic party in 1956 to support President Eisenhower's candidacy for re-election, is expected to be arraigned next week.

Congressman From Harlem

U. S. Grand Jury Indicts Powell For Tax Evasion

News & Courier

NEW YORK (AP) — A federal grand jury Thursday indicted Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-N.Y.) on income tax evasion charges. P. I A

The Negro congressman from Harlem was accused of misrepresenting the income of his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, and himself in the early 1950s.

The three-count indictment carries a maximum penalty on conviction of 15 years in prison and $30,000 in fines. 5-8-58

Powell, 49, has been in Congress as a Democrat since 1945.

In the last presidential election in 1956, Powell supported President Eisenhower and the Republican national ticket because he said he was displeased with his own party's national stand on racial matters. Charleston S.C.

Shortly after Eisenhower's re-election, a grand jury probe of Powell's income tax affairs was allowed to grow dormant. Powell then denied that this represented any deal with the GOP administration.

April 17 the grand jury probe was suddenly revived amid reports that the jurymen had exerted pressure on federal authorities.

The indictment accused Powell of evading a total of $3,063 in income taxes on his wife's income and his own in 1951 and 1952.

The indictment charged that in 1951 Miss Scott's net income was $9,181 and the tax due on it $1,990. It charged that the tax return listed net income of only $3,815, with only $590 due in taxes.

Another count of the indictment charged that Powell had stated the net income in 1952 for his wife and himself was $5,252 and that there was no tax due. The grand jury said net income actually was $8,952 and the tax due $1,663.

Powell has been widely reported as the target of a dumping movement by Tammany Hall leaders in the upcoming election. They are believed ready to lend their support to another Democrat in reprisal for Powell's 1956 support of the GOP.

The indictment was expected to lend impetus to the move. However, Powell has said he's in the race for re-election to the finish.

REP. ADAM C. POWELL
Faces Tax Case Charges

Last month two former aides of Powell, convicted on tax charges, underwent intensive questioning by Arthur H. Christy, chief assistant to Dist. Atty. Paul W. Williams.

The pair, who served as secretaries to Powell, are Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, 48, convicted in May, 1956, of evading $5,000 in taxes and illegally collecting $2,000 in refunds, and Acy Lennon, 54, convicted in October, 1956 of evading $1,792 in taxes.

Powell Indictment

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

CONGRESSMAN Adam Clayton Powell's indictment for income tax evasion is not conviction. He will now have his day in court and an opportunity to defend himself before the law concerning charges that he falsified his and his wife's returns. There is already one gain from the indictment. It scotches the story that the Department of Justice would not prosecute the Harlem lawmaker after he put his influence behind President Eisenhower in the 1956 election. Montgomery Ala

The alleged offenses do go back pretty far and the delay of 14 months is not a display of rigorous activity. But now the case against Congressman Powell has been presented to a grand jury and the grand jury has found enough basis to justify an indictment. Now Adam Clayton Powell is just like any other citizen who must answer in court.

Everybody Out Of Step But Powell

Add'l Citizen P. 4A

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell is having his troubles these days; he is eminently deserving of all of them.

Tammany district leaders in Harlem have voted 11 to 1 to read him out of the Democratic Party because of his 1956 support of President Eisenhower. And then there's the little matter of his indictment for evasion of federal income taxes. Dec 3 1958

Naturally it's a plot and among the plotters named by Powell in a speech the other day are Eisenhower, Nixon, Gov. Harriman, the leading Democratic liberals in the Senate, and just about everybody else. All have abandoned the civil rights fight, he charged. In Congress now the philosophy is "white is right." Not only that, but New York Democrats are white supremacists: Montgomery Ala

"How dare the Young Democrats of New York, an all-white organization with not more than three non-white members, sit in judgment downtown and tell us, the 400,000 people of Harlem, who our congressman should be," he roared to a Negro audience.

Broadening the attack, the indicted the whole nation:

"This is a white man's country of dedicated hypocrisy and of organized and frequently legalized contempt for minorities."

Sounds as though Powell may be about to expatriate himself. It will be the nation's gain.

Powell Indicted On 3 Charges Of Evasion Of Taxes

Tammany Hall Indicated Desire To Dump Pastor

By PAUL BURTON

NEW YORK — (INS) — Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., controversial Democratic Negro Congressman from New York, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury Thursday on three counts of income tax evasion.

Powell, who bolted party ranks in 1956 to support President Eisenhower, was accused of falsifying his net income figures in his 1952 return.

He was also charged with filing a fraudulent income tax return on behalf of his wife in 1951. Counts one and two dealt with his wife's 1952 return.

Mrs. Powell is the famous Negro pianist, Hazel Scott. They were wed in August, 1945, and have one son, Adam Clayton Powell, III.

The third count said the couple filed a joint return in 1952 reporting net income of $5,252 whereas the actual net income was $8,-[illegible]. The indictment said the Powells paid no tax for that year when they actually owed $1,663.

New York's Democratic political machine, Tammany Hall, led by Carmine Desapio, has indicated a desire to dump Powell from the Harlem seat.

However, the handsome minister-congressman is a fabulous vote getter in his district, garnering more than 57,000 of the 72,000 total votes cast two years ago.

FIVE YEARS A COUNT

If convicted, Powell could be sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined $10,000 on each of three counts.

U. S. Attorney Paul Williams said he would get in touch with the Harlem congressman and ask him to come to New York from Washington next week for arraignment.

The 49-year-old Powell has been a political power in Harlem for nearly two decades. He was first elected to Congress in 1945 as a representative of New York's 16th Congressional District.

In addition to his political activities, he also is a minister. He has been pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church since 1937. He succeeded his father as pastor of that church which has the largest congregation in Harlem.

FIRST NEGRO ELECTED

He was the first Negro elected to the New York City Council, that was in 1941.

The first count in the indictment said Powell filed a false individual tax income for his wife, Hazel Scott Powell, in 1951, when she reported a net income of $3,-[illegible]15. The government said the income was actually $9,181.

The second count charged Powell with aiding and abetting his wife in reporting that the tax due that same year —1951— was $590, when in reality it was $1,990.

Powell's income tax affairs had been under Grand Jury scrutiny for some time. The first investigation was held prior to 1956 when he switched to Eisenhower.

No indictment was returned then. But the Grand Jury went back into action this year and today's indictment was the result.

Two of Powell's secretaries, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson and Acy Lennon, were convicted of income tax evasion in 1956. Mrs. Dodson served three months of a seven-month sentence and Lennon was sentenced to a year and a day.

Thursday's indictment was expected to lend impetus to the Tammany move to dump Powell.

Powell Case Prosecutor to Stay in Job

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP).— United States Attorney Paul W Williams says he has no intenfrom the Representative Adam fro mthe Representative Adam Clayton Powell, jr., tax evasion case.

Mr. Williams said this at a news conference yesterday in reply to a challenge by William F. Buckley, jr., editor of the National Review, that he withdraw from the case against the Negro Democratic Congressman.

Mr. Buckley said Mr. Williams should disqualify himself "as there are no grounds, given the record, for public confidence in his management of the case."

Mr. Buckley appeared before a grand jury yesterday under subpoena. The Government is seeking to determine whether the decision of another grand jury to indict Mr. Powell was influenced by Mr. Buckley.

Critical of Handling

The editor repeated that he sent copies of an article in his conservative magazine to members of the indicting grand jury. The article was critical of the Justice Department's handling of the case.

In a statement to newsmen, Mr. Buckley accused Mr. Williams of negligence in the performance of his duties.

Presentation of the case before the indicting grand jury had started before the 1956 election in which Mr. Powell supported President Eisenhower because of the desegregation issue.

Delay Developed

Shortly after the election, a delay developed in tax investigation against Mr. Powell. The indictment was returned last Thursday.

"At no time," Mr. Williams said yesterday, "has the Department of Justice, directly or indirectly, instructed me that the investigation was to be killed or closed."

"In fact," he added, "my specific instructions were not to discharge the grand jury pending evaluation of the case."

Mr. Powell told a news conference in Washington that his indictment was "persecution."

He said he did not know how he would plead to the indictment Friday.

Asked whether the tax evasion charges were true, he said: "I don't know until I talk to my lawyer tomorrow."

Edward Bennett Williams of Washington is representing him.

Powell Tax Jury Won't 'Run Away'

Williams Before Panel 3 Hours

The Federal Grand Jury has abandoned — at least temporarily—its plan to "run away" in its investigation of the tax returns of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr., D., N. Y., it was learned yesterday.

After an almost three-hour session with the panel, which will sit again today, United States Attorney Paul W. Williams reported at a brief press conference:

"You can gather things are going ahead properly and normally."

The grand jury hopes to question the Harlem Congressman before the panel's life expires on June 4. It is also looking into sworn testimony that Mr. Powell accepted kickbacks from one of his Congressional aids, who was convicted in 1956 of income-tax evasion.

The grand jury did not sit from March 1957, until April 17, 1958. And then, it reconvened only after it had advised Mr. Williams that it demanded to do so.

Jury Wants Powell Case Prosecuted

Seeking Bolan To Press Tax Probe

By Milton Lewis

Herald Tribune Special

An "unhappy" inactive Federal grand jury plans to ask a Federal judge next week to appoint a special prosecutor to help it investigate the income-tax returns of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr., D., N. Y., the New York Herald Tribune learned yesterday.

The Herald Tribune also learned that the panel—which is eager to "run away" from the Justice Department—wants to question Mr. Powell under oath and that it wants the special prosecutor to be Thomas A. Bolan, who resigned last September as an Assistant United States Attorney.

Three of Mr. Powell's Congressional aids have already been convicted or pleaded guilty to income-tax evasion and a fourth is under indictment on the same charge. Mr. Bolan successfully prosecuted two of them and was also investigating the Harlem Congressman's returns as well a allegations of kickbacks to him.

"Told to Drop It"

Mr. Bolan said yesterday of his investigation of Mr. Powell, who came out for the re-elec-

tion of President Eisenhower in October, 1956, two months before the grand jury was impaneled:

"I was told to drop it. Why, I have no way of knowing. I don't want to speculate. Anybody can put the facts together and speculate for himself."

Mr. Bolan indicated strongly that the Attorney General's office in Washington was responsible for the alleged "drop it" order—not his former superior in New York, United States Attorney Paul W. Williams.

On that score, Mr. Williams said yesterday:

"I deny categorically that we have ever been asked to drop this case by Washington. We intend to go ahead with this investigation in the normal course and carry through to a completion."

The grand jury was impaneled by Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan in December 1956. Its tenure is due to expire in June. From December, 1956, to February of 1957 it held sessions regarding Mr. Powell. Then nothing happened—not until last Thursday, when, at the grand jury's request, it was called back into session after a fourteen-month lapse.

Would Serve on Case

And then it was reconvened only after the jury wrote a series of letters and made several telephone calls to the United States Attorney's office at Foley Square, threatening to meet on its own to continue its investigation of Mr. Powell.

Last Monday and Tuesday the grand jury also met in the United States Court House at Foley Square and it invited Mr. Bolan to attend—which he did. He waived immunity and explained the entire situation to the panel.

He was asked yesterday if he told the jury he would serve as special prosecutor in the Powell case. He said:

"Yes, I made that perfectly clear. If they want me, I'd be glad to render any service they want. I think it's my duty as a citizen."

After Mr. Bolan had won a conviction against one of Mr. Powell's Congressional aids in 1956, there was talk that the investigation of the Congressman would be dropped. Mr. Bolan said then to this reporter:

"That will be over my dead body."

Yesterday Mr. Bolan said:

"In March of 1957 I received a directive regarding the Powell case. Then I knew that things were at a dead end."

He was asked yesterday what he told the grand jury on Monday and Tuesday. He said:

"I presented the facts to them. They were not happy about the Powell case being dropped."

Mr. Powell was in Trinidad yesterday and could not be reached, and a spokesman in Washington for the Attorney General's office refused to make any comment "on a matter which is before a grand jury."

"Weighing Evidence"

United States Attorney Williams conceded that the grand jury was reconvened after a fourteen-month lapse at its own request. Asked why so much time had gone by and why the government had not called the panel in sooner, Mr. Williams said:

"There was a suspension to permit the weighing of evidence by the Treasury Department and my office. It was never our intention to dismiss this grand jury. There is no problem here of a statute of limitations. There is no difference in the conduct of this case from any other case. There was a long delay so there could be an evaluation of matters. That delay was necessary."

Mr. Williams added:

"My concern is we should be fair to this man (Powell) as to any other man under investigation."

On Oct. 15, 1956, when Rep. Powell testified at the tax trial of one of his secretaries—who subsequently was convicted—Mr. Williams was asked about the status of Mr. Powell. Mr. Williams said:

"There is no case of any kind against Mr. Powell."

However, the long-dormant grand jury plans to ask Judge Ryan on Monday or Tuesday to appoint a special prosecutor, one not connected in any way with the Attorney General's office.

Mr. Bolan is now associated with the law firm of Curran, Mahoney, Cohn & Stim, of which Roy M. Cohn is a partner. Mr. Cohn was chief counsel to the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations when it was headed by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R., Wis.

Hoffa's Attorney Hired by Powell

E. B. Williams Takes Tax Case, Confers Tomorrow on Arraignment

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr., has retained Edward Bennett Williams, whose legal clients have included Frank Costello, James R. Hoffa, Dave Beck and the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, to defend him against Federal income-tax evasion charges.

Mr. Williams, a Washington attorney who has become at the age of thirty-seven on of the country's leading criminal trial lawyers, said yesterday that he hadn't read the three-count indictment returned against Mr. Powell Thursday and so couldn't comment intelligently on the case.

"All I know about it is what I read in the press," he said.

Conferred Friday

Mr. Williams, who was reached by telephone at his Washington office, said that Mr. Powell—whom he had never seen before—came to his office Friday and conferred with him for forty-five minutes. Mr. Williams said he plans to talk further with Mr. Powell, forty-nine-year-old Democratic Congressman who also is the pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.

Monday Mr. Williams plans to arrange by telephone with Chief Assistant United States Attorney Arthur H. Christy a date for Mr. Powell's arraignment at the United States Court in Foley Square. Wednesday Mr. Williams will be in New York to speak at the dinner of the New York County Criminal Bar Association.

The indictment accused Mr. Powell of preparing a false income tax return for his wife, Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist, in 1951. It also charged him with evading taxes on a joint return with Miss Scott in 1952. The government claimed that in all Mr. Powell had cheated it out of $3,000. Miss Scott was not named in the indictment.

Edward Bennett Williams

Powell Battles For Post

NEW YORK — (INS) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (D.) N. Y., continuing his battle with the New York Democratic party, Wednesday had challenged Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack to run against him for Congress.

TUESDAY'S STATEMENT

In a statement issued Tuesday night, Powell said that "despite the fact that he (Jack) could run and still not risk losing the borough president's job, I say . . . Jack hasn't got the courage to face the people."

If Jack refuses this challenge, whoever runs is simply running as Jack's 'stooge candidate.' "

16TH DISTRICT

Powell, who represents New York 16th Congressional (Harlem), last week was rejected by the Democrats as a candidate for re-election. The Congressman charged he was read out of the party because he is a Negro and called Jack (also a Negro) a "tool" of white politicians.

PREACHER OF HATE

The challenge apparently was a reply to Jack's Monday press conference in which he referred to Powell as a preacher of hate whose statements "can lead to very serious trouble."

Powell has been attacking Tammy leader Carmine De Sapio and Harlem Democratic chiefs since they dumped him as a candidate for re-election because of his support of President Eisenhower. The leaders denied that their refusal to accept Powell stemmed from his recent indictment on charges of income tax evasion.

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NEW YORK

Adam has faith, will wait

Afro American

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (Dem., N.Y.) Wednesday proposed that the Eisenhower Administration education program be adminstered without racial or religious discrimination.

Supporting a bill sponsored by two southern Democrats, Rep. Carl Elliott and Sen. Lister Hill, both of Alabama, Mr. Powell told the House Education subcommittee that it was now academic to talk about the Powell amendment."

"I am sure that we have now come to the place in our thinking where we realize that we cannot be the equal of, much less surpass, Soviet Russia with a lily white society," he said.

THE HOUSE Education and Labor Committee Tuesday rejected an amendment to the bill to extend the laws providing Federal funds for construction and maintenance of schools in areas heavily burdened by the influx of children due to Federal activities.

The amendment, offered by Rep. James Roosevelt (Dem., Calif.), would have denied Federal funds to school districts which are not complying with the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools.

In offering the amendment, Mr. Roosevelt reversed his stand of last year when he opposed on the House floor the Powell amendment to the bill providing Federal aid for school construction.

The Roosevelt amendment was defeated by a vote of 17 to 5, with two members abstaining.

THE DECISIVE vote was taken as an indication that any amendment to a school bill this year would have a rougher time on the House floor than during the last session when it was adopted overwhelmingly.

Mr. Roosevelt said some of the liberals will maintain this year that civil rights and Federal aid to schools are separate issues and should be handled separately.

But he saw a great deal of support for an antisegregation amendment to a school bill. Both he and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (Dem., N.Y.), plan to offer such amendments on the floor.

ANOTHER FIRST — Lloyd Peterson was sworn in as secretary of the New York City transit authority at the Transit Authority building in NYC, recently. Shown with him is his family, left to right, daughter, Lynne, 13; son, Lloyd Vaughn, 11 and his wife Marjorie.

Former motorman gets $10,000 post

Afro American P. 19

34c(1)

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Lloyd Peterson, who was hired as a motorman on the Church Ave. trolley line 15 years ago, Thursday was sworn in as secretary of the NYC Transit Authority at a salary of $10,000 a year.

Oct. 4-19-58

The 39-year-old veteran of World War 2 has been active in employee organizations among transit employees with the Authority.

He is a charter member and chairman of the board of directors of the Associated Transit Guild and chairman of the constitution committee of the Negro Civil Service Organizations Inc.

* * *

AFTER OPERATING street cars and buses, Peterson was inducted into the army in Dec. 1942. He rose to the rank of master sergeant before being discharged in 1945. While in the service, he was disabled in an accident while testing a "duck" in a Maryland swamp.

Unable to resume his job as a bus operator upon discharge, the new secretary became a railroad clerk. As his health improved, he became a subway motorman, a surface line dispatcher and then senior dispatcher.

Recently he has been serving as a special assistant to general manager Thomas J. McLernon.

* * *

WHILE RISING through the ranks, Peterson continued his education. He studied social science at the College of the City of New York and Brooklyn College.

He took up law at the New York Law School and received his L. L. B. degree there in 1952.

Last summer, he spent his vacation studying human relations at the University of Michigan on a scholarship from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

He is married to the former Miss Marjorie Mullett, now a New York City school teacher. They have two children, Lynne 13, and Lloyd Vaughan, 11, and reside at 1410 Crotona Park East, Bronx.

GOOD APPOINTMENT

Perhaps the time may come (soon we hope) when there will be no occasion to remark on the appointment of a first Negro to this or that position. But since that time is unfortunately not yet here, we are happy to take note of the selection of Lloyd Peterson as secretary of the Transit Authority and to congratulate him and the authority. Even if Mr. Peterson were not a Negro his achievement would be exceptional. Fifteen years ago he was a trolley car operator in Brooklyn. Then, after Army service, he was a bus driver, railroad clerk, subway motorman, dispatcher and special assistant to the authority's general manager. And all the while he was studying, raising a family and working toward a goal. Now at 39 he has succeeded. This is a good time for Mr. Peterson and a good time for all of us. It would be even better if such stories became commonplace.

Justice Paige is promoted after 22 years

NEW YORK — Special Sessions Justice Myles A. Paige was appointed by Mayor Wagner as a Justice in the Court of Domestic Relations.

Justice Paige was the first colored person to serve in the Magistrates Special Sessions Courts here.

He was sworn into his new post by the Mayor at City Hall. His salary will continue to be $19,500 a year.

The president of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and World War I veteran, Justice Paige replaced Clarence Wilson on the Domestic Relations Court bench. He lives with his wife and two children at 1294 Carroll St. Brooklyn.

The late Mayor LaGuardia named Justice Paige a magistrate in 1936. Mr. LaGuardia elevated him to the Speical Sessions Court in 1940 and Mayor William O'Dwyer reappointed him in 1950.

Justice Paige is a former chairman of the board of the Brooklyn Branch NAACP.

Mayor Wagner also promoted Magistrate A. Lawrence Acquavella to succeed Justice Paige on the Special Sessions bench, and designated Albert S. McGrover, president of the 17th Assembly District Democratic organization in Brooklyn to replace Mr. Acquavella.

Housing Bias Hit By Urban League

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The New York City Housing Authority has chosen a special consultant on race relations. He is Madison S. Jones, who will assume the new $15,000 a year post.

Jones has been special assistant on housing for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the past four years.

The New York City Housing Authority is the first local public housing group in the nation to have a full time specialist on race relations. Among the many problems Jones will work on is that of how to achieve better integration and racial balance in public housing developments in the city.

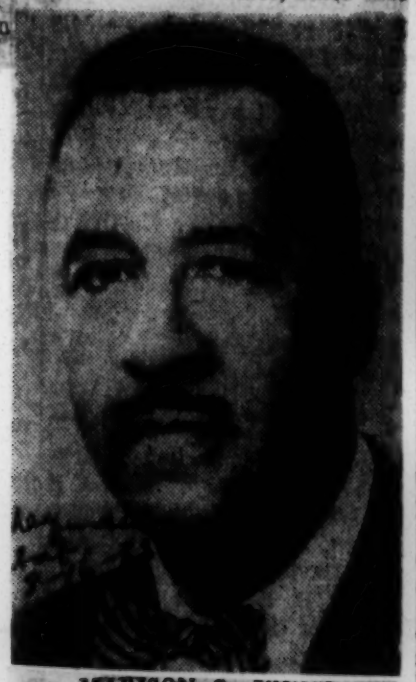
Jones is expected to devise new techniques for site selection, tenant selection and tenant relocation. One issue that will need to be resolved is whether to use a quota system.

He will also develop community relations and train public housing authority personnel in race relations. The authority plans a training course for all of its employes.

There are now more than 100,000 families living in public housing here. It is estimated that 44 per cent of them are white, other than Puerto Rican; 39.5 per cent are Negro; 16.1 per cent are Puerto Rican and 0.4 per cent are Chinese and other. Some of the projects are almost all-white, while others are solidly Puerto Rican or Negro.

Jones was youth work secretary of the NAACP for two years from 1940 to 1943 and then served for two years in the New York Regional office of the Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission.

He rejoined the NAACP in 1945 as administrative assistant to the late Walter White, who was executive secretary. From 1951 to 1954 he was a race relations officer in the New York Regional office of the Federal Housing Administration.



MADISON S. JONES

Harriman Names Aide To State Parole Board

Associated Press

Herbert B. Evans

ALBANY, Sept. 23 (AP)—Governor Harriman today appointed his assistant counsel, Herbert B. Evans of New York City, to fill a vacancy on the State Parole Board.

Mr. Evans, who is 47 years old, is the first Negro to serve on the five-member board. Its members are paid $17,500 a year.

The Governor designated him to succeed Lee B. Mailler of Cornwall, a Republican who resigned because of ill health. He had been succeeded as chairman by Russell B. Oswald of Schenectady.

Presumably, if Mr. Harriman is re-elected, he will send Mr. Evans' name to the Senate next January for confirmation in the unexpired portion of Mailler's term, which runs to June 18, 1960.

The only Republican now on the board is Alfred R. Loos of Blauvelt.

34c(1) 1958

Man of Many Firsts

Harold Arnoldus Stevens

BEING constantly cited as the first Negro to do this or that may become distasteful to some and inspire false pride in others. But neither has been true of Harold Arnuldus Stevens, who yesterday became the first of his race to be named an associate justice of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court.

Man in the News

"I haven't had much reaction," Justice Stevens said yesterday, "unless it is a feeling of great gratitude—not for something of which to be proud, but for having been blessed a great deal by the Lord."

Justice Stevens, who now is theh ighest ranking member of his race in the state judiciary, has had a succession of such firsts. He was, he believes, the first Negro to have been graduated from Boston College Law School. Certainly he was the first Negro named to the General Sessions and Supreme Court benches.

Being the first of his race in formerly all-white precincts hasn't caused any particular difficulties, either, Justice Stevens says. "Some people may have wondered how it would work out," he said yesterday, "but certainly no one was hostile."

The only really difficult time his friends recall that he has had on the bench involved a white attorney who had served with Justice Stevens years before in the State Assembly. He was suspected of trying to take advantage of the fact.

On that occasion—one of the few times Justice Stevens has been known to become visibly angry on the bench—he cited the attorney for contempt after describing his behavior as "loud, disorderly, snide, sarcastic, contemptuous, ranting and belligerent."

Greatest Influences

The greatest influences in his life Justice Stevens regards as his mother, Mrs. Lilla Johnson Stevens, and her father, James H. Johnson, a minister turned business man who schooled him in the love of poetry, music, history and biography.

Justice Stevens was born fifty years ago on a 1,000 acre farm owned by his father on Johns Island, S. C., across the bay from Charleston. When he was 3 his father died, and the farm was lost. He, his mother, and his three older brothers moved to Columbia, S. C.

The incident that made him decide to become a lawyer came while he was a student at the Benedict (S. C.) College. A Negro woman and her two brothers accused of the murder of a sheriff were dragged from the county jail at Aiken, towed through town behind an automobiel, shot down and mutilated.

The New York Times

"No one was hostile"

The son of the attorney who had represented the three lynch victims was a fellow student of Justice Stevens, and told him about the case in detail. "There was no voice of protest raised," Justice Stevens recalls. "Then I was inspired to study law—because it was our best bet to eliminate things like this."

Trying to eliminate such things has been a part of his life ever since.

After World War II, Justice Stevens ran for the Assembly from the then predominantly white Thirteenth Assembly District, and won over three rivals. Five years later, in 1950, he resigned from politics to begin his judicial career as a General Sessions judge.

In 1938, two years after his graduation from law school and his decision to move to New York, Justice Stevens was married to the former Ella Myers, whom he had known since grade school days. Today they live at 295 Convent Avenue.

A converted Roman Catholic, as is his close friend Hulan Jack, Manhattan's Borough President, Justice Stevens has long been active in the lay work of his church. Both Boston College and Fordham have honored him with honorary doctorates of law for his interracial activities, and Pope Pius XII has given him the "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" award.

FIRST NEGRO JOINS APPELLATE BENCH

Justice Stevens Is Inducted at Governor's Home — 6 Others Take Posts

Supreme Court Justice Harold A. Stevens was formally inducted yesterday as an associate justice of the Appellate Division, First Department. He is the first Negro in the state to hold such a high judicial office.

The induction ceremony took place in Governor Harriman's home at 16 East Eighty-first Street. The Governor presented a certificate of designation to Justice Stevens in the presence of the justice's wife, Mrs. Ella M. Stevens.

Justice Stevens' designation as an associate justice of the Appellate Division was one of seven appointments to Appellate Divisions made officially by the Governor yesterday.

Justice Bernard Botein, who has been serving as an associate justice of the First Department, was appointed Presiding Justice. He replaces Justice David W. Peck whose term expired at midnight and who was not a candidate for re-election to the bench this year.

The Appellate Divisions are the second highest courts in the state, ranking just below the Court of Appeals. They hear and decide appeals from the Supreme Court, Surrogates Courts, County Courts, City Courts and other lesser tribunals. Some of their decisions can be appealed, others can not.

Term of Appointment

The vacancy to which Justice Stevens was appointed was created by the promotion of Justice Botein to Presiding Justice. Justice Stevens designation was for a five-year term. Justice Botein's is until the expiration of his Supreme Court term in 1970.

Justice Botein's promotion carries with it a $1,000 increase in salary, raising his pay to $38,000 a year. Justice Stevens' designation involves a $5,000 increase in compensation, raising his salary from $32,000 a year to $37,000.

The Appellate Division on which Justices Botein and Stevens will serve meets in Manhattan. It serves Manhattan and the Bronx.

Of the other Appellate Division designations announced yesterday, two are reappointments in the Second Department, which meets in Brooklyn. Those reappointed were Justices Henry G. Wenzel Jr. of Richmond Hill, Queens, and George J. Beldock of Brooklyn.

The remaining three were in the Fourth Department, which meets in Buffalo and serves all of western New York. Justice Philip Halpern of Buffalo, who has been serving in the Third Department, with headquarters in Albany, was appointed to the Fourth Department.

Justice Harry D. Goldman of Rochester was appointed to the Fourth Department to replace Justice Raymond C. Vaughan of Buffalo, whose term expired. Justice Henry J. Kimball of Watertown was reappointed to the Fourth Department for the balance of his Supreme Court term, which runs out in 1959.

The upstate designations involve $2,000 a year in compensation in addition to the $26,000 a year salary the designees receive as Supreme Court Justices.

Watson Seeks Negro On Parole Board

Gov. Averell Harriman was called upon this week to name a Negro to the $17,400-a-year vacancy on the State Division of Parole by State Senator James L. Watson.

In a letter to Harriman, Watson charged that although New York state has never had a Negro on the five-man Parole Board, other states including Connecticut, California, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the U.S. Parole Board," have had Negro members.

The Harlem legislator noted that approximately 50 per cent of the inmates of the state prisons are Negro and Puerto Rican and the appointment of a Negro to the five-member board "would be a timely move."

10 Per Cent

"Since Negroes as a group represent approximately 10 per cent of the population, the Negro community is concerned by this disproportionately large percentage of Negroes who have been convicted of serious crimes and are released to the community for rehabilitation.

"In addition to the problem common to all offenders, Negro offenders have many other sociological problems peculiar to their minority group status.

"For this reason it would appear that not only the interests of Negroes but the entire community would be served by the appointment of a Negro to the Board who because of his experience is close to the problems these parolees face in making constructive social adjustments," Watson wrote.

The vacancy exists in the position of Alfred Loos, whose term expired on June 18. He is a Republican appointee.

$15,000-a-Year Post Goes to Madison S. Jones

MADISON S. JONES

NEW YORK—A special consultant an race relations has been appointed to the staff of the New York City Housing Authority, is was announced by William Reid, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority.

The position, first of its kind in any public housing authority in the country, will be filled by Madison S. Jones, for the past four years special assistant for housing to the NAACP. Mr. Reid announced that the Housing Authority's new race relations consultant will assume his duties on Sept. 1. His alary will be $15,000 per year.

34c(1) 1958

NEW YORK

Achievement Day:

Amsterdam News

Jackie Goes To Bat For Powell

New York, N.Y.

Sat. 2-3-58

Jackie Robinson threw his weight behind Congressman Adam Powell Sunday with a flat announcement that he favored him for Congress over City Councilman Earl Brown.

Robinson made his declaration before a cheering capacity crowd in the Abyssinian Baptist Church at a meeting which featured Congressman Powell as principal speaker and which saw the church give its annual achievement award to a number of prominent Harlem citizens.

Robinson said he doesn't engage in partisan politics and he told his audience that he is a friend of Earl Brown's as well as a friend of Adam Powell, but he said this is a time for Negroes to stand up and be counted.

"And I think I should tell you how I feel about this," Jackie said.

Men of Century

Jackie was the recipient of one of ten "Men of the Century" awards given by the church under the auspices of the Rev. O. D. Dempsey and a Voluntary Citizens Committee as the Church celebrated its eighth annual "Citizens Achievement Day."

In addition to the ten "Men of the Century" awards the church also honored 44 other Harlem citizens for outstanding achievement in 1957 and 1958.

The Century Achievement awards were made as follow:

HONORED FOR 20TH CENTURY ACHIEVEMENTS

NAME	FIELD	TITLE
Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.	Man of the Century	Civil Rights
Jack R. Robinson	Man of the Century	Sports—Baseball
Ray Robinson	Man of the Century	Sports—Boxing
The Famous Ward Singers	Women of the Century	Gospel Music
Herbert T. Miller	Man of the Century	Religion and Social Action
James L. Hicks	Man of the Century	Journalism
Harold C. Burton	Man of the Century	Political Leadership
J. Raymond Jones	Man of the Century	Political Leadership
Irving Yozawitz	Man of the Century	Civic Work
A. Philip Randolph	Man of the Century	Leadership and Labor

Those honored with achievement awards and the fields in which they were cited were:

HONORED FOR 1957-58 ACHIEVEMENTS

NAME	TITLE	FIELD
Melba Patillo (Little Rock)	Girl of the Year	Scholastic & Courage
Lois Patillo	Mother of the Year	Education & Courage
Marguerite Belafonte	Woman of the Year	Leadership & Public Relations
Laselve E. Giscombe	Man of the Year	Leadership—Civic Work
Carolyn Clay Todd	Child of the Year	Reporting & Leadership
Richard Dixon	Boy of the Year	Sports—Basketball
Brenda Patterson	Girl Scout of the Year	Girl Scouting
Susan West	Scout Leader of the Year	Girl Scouting
Gwendolyn Jones	Church School Leader of the Year	Religion
Rose Morgan Louis	Business Executive of the Year	Beauty Culture Cosmetics
Harrison S. Jackson	Attorney of the Year	Law & Civic Work
Dorothy Spaulding	Woman of the Year	Civic Work
Howard T. Dodson	Man of the Year	Music
Vashti Flowers	Woman of the Year	Religion
Marion W. Starling	Educator of the Year	Education
Milton Kalb	Educator of the Year	Education
George Redding	Policeman of the Year	Law Enforcement
Udell Taylor	Gospel Music Director of the Year	Gospel Music
Lucy Henson	Woman of the Year	Religion
Anna C. Perry	Woman of the Year	Religion Leadership
David N. Licorish	Man of the Year	Religions & Public Relations
Alvin A. Childs	Pastor of the Year	Religion & Civic Work
Jessie Powell Johnson	Lady Usher of the Year	Religion
Alfred Isaac	Pastor of the Year	Religion & Chris. Social Action
Claude L. Franklin	Pastor of the Year	Religion & Chris. Social Work
Cecil Layne	Photographer of the Year	Newspaper & Com. Photography
Sharon Smith	Child of the Year	Religion & Leadership
Charles Bell	Artist of the Year	Fine Arts
Richard Crump	Coach of the Year	Basketball
John Walker	Business Executive of the Year	Luncheonette
Vivian Armstrong	Student of the Year	Commercial Studies
Robert Simmon	Cub Scout of the Year	Cub Scouting
William Patterson	Scout Leader of the Year	Boy Scouting
George Lawrence	Minister of the Year	Christian Social Action
Maude Gadsen	Business Executive of the Year	Beauty Culture
Stanley Skipwith	Boy Scout of the Year	Boy Scouting
John A. Matthews	Civic Leader of the Year	Civic Work
L. C. Moss	Secretary of the Year	Religious Work
Matilda Shepherd	Business Executive of the Year	Hardware
Estelle B. Isaac	Woman of the Year	Christian Leadership
Samuel Cluff	Man of the Year	Christian Leadership
O. D. Dempsey	Activities Director of the Year	Religion & Chris. Social Action
Hugh D. Woodley	Worker of the Year	Civic & Social Action
Angelo Vidal	Business Executive of the Year	Printing

Congressman Powell in a ringing address closing the meeting called for the total liberation of all Negroes in America.

He said Harlem has now taken Little Rock's place as a "battleground" for the emancipation and he made it plain that he was referring to the emancipation of Negroes from "boss rule."

Brown Sends Telegram

In an obvious slap at those who had labelled him "racist" for his earlier speeches, Powell had a good word for whites of the South who have aligned themselves with Negroes and their fight.

"We cannot fully appreciate, nor are we even adequately informed of the struggle carried on by white individuals and elements of the south for human freedom," Powell said, adding:

"Our fighting is not against whites but against the phony liberals of both races."

Councilman Brown who had been invited to also address the meeting, sent a telegram from Detroit stating that a prior engagement prevented him from being present. He joined Mr. Powell in a denunciation of the Little Rock reversal. Mr. Powell read a portion of Mr. Brown's telegram to the audience.

The meeting was preceded by a parade which formed at 150th Street and Eighth Avenue and marched to the church

Mrs. Estelle B. Isaac and Mrs. Mathilda Shepherd were co-chairmen of the program. Rev. Dempsey presented the awards. Thirteen-year-old Vallie Ferbee served as Achievement Queen. Miss Evelyn Freeman read the invocation and Melba Patillo of Little Rock fame made remarks along with Jackie Robinson, Sugar Ray Robinson, Herbert T. Miller, James L. Hicks and others.

AT THE CHURCH—This is part of crowded Abyssinian Baptist Church last Sunday which heard Rep. Adam Powell say that Harlem, like Little Rock last year is a testing ground "for the revitalization of democracy." Jackie Robinson, one of those receiving Citizenship Awards endorsed Congressman at overflow meeting. Councilman Earl Brown, Mr. Powell's opponent, couldn't appear at "non-political" rally because of early commitment in Detroit.

HOUSE FILE TO GO TO POWELL JURY

Time P.26

Congressional Records on Pay of His Office Help and Attendance Subpoenaed

New York N.Y.

Congressional records of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. will be turned over to the Federal grand jury investigating his income tax returns. The records cover his attendance, his employment of office workers and their canceled pay vouchers from 1951 through 1955.

The House of Representatives agreed by voice vote yesterday to give the records to the grand jury. The House acted in response to a Federal Court subpoena directing the House Clerk to make the files available.

Before any House records or employes may be made subject to a court order, the House must approve.

Before the vote, Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn, elicited agreement from the Democratic leader, John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, that the House action was not of itself prejudicial to Mr. Powell.

Meanwhile, the grand jury met again yesterday for three hours. Chief Assistant United States Attorney Arthur H. Christy said the panel "plans to sit all week."

Mr. Christy said that certain formal procedures would have to be followed before the records could be agthered and released in Washington. He did not know, he said, when they might be expected to be delivered in New York.

Two of Mr. Powell's former Congressional secretaries have been convicted of income tax evasion. They are Mrs. Hattie Dodson, who has completed serving a seven-month sentence, and Acy Lennon, now serving a term of a year and a day.

DREW PEARSON Says:

Why Did Federal Grand Jury Decide To Investigate Congressman Powell?

WASHINGTON—Justice Department officials have been jittery over the federal grand jury in New York, which now appears ready to hold its own independent investigation of the income taxes of Representative Adam Clayton Powell, the congressman from Harlem.

In the summer of 1956, this column reported that Powell, a Democrat, had discovered he was under tax investigation and that three of his secretaries were being indicted under circumstances that involved giving salary kickbacks to the congressman.

Powell, in the past a strong Eisenhower critic, then got in touch with Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and became a strong Eisenhower booster. As a Democrat, he urged Negroes to vote Republican. A special press conference was arranged for him, first in New York by Max Rabb, the White House aide, and John Roosevelt, the G.O.P. member of the F.D.R. family. Later, another press conference was arranged right inside the White House by James Hagerty himself.

Thereafter the grand jury investigating the Harlem congressman mysteriously came to a halt.

On November 24, 1956, this column reported: "The U.S. attorney's office in New York wants to press the case against the congressman. However, there are indications that the Justice Department planned to drop the case in return for Powell's campaigning for the Republicans.

Sec. 4-29-58

'That Is Correct'

Last week, 18 months later, full confirmation of this came from Thomas A. Bolan, the assistant U.S. attorney in charge of the Powell grand jury. Asked whether it was true that on March 18, 1957, he was informed by his superiors that on orders from Washington the U.S. attorney's office in New York was abandoning the investigation and turning it over to the Treasury Department, Bolan replied:

"That is correct."

"Is it correct that you were asked to write a letter to the Attorney General advising that the case should be handled by the Treasury and that you declined?"

"That is correct," Bolan replied.

Bolan did not say so, but it was clear that he did not go along with any political fix in the Powell case.

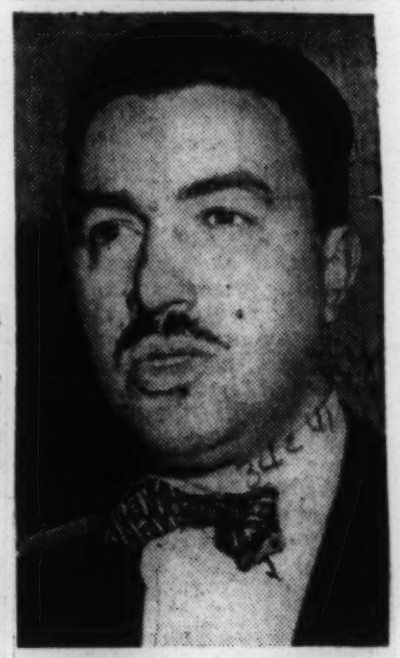
Meanwhile, here are some of the facts in the files of the U.S. attorney's office which have prompted the jury to take the Powell case into its own hands.

2 Convicted

In 1954, Powell's campaign manager, Joseph Ford, broke with Powell and thereafter some of the congressman's financial records reached the Justice Department. Subsequently, two of Powell's secretaries, Acy Lennon and Hattie Dodson, were convicted; a third, William Hampton, was indicted, while John Henry Harmon, treasurer of the Federal Credit Union of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, pleaded guilty to embezzlement. Powell is pastor of the church, one of the biggest in the world, and has been president of its Federal Credit Union. His secretary, Hattie Dodson, was treasurer. Both resigned when the tax investigation started, and Harmon, succeeding Mrs. Dodson, pleaded guilty. Lennon and Hampton, two of Powell's secretaries, received salaries of $8,000 a year from the Dorie Miller Houses in addition to their Government salaries.

Part of the deal arranged in the election campaign of 1956 was that the congressman's secretary, Hattie Dodson, should be released as soon as possible from the Women's Federal Penitentiary at Alderson, W. Va. She became eligible for parole on September 25, got a hearing that same day, and was granted parole effective October 17.

I have helped to convict three congressmen for taking kick-



ADAM C. POWELL
Came out for Ike

backs, and in each case they, not their secretaries, were prosecuted. In the case of Powell, however, the secretaries were prosecuted while he campaigned for Eisenhower.

House Votes To Give Jury Income-Tax Data on Powell

Washington, April 29 (AP)—The House voted today to make available to a Federal grand jury in New York certain official records regarding Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.).

The grand jury is reported investigating the income-tax returns of the Negro congressman, pastor of Harlem's largest church.

One of Powell's aides was convicted of income tax evasion in 1956. The trial produced sworn testimony about kickbacks.

The House action in opening its records was taken in response to a Federal Court subpoena served on House clerk Ralph Roberts directing him to make the files available to the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York.

Records for 1951 to 1955

Before any House records or House employees may be made subject to a court order, the House must approve.

By voice vote, the House agreed to make available to the court the official record of Powell's House attendance, and his employment of office workers and their canceled pay vouchers for the years 1951-55.

Before voting, Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) elicited agreement from Democratic Leader John McCormack (Mass.) that the House action was not of itself prejudicial to Powell.

McCormack also noted that the fact that a member is not recorded by name on roll calls does not mean he is not present.

POWELL JURY GETS PLEDGE OF U. S. AID

Panel Agrees Not to Exclude Federal Attorneys From Its Tax Investigation

By EDWARD RANZAL

United States Attorney Paul W. Williams convinced yesterday a Federal grand jury that the Government should not be excluded from its investigation of the tax returns of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

Displeased because the Justice Department in Washington had pigeon-holed the case for fourteen months, a group within the grand jury had threatened to throw the Government out of the investigation and continue on its own.

It was understood that certain jurors were prepared yesterday to ask the entire panel of twenty-three to form a committee to ask Mr. Williams to appoint Thomas A. Bolan as a special assistant United States attorney to handle the matter. However, this matter apparently never arose.

Mr. Bolan was in charge of the case when he was an assistant United States attorney. He resigned last September to reenter the private practice of law.

Before yesterday's meeting it had been reported that some of the jurors had wanted Mr. Bolan appointed the panel's special counsel. However, the Federal rules of criminal procedure prevent such appointments although the jury may exclude Government attorneys from its session.

Sec. 4-29-58

Jury Gets Assurance

It was believed that Mr. Williams assured the grand jury that the Government would pursue the investigation diligently until all the evidence was in.

The panel met from 10 A. M. until 12:30 P. M. Besides Mr. Williams the Government was represented by Chief Assistant United States Attorney Arthur H. Christy and Assistant United States Attorney Charles Miller.

Neither Mr. Williams nor Clarence J. Myers, foreman of the grand jury, would comment on what has occurred behind the closed doors. There were no witnesses yesterday, but Government attorneys were seen pushing into the grand jury room a shopping cart filled with documents.

Mr. Myers, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, said:

"I absolutely refuse to comment on anything before us."

However, he did say that more than sixteen members of the panel, a quorum, were present yesterday. He said that the grand jury would meet again

today.

After the panel session Mr. Williams happily told reporters:

"We met, continued to present evidence, and will sit tomorrow [Tuesday] and continue on a normal course. You can gather that things are going ahead properly and normally."

If the grand jury is willing, the Government intends to ask that it sit daily until the Powell matter is finished. This is expected to take two or three weeks.

The grand jury is an autonomous body that meets in secrecy. Government lawyers assist by instructing the jurors on the law as it applies to evidence. They also assist in the drawing up of an indictment.

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Accuser Being Investigated

Charge Powell Issue Dropped As "Too Hot"

By JACK LOTTO

(Copyright 1958 by International News Service)

NEW YORK — (INS) — A former assistant U. S. Attorney charged Friday that Attorney General William Rogers ordered the income tax investigation of New York Congressman Adam Clayton Powell dropped in 1957 because it was "too hot to handle."

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The jury acted after former Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas A. Bolan testified before it on his part and the role played by high justice department officials, who allegedly stalled the case for 14 months.

Bolan, 33, one-time head of the Subversive Division of the U. S. Attorney's office, urged a "no holds barred congressional investigation into why the Powell case was stopped and why nothing was done for 14 months."

Bolan, who was in charge of the Powell case, said he was informed by his superiors in the U. S. Attorney's office in New York on March 18, 1957 that "Washington has decided to drop the case."

ORDERS FROM ROGERS?

"There is no doubt in my mind," said Bolan, "that the order emanated from Mr. Rogers (at that time Deputy Attorney General) who had issued instructions concerning this case from time to time."

Rogers declined comment on the matter. U. S. Attorney Paul Williams said his office is investigating "Bolan's conduct" and promised a fuller statement later.

Supporting Bolan's statements to International News Service about the decision to spike the investigation were purported copies of Justice Department Inter-office Correspondence concerning the case.

The attorney said he was "dumbfounded and amazed" when without warning he was summoned by Arthur Christy, then head of the Criminal Division, and told to abandon the Powell case.

The order, followed by a short period a three-page letter from Powell to then Attorney-General Herbert Brownell complaining that he was the victim of a "design" to "destroy my public and private reputation." It brought to a complete standstill the jury probe which had summoned some 75 witnesses in a busy 90 days of hearings.

The sudden reluctance of the Justice Department to push the probe of Powell, who bolted the Democratic party and endorsed President Eisenhower for reelection in October, 1956, has never been publicly explained.

Attorney General Rogers, reached in New York where he was making a speech, said:

"I am not going to say anything at all about the Powell case. Any comment should come from Paul Williams, U. S. attorney who handled the matter."

WILLIAMS STATEMENT

Williams issued the following statement:

"It seems to me that there are two things involved here. The first is Powell's indictment. The second is Mr. Bolan's conduct.

"I have no comment as to Bolan's conduct except to say that this is a matter that is under investigation by my office.

"Turning to Powell's indictment, we should be careful that Bolan's conduct should not distort the true administration of justice both in Powell's interest and in protecting against a disruption of the judicial process by intruding elements that can conceivably cause the invalidation of the indictment.

"This position will be fully stated to the court at the time of the arraignment."

POWELL'S LETTER

In his letter to Attorney General Brownell, dated Jan. 29, 1957, Powell complained about a questionnaire sent by the U. S. Attorney's office to various sources in an effort to determine his income, and said in part of the jury probe begun the month before:

"The language and the form of the questionnaire, mailed on a mass and indiscriminate scale, similarly carry an implication of wrong-doing by me which is unjustified, and which inevitably reflects seriously upon my reputation. . . .

"It has been my understanding that the function of a grand jury is to receive evidence presented by the government and to pass upon its sufficiency as a basis for indictment. In this case it appears that function has been distorted, and that the grand jury is being used by the prosecutor as an inquisitorial forum of unbounded scope . . . when Williams told Bolan he wanted the Internal Revenue to take over the investigation which had been under way for many months, he explained the office was "undermanned."

"My high regard for the present senior officials of the Department of Justice, and more particularly for yourself, leads me to believe that the manner in which the inquiry concerning me has been conducted cannot have your full knowledge or approval . . ."

Brownell resigned Oct. 23, 1957, and was replaced by Rogers.

The Justice Department inter-office correspondence reveals that Williams told Bolan he wanted the Internal Revenue to take over the investigation which had been under way for many months. He explained the office was "undermanned."

HAZEL SCOTT

In Paris pianist Hazel Scott, wife of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, said "that's news to me" when informed Friday the congressman has been indicted for alleged income tax evasion.

"Isn't it nice of you to tell me about it?" Miss Scott said sarcastically to a reporter.

She refused further comment.

Miss Scott currently is rehearsing a role in the French version of Eugene O'Neill's play "Anna Lucasta."

today.

After the panel session Mr. Williams happily told reporters:

"We met, continued to present evidence, and will sit tomorrow [Tuesday] and continue on a normal course. You can gather that things are going ahead properly and normally."

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"The language and the form of the questionnaire, mailed on a mass and indiscriminate scale similarly carry an implication of wrong-doing by me which is unjustified, and which inevitably reflects seriously upon my reputation.

"It has been my understanding that the function of a grand jury is to receive evidence presented by the government and to pass upon its sufficiency as a basis for indictment. In this case it appears that function has been distorted, and that the grand jury is being used by the prosecutor as an inquisitorial forum of unbounded scope . . .

"My high regard for the present senior officials of the Department of Justice, and more particularly for yourself, leads me to believe that the manner in which the inquiry concerning me has been conducted cannot have your full knowledge or approval . . ."

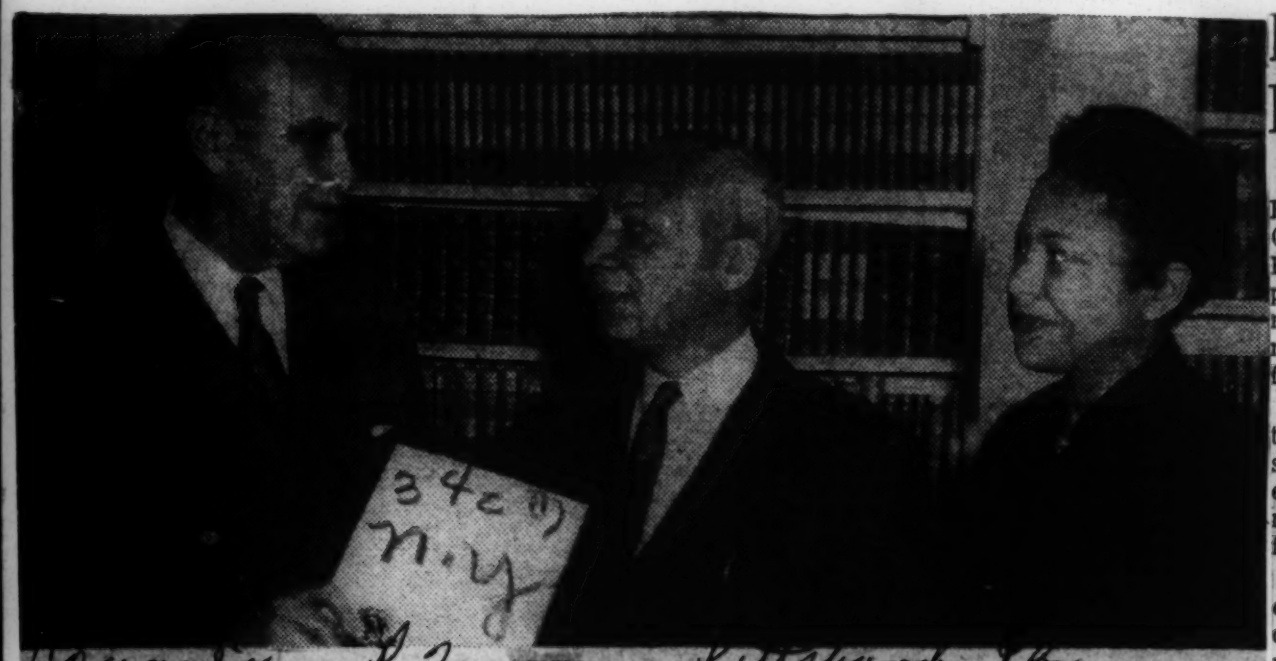
Brownell resigned Oct. 23, 1957, and was replaced by Rogers.

The Justice Department interoffice correspondence reveals that Williams told Rogers he was ". . . 'Isn't it nice of you to tell me

In Paris pianist Hazel Scott, wife of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, said that's news to me" when informed Friday the congressman has been indicted for alleged income tax evasion.

She refused further comment.

Miss Scott currently is rehearsing a role in the French version of Eugene O'Neill's play "Anna Lucasta."



On High Bench—New York's Gov. Averell Harriman gives Justice Harold A. Stevens (center) his designation as an associate justice of the Appellate Division in the First Judicial Department for a term of five years as Mrs. Stevens looks on. Justice Stevens had been serving as a State Supreme Court justice. Justice Stevens' salary is $35,500 a year.

Powell Hits Eisenhower On Rights Lag

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) complained to President Eisenhower yesterday against "the present seeming indifference, if not procrastination, by the Administration" in the civil rights field.

In a telegram to the President, the Negro House member who supported Eisenhower in the 1956 election said the Administration may "find itself branded by its friends as being anti-civil rights."

Powell complained that the government contract compliance committee has failed to hold any meetings south of the Potomac River, that the President has declined to call a conference with Negro leaders to discuss integration problems, and that the Administration has refused to press for additional civil rights legislation.

"Regardless of how laudable the past record" of the Administration may be in the civil rights field, Powell said, "it is not sufficient for the immediate pressing challenges of today and tomorrow."

High Post Given Judge Stevens

NEW YORK—The highest judicial post ever held by a Negro was made a reality for Supreme Court Justice Harold A. Stevens, Wednesday when he was formally inducted as associate justice of the Appellate Division, First Department by Gov. Averell Harriman.

The induction ceremony took place at the executives home in the presence of the justices wife, Mrs. Ella M. Stevens.

Justice Stevens designation as an associate justice of the Appellate Division, was one of seven such appointments made.

The Appellate Divisions are the second highest courts in New York State. They hear and decide appeals from the Supreme Court, Surrogates Courts and other lesser tribunals.

The vacancy which judge Stevens was appointed to created by the promotion of Justice Bernard Botein to Presiding Justice. Judge Stevens designation was for a five year term.

The Appellate Division on which Judge Stevens will serve meets in Manhattan. It serves Manhattan and the Bronx.

First Negro, Convert, Takes Over Post On State High Court

NEW YORK, (NC)—Supreme Court Justice Harold A. Stevens was formally inducted here as an associate pustice of the New York State Appellate Division, First Department.

A convert to Catholicism, Justice Stevens is the first Negro in the state to hold such a high judical office.

The induction ceremony took place in the New York City home of Gov. Averell Harriman. Justice Stevens, with his wife looking on, received from the Governor his certificate of designation.

It marked another "first" in the already impressive list accumulated by the 50-year-old jurist. Graduated from Boston College law school, and he is the first negro named to the General Sessions and State Supreme Court benches.

THE INCIDENT that turned him to the study of law occurred when he was a student at the Benedict (S.C.) College. A Negeo woman and her two brothers accused of the murder of a sheriff were dragged from the country jail at Aiken, towed through town behind an automobile, shot down ond mutilated.

"There was no voice of protest raised' 'Justice Stevens recalled. "Then I was inspired to study law—because it was our best bet to eliminate things like this."

Trying to eliminate such things has been a part of his life ever since.

Since his conversion, Justice Stevens has been active in the lay work of his Church. Both Fordham University and Boston College have honored him with honorary doctorates of law for his interracial activities, and His Holiness Pope Pius XII has presented him with the "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" medal.

New York Negro Appellate Court Judge Is Man Of Many Firsts

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—(Special) —Being constantly cited as the first Negro to do this or that may become distasteful to some and in spire false pride in others. But neither has been true of Harold Arnuldus Stevens, who yesterday became the first of his race to be named an associate justice of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court. "There really isn't much reaction," Justice Stevens said yesterday, "unless it is a feeling of great gratitude—not for something of which to be proud, but for having been blessed a great deal by the Lord."

Justice Stevens, who now is the highest ranking member of his race in the state judiciary, has had a succession of such firsts. He was, he believes, the first Negro to have been graduated from the expiration of his Supreme Court term in 1970.

Justice Botein's promotion carries with it a $1,000 increase in salary, raising his pay to $38,000 a year. Justice Stevens' designation involves a $5,000 increase in compensation, raising his salary from $32,000 a year to $37,000.

The Appellate Division on which Justices Botein and Stevens will serve meets in Manhattan. It serves Manhattan and the Bronx.

—Patronize Our Advertisers—

JUDGE STEVENS

The Appellate Divisions are the second highest courts in the state, ranking just below the Court of Appeals. They hear and decide appeals from the Supreme Court, Surrogates Courts, County Courts, City Courts and other lesser tribunals. Some of their decisions can be appealed, others can not.

Term of Appointment

The vacancy to which Justice Stevens was appointed was created by the promotion of Justice Botein to Presiding Justice. Justice Stevens designation was for a five-year term. Justice Botein's is until

POWELL FLAYS PUPIL OUSTERS

Blasts Wagner, Charges 'Form of Naziism'

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.) denounced Sunday the ouster of trouble-making students from the city's schools as "a form of Naziism forced upon the people of New York city" by Mayor Robert Wagner and top school authorities.

Powell, also pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church, told his Harlem congregation the "current outbreak of crime and violence in the New York city public school system" derived in "the stupidity and indifference of Wagner, Silver and Jansen."

He referred to Charles H. Silver, president of the board of education, and William Jansen, superintendent of schools, whose conferences with Wagner last week led to the board's crackdown on juvenile delinquency in the schools.

Rapes and Knifings

At least 644 pupils considered chronic trouble-makers were suspended from the city's schools Friday. The mass suspensions followed a series of rapes, knifings and other disorders involving white and Negro students on or near school property this year.

The board's suspension policy immediately ignited a round of protests from parents' associations and groups concerned with public education.

Powell, a Negro, said the suspensions of children "not convicted but merely charged" with being disturbed or incorrigible was "no way to meet the problem."

Terming the board's action "illegal," he added: "kicking them out into the streets, not only from three o'clock on, but the entire day will only help to make them into full time criminals."

Asks Suspensions' End

The Negro congressmen declared his opposition to "hooliganism" and "coddling criminals," but said the suspensions should be removed immediately and a conference called at city hall with leaders of groups and agencies involved in youth work.

He proposed the immediate establishment of smaller classes for disturbed children and said incompetent or incorrigible students should be sent to one of the schools established for problem children.

Meanwhile, city officials sought a solution to the problem of what to do with the suspended pupils.

State education commissioner James E. Allen has announced a team of education officials will come to the city early this week to assay "what the state can do to assist in expediting a constructive solution to the suspended pupil problem."

To Confer On Placement

Wagner said Saturday he was conferring with city officials about providing what he called temporary facilities for the ousted pupils.

State law requies full time education up to the age of 17, but also contains provisions for suspension of problem pupils. Court action is required to make a suspension permanent, but to do so, the school board must get a court order committing the student to an institution of some kind.

A form letter was sent to parents of the suspended pupils, but gave no indication of the tenure of the suspensions. "You will be informed of the time and place of the hearing when you will be given an opportunity to discuss this matter," it said.

Powell Says Ike, Nixon Fail To Keep Pledge to Negro Leaders

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.) today criticized President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon for alleged failure to keep promises to Negro leaders.

In a telegram to the President he complained that:

● Gen. Eisenhower has held no conference with Negro leaders to discuss integration problems although he "readily agreed" to do so when Mr. Powell proposed the meeting Sept. 17.

● Mr. Nixon has not made good on a promise given seven months ago to hold a meeting of the government contract compliance committee in the South. The committee, which Mr. Nixon heads, seeks to end racial discrimination in the employment of workers for jobs covered by government contracts.

Mr. Powell also told the President that the administration's decision not to ask Congress for any new civil rights legislation this year is "harmful" and "could be disastrous."

"When September rolls around again this year and federal courts order school districts to integrate, there just might be another Little Rock or Clinton, Tenn.," Mr. Powell said. "Legislation is needed now."

He said controversial Section 3 of the administration's civil rights bill "needs to be restored promptly." Congress removed this section when it passed the bill last year. It would authorize the government to seek federal court junctions to head off thre ened violations of civil righ

Mr. Powell told the Pre dent that if he thought a cc ference with Negro leaders no longer necessary, "the you are the recipient of sam very bad briefing and advi by your aids."

"Little Rock has not quiete down; dynamite scares conti ue," he said. "Negro churche of God have been destroye and the perpetrators hav gone free. Two murders hav taken place within 30 days b law enforcement officers."

He did not elaborate on th latter point.

N.Y. solons act to curb 'hate ads

NEW YORK — An advertisement in last Monday's New York Herald Tribune, "derogatory" toward colored persons, prompted two legislators here into action Tuesday.

State Sen. James L. Watson and Assemblywoman Bessie Buchanan immediately introduced a proposal to the State Legislature that would:

"Condemn the content and reject the purpose of newspaper advertisement sponsored by the Joint Legislative Committee of the Louisiana Legislature, the group which placed the ad.

THE WATSON - BUCHANAN measure called the ad "derogatory and inflammatory, encouraging disrespect of our colored citizens."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, termed the ad "an open invitation to the North to defy the nation's highest court."

He said it was "an appeal for Northerners to join the South in defying the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in public schools."

* * *

MRS. ANNE HEDGEMANN, assistant to Mayor Wagner said, "The hate advertisement in the New York Herald Tribune serves as an alert to all citizens who believe in democracy."

Leroy Carter, Ex-Atlantan, Gets N. Y. Post

NEW YORK—Leroy Carter, native Atlantan and graduate of Clark College will take over duties as director of the New York State Division of Employment Practices. He was appointed by Governor Harriman.

Carter had served as assistant field secretary for the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People for six years, and a field organizer for the Congress of Racial Equality, a federation of local interracial groups.

As director of the employment practices division Carter will handle all complaints or discrimination in employment in New York. He will work in a liaison capacity with State Industrial Commissioner Isadore Lubin.

The new director was sponsored by his local Democratic leader, Sidney Leviss of Flushing and recommended to Albany by Borough President Crisona in his capacity as county leader. The post pays $7,000 a year.

Carter now resides in Elmhurst, New York with his wife and two children.

Dr. Coleman quits school board post

BROOKLYN — Ill health recently forced the first colored person appointed to the Brooklyn Board of Education to hand in his resignation, despite pleas from friends urging him to do otherwise.

The Rev. Dr. John M. Coleman, pastor of St. Philips Protestant Episcopal Church, submitted his resignation to Mayor Robert F. Wagner with the assertion:

* * *

"IT SEEMS only equitable that I give up my membership on the board. I was out sick three months last year and I am still not well."

Dr. Coleman said the resignation had not been acted upon when interviewed. Deputy Mayor John J. Theobald said he received the resignation and had asked Dr. Coleman to "think it over and call me."

For Cong. Powell The Order Of The Red Star

THE successful launching of our first moon does not mean, it has been repeatedly emphasized in the last few days, that the Soviet challenge has been fended off.

Dr. Von Braun points out that his Jupiter C which put the satellite in orbit developed an initial thrust of only 75,000 pounds compared with an estimated 250,000 plus necessary to put Sputnik II up. The first Russian moon weighed six times as much as ours; the second, 37 times (1,120 pounds compared to Explorer's 30.8 pounds).

Nor was the feat, comforting as it was after months of American mortification, any evidence that we have suddenly remedied the basic weaknesses in American scientific education. After all, it was only a technological achievement. Dr. J. W. Buchta of the University of Minnesota commented the other day:

"Newton could have calculated the energy needed to launch it and he could have determined the magnitude and direction of the velocity it must be given to be placed in orbit."

★

ALTHOUGH the launching was a major engineering accomplishment, it represented no astounding breakthrough in basic science. The remedial education problem remains. The President has sent to Congress an emergency education program which he said places "principle emphasis on national security requirements." Among the items in the $1 billion proposal are the following:

¶ $605,000,000 in aid to the states to strengthen science and mathematics teaching.

¶ $90,000,000 for testing and guidance of superior high school students and $97,000,000 for 10,000 college scholarships (chiefly in science).

¶ $35,000,000 for institutes to give supplementary training to 32,000 science and mathematic teachers.

¶ $74,000,000 in grants and fellowships for graduate schools.

¶ $21,000,000 for National Science Foundation fellowships.

★

DEMOCRATS have criticized the budget as inadequate; others have advanced different objections. These are valid points of debate, even though there is general agreement in the country that it is imperative that we take some major steps—now—toward meeting Russian scientific competition.

However, the President's proposal is not likely to be destroyed by these debates, it might be expanded, the present excitement of Congress being what it is. But there is a saboteur already fusing his bombs who can, almost singlehandedly, destroy any federal effort to spur scientific education in the interest of national security.

That is the Rev. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, who has already served notice that he will add a rider barring aid to segregated schools.

★

LAST year Powell successfully wrecked the Administration's school construction program with such a rider and there is little reason to suspect that he's bluffing this time. He has the power to cripple our race to catch up and he will probably use it.

To Powell the national security and the survival of civilization are as nothing.

Much has been said about the lasting impact of McCarthyism on American scientific research and on our foreign policy. There may be something to the allegations; it is impossible to prove or disprove them. But whatever the effects were and are, they might well prove infinitesimal by comparison to the disastrous consequences of Powell's demagoguary.

Unfortunately, liberals who were panicked by McCarthy's ravings cannot be moved to more than a mild tut-tut over Powell's sabotage, though there is no comparison between the damage done by McCarthy and that which Powell has announced he will do.

The difference, of course, is that Powell is a demagogue of the left and McCarthy was a demagogue of the right. Our "liberals" have been notoriously speechless in condemning leftist demagogues.

HER HONOR—The Hon. Jane M. Bolin, Justice of the Domestic Relations Court of New York, was the principal speaker at the annual Bethune Foundation breakfast, sponsored by Beta Phi Omega Chapter of Alpha Chi Phi Omega Sorority and Fraternity, a national cosmetology organization. Justice Bolin praised the 11-year-old 100-chapter organization for having raised a total of $58,000 for Bethune-Cookman College. Also on the dais is Mrs. Lucille Roberts Shuler, president of the sponsoring chapter and founder-director of the 25-year-old La Roberts School of Beauty Culture in Brooklyn.—Monclova Photo.

Powell Hurls Criticism at Ike

Administration's Civil Rights Plan Failing, He Says

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower's administration is in danger of being branded as "anti-civil rights," Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) warned here.

In a wire to the President, Mr. Powell asserted that a rising tide of criticism from enemies and friends, Democrats and Republicans, is being directed against the administration for its "seeming indifference." Mr. Powell termed the trend "extremely regrettable."

The fiery New York representative cited in a telegram three specific examples of why the President and his Administration are making enemies among Democrats as well as Republicans.

Listed among Powell's criticisms were:

(1) Vice President Nixon has failed to keep the promise made to the Rev. Martin Luther King in Ghana in my presence to bring Government Contracts Committee south for hearings.

(2) In September, I wrote you that you had seen all the enemies of integration and that it was now time for you to see some of the lovers of democracy. You agreed to a conference, but you have so far, after four months, set no time and place.

(3) The new Attorney General, Mr. William P. Rogers, has said that there would be no civil rights legislation in this session of Congress, but rather a "cooling off" period.

Powell concluded the telegram by saying the message was being sent, "not only as a Negro and a member of Congress, but more than that as an American who has applauded what you have done in the field of civil rights, but assures you that regardless of how laudable the past record may be, it is not sufficient for the immediate pressing challenges of today and tomorrow."

JUDGE M. A. PAIGE

Adding his prestige to the numbers of Alabama stars arriving in the city for the Panorama of Progress Thursday night is Judge Myles A. Paige, a prominent senior judge in the United States. He was appointed first Negro city magistrate in the city of New York in 1936, and was promoted as first and only Negro associate justice of the Court of Special Sessions of New York. He is a member of New York County, Federal and Brooklyn Bar Assns., Alpha Phi Alpha and others.

HARLEM MEETING WARNS HARRIMAN

Powell Threatens Governor With Defeat in Fall if He Backs Housing Project

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. yesterday threatened Governor Harriman with defeat this fall if he provides state funds for Alexander Hamilton Houses, projected for his Harlem Congressional district by the City Housing Authority.

"If he dares give one cent to this project," the irregular Democrat told a cheering audience of 500 in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which he is pastor, "we'll beat him in November at the polls."

Mr. Powell also proposed, if all other moves failed to thwart the project, a "Gandhi-like movement" of present tenants of the site to resist eviction. "There aren't enough police in thhe city" to carry through eviction in the face of such opposition, he said.

The low-income project calls for construction of housing for 1,200 families in the heart of Harlem from 141st to 144th Streets between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, where many times that number now live.

It was first approved by the Board of Estimate two years ago. According to its critics, the city has acquired title to less than one-third of the site. They estimated the cost of the project at $25,000,000.

Yesterday's meeting was organized by the United Committee Against Alexander Hamilton Houses. John Young 3d, coordinator of the committee, presided.

Mr. Powell charged that the project was "designed to destroy Negro residents in Harlem." He said present tenants numbered 8,000, and that actual residents were "closer to 15,000."

"If the ghetto of Harlem is already overcrowded, where shall we go?" he asked.

He demanded that no new public housing be built in Harlem until a central relocation agency in the City Housing Authority could guarantee accommodations for the evicted.

The chief target of Representative Powell, however, was neither the Governor nor the Mayor but Borough President Hulan E. Jack.

Referring sarcastically to the Borough President as "one of us—at one time," Mr. Powell said the people of Harlem only asked that Mr. Jack do as much for Harlem as he was doing for white persons on the site of the Lincoln Square redevelopment project.

Russell P. Crawford, president of the New York chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, emphasized that organization's opposition to housing projects in solidly Negro areas.

Jury Grills Powell Aide

NEW YORK (AP)—After a futile effort to avoid the session, the former secretary of Rep. Adam Clayton Power (D-NY) Monday spent three hours before a grand jury investigation of Powell's income tax returns.

Acy Lennon, the congressman's one-time secretary, had sought to block the questioning, claiming that the probe itself was invalid.

His attorney, Leonard J. Feldman, asked Federal Dist. Judge Irving R. Kaufman to stop Lennon's appearance, but the judge ruled that the jury was qualified to proceed.

The lawyer also lost a move to get a tax indictment against Lennon dismissed.

Lennon has 90 days more to serve of a year's prison sentence for tax evasion at the federal prison at Danbury, Conn.

Councilman Daniel Diggs is sworn in in Brooklyn

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Despite inclement weather and a city-wide subway strike, an overflowing and enthusiastic audience viewed the administration of oath of office to City Councilman-elect J. Daniel Diggs on Thursday.

The precedent setting event took place at Brooklyn Supreme Court with Supreme Court Justice Louis L. Friedman officiating as standees overflowed into the hall.

Among those who joined the public in paying tribute to the first colored person elected as nominee of the regular Democratic organization to the City Council were state, city and county officials, religious, political and civic leaders.

* * *

INCLUDED WERE Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker, Sixth Assembly District and State Sen. Walter E. Cooke, 10th Assembly District leaders of two districts represented by Mr. Diggs, and City Council Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey.

Brooklyn Borough President John Cashmore, Col. Paul Akst, N.C. director of Selective Service and the Rev. Gardner C. Taylor of Concord Baptist Church paid special recognition to the new councilman.

Congresswoman Edna F. Kelly also took part, along with Dr. Frank S. Horne, director, NYC Commission on Intergroup Relations; Elks Exalted Ruler Hubert H. Brown and Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, who represented Mayor Wagner.

The program was opened with singing of the National Anthem by Joseph H. Mahood; invocation by the Rev. Fr. William J. Cullen and benediction by Rabbi Friedman.

Mr. Diggs, nine-year confidential aide to Boro President Cashmore, Chairman of Local Squire doing the honors.

Mr. Chisholm, an active member of the Sixth Assembly District United Action Democratic Association, was sponsored by Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker, executive member and leader of the district, for the $6,500 - a - year post.

* * *

THE POSITION WAS held for nine years by J. Daniel Diggs who resigned to become a member of the New York City Council, to which he was elected in the Nov. 5, 1957 election. Mr. Diggs is already serving in his new post.

Mr. Chisholm, a product of NYC public schools, is a graduate of Syracuse University and Brooklyn Law School. He is a vestryman at St. Philip PE Church and is active in other civic and religious organizations.

COUNCILMAN DANIEL DIGGS — SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FRIEDMAN

Selective Service Board, former member of local school board 27 and war veteran, holds two Presidential Citations for his work with Selective Service. He is treasurer-manager of the Federal Credit Union of Concord Baptist Church.

A native of Sumter, S.C., he is vice chairman of Kings County Democratic Organization and president of United Action Democratic Club, official Democratic organ of 6th Assembly District. Another of his interests is treasurer of United Action Little League and Pony League comprising more than 300 boys. He is a graduate of South Carolina State College and a member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

Jack swears in 'Little Cabinet'

NEW YORK — Members of his "Little Cabinet" sworn in Thursday by Borough President Hulan E. Jack, who was himself sworn in Tuesday for a new four-year term, were:

Louis A. Cioffi, commissioner of works; James J. Farley, assistant commissioner; John T. Carroll, consulting engineer; Anthony J. Donargo, chief engineer; Stanley B. Rose, assistant to president; Arthur Greeninger, secretary to president;

Mrs. Florence M. Ferguson secretary to the borough; Cecil E. Carter, chief examiner (director of research); Eugene H. Smith, confidential inspector; Mrs. Oretha Brooks, president's stenographer, and Miss Madeline M. Whelpley, stenographer to commissioner of works.

Chisholm is new inspector in Brooklyn

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — William M. Chisholm, 37, of 242 Decatur St., was sworn in last week as confidential inspector in the cabinet of Borough President John Cashmore, State Claims Court Justice Sidney rent session of Congress. He warned:

"When September rolls around again this year and Federal courts order school districts to integrate, there just might be another Little Rock or Clinton, Tenn. Legislation is needed now."

Powell Says Ike, Nixon Failed In Rights Promise

Washington, (ANP) — Controversial Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York last week charged President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon with failing to keep civil rights promises to Negroes.

The fiery lawmaker, an on-again-off-again supporter of the President, sent a telegram to the President complaining about the following:

1) That Mr. Eisenhower failed to keep a promise made last September 17, during the height of the Little Rock crisis to hold a conference with Negro leaders to discuss integration.

2) That Vice President Nixon promise of seven months ago to failed to go through with a hold a meeting of the President's Committee on Government Contract south of the Mason-Dixon line. The committee seeks to end racial discrimination in the employment of workers for jobs covered by government contracts. Nixon is the chairman.

Powell also criticized the administration for not requesting new civil rights laws in the cur-

Judge Stevens' Invitation

Harold A. Stevens couldn't attend law school in Charleston, South Carolina. He was born 50 years ago on John's Island, just across the bay from South Carolina's largest city.

So he became the first colored graduate of the Boston College of law.

The son of a farmer, Mr. Stevens dreamed at an early age of being a judge. There are no colored judges in his native South Carolina.

So Mr. Stevens bid South Carolina goodbye and became the first colored judge named to the General Sessions and Supreme benches in New York state.

LAST WEEK, he took the oath of office as the first person of color to be designated an associate justice of the Supreme Court's Appellate Division, the highest court in the nation's richest state at a salary of $37,000 a year.

The simple moral is that in the past 50 years there must have been hundreds of graduates from South Carolina schools, who have been compelled to leave that state if they wished to achieve their highest potential.

* * *

THIS HAS been a tremendous waste of human resources in one of the most backward states in the Union.

Uncle Sam is frantically sending goodwill ambassadors and spending billions of dollars trying to win friends in the underdeveloped countries of Africa and Asia.

Judge Stevens would invite Uncle Sam to look to the South and his home state of South Carolina.

Congressman Powell Hits Nation's Jim Crow Pattern

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — As long as the United States engages in a satellite and missile race with Soviet Russia on a racially segregated pattern, it will be a second-class power, Representative Adam Powell, Democratic, of New York, declared last week.

In announcing that he intends to offer an anti-segregation amendment to the Eisenhower Administration's school program, Mr. Powell said:

"We can throw more satellites into the orbit than Russia; we can train more scientists than Russia, but as long as we do all this on the basis of a lily-white segregated pattern, we are finished as a first-class power.

"My constant trips through Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean force me to the conclusion that America must become a second-class power as long as she tolerates the concept of a second-class citizenship."

SHOULD DENY FUNDS

The amendment Mr. Powell said he will offer would deny Federal funds for education to states which maintain segregated educational facilities.

The Harlem Congressman said this country is facing three evils -- sputnik, science, and segregation.

"We cannot attempt to solve the problem of sputnik without the tragedy of our losing the American know-how in science and technical training if we ignore the third 'S' of the three 'S's' of our national problem -- segregation," he said.

Powell said a prediction he made three years ago has "become all too tragically true." His prediction was that within three years the United States will be a second-class technological power and Russia will have more scientists and engineers than this country.

In addition to the anti-segregation amendment to school legislation, Mr. Powell said he plans to introduce a bill to prohibit the Governor of a state from using the State National Guard without notifying the chairman of the National Guard Bureau in the Pentagon and also prohibit Governors from using the National Guard to support citizens who are opposing Federal or state law.

POWELL BILL PROPOSALS

At the opening session of the House Tuesday, Mr. Powell introduced bills to:

1. Make lynching and mob violence a Federal offense.
2. Protect the right of the blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind.
3. Provide for election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Virgin Islands.
4. Prohibit race or religious discrimination in employment.
5. Eliminate discrimination and segregation in the National Guard, and prohibit the use of the National Guard and the Air National Guard to aid or abet the violation of Federal law.
6. Prohibit the charging of a fee to view television in private homes.
7. Outlaw the poll tax as a condition for voting in Federal elections.

LITTLE ROCK INFLUENCE

Mr. Powell also said he will press for legislation to give the Attorney General the power that he does not have to move in area of mob violence, such as Little Rock.

"Our nation has suffered very drastically in not only black Africa and brown Asia," Powell said, "but in white Europe as a result of Little Rock.

"We cannot let this happen again.

"It might happen again this fall while Congress is not in session. Hence, the Attorney General, whether he asks for it or not, must have the power to move in areas of mob violence.

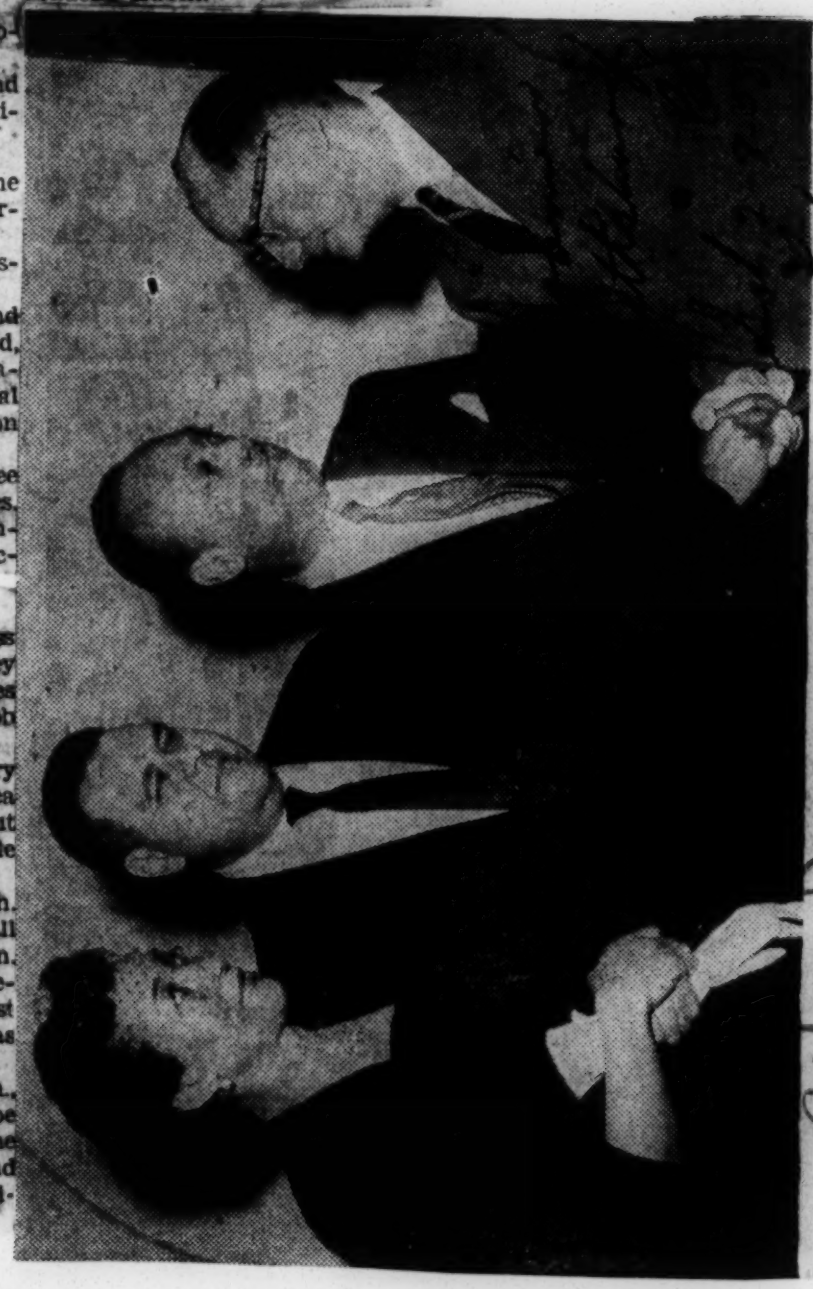
"Other wise, a new Clinton, Tenn., or another Little Rock will be totally the responsibility of the executive arm of Government and another disastrous blow to American prestige."

N. Y. Post To Carter

ALBANY, N. Y. — Governor Harriman has announced the appointment of LeRoy Carter of East Elmhurst, N. Y., as director of the Division of Employment Practices of the State Department of Labor.

Mr. Carter, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., and active in Elmhurst and Corona, N. Y. affairs, is a field organizer for the Congress of Racial Equality, a federation of local interracial groups. He served for years as assistant field secretary of the NAACP.

He will handle all complaints of discrimination in employment in New York State, working with State Industrial Commissioner Isadore Lubin.



New Director—LeRoy E. Carter, second from right, is congratulated by Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin head of the New York State Labor Department, after being sworn in as director of employment practices in the state agency. Mr. Carter was recently engaged in special investigation for the New York State Commission Against Discrimination. At the ceremonies are Mr. Carter's wife, Mrs. Gersuila Carter, and Sidney Leviss, assistant borough works commissioner of Queens County.

Family, Friends Witness Ceremony

Cong. Nix Sworn In!

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—A mixed delegation of some 300 people from the Philadelphia area witnessed the swearing in of their new Congressman, Robert N. C. Nix, in the House of Representatives, Wednesday.

Soon after taking the oath of office, the Philadelphia Representative expressed great happiness at having the opportunity of serving his people in the great legislative body.

His election, he said, proves the fact that the "Democratic party in Philadelphia under the leadership of Congressman (William) Green is a liberal party.

It is certainly a party seeking the best interest of all the people.

"As for me," he added, "I can say that the Philadelphia Congressional delegation has established over the years an outstanding liberal record and I certainly intend to follow the line already taken."

HE MADE no comment on specific legislation he hopes to support. He implied, however, that he would carefully study every piece of legislation coming before the body and use his best judgment on how to vote.

• Nix's swearing-in made him the fourth Negro to presently be serving in the House of Representatives and the first from Pennsylvania. Each of the four Negroes is a member of the Democratic party.

The latest member of the House is a native of Orangeburg, S. C. and received his education in the Townsend Harris High School.

He did his undergraduate work at Lincoln (Pa.) University and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He began his law practice in Pennsylvania in 1925 and entered the political arena in 1928.

■

NIX IS MARRIED and the father of one son, Robert Nix Jr., who is presently working as his law partner. He is also the grandfather of two boys—Robert III, age 3, and Michael, 16 months.

Nix's first vote cast on Arms

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — The first vote cast by Rep. Robert N. C. Nix (Demo., Pa.), who took his seat Wednesday, was against the plan of President Eisenhower to cut the Army by 30,000 men next year.

The vote Thursday occurred on the amendment of Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (Dem., Fla.) to add $99,000,000 to the Defense Department appropriation bill to keep the Army at 900,000 personnel.

The House Appropriations Committee had approved the reduction in strength from 900,000 to 870,000.

* * *

THE VOTE for the Sikes amendment was 224 to 158.

A few minutes later on the second roll - call vote, Mr. Nix voted for House passage of the Defense Department appropriation bill, carrying $38,409,561,000, or about 4½ billions more than was voted last year and $212,614,000 more than was requested by the Administration this year.

Rep. William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.) also voted for the Sikes amendment and passage of the bill.

Reps. Adam Clayton Powell of New York, and Charles C. Diggs, of Michigan, both Democrats, did not vote on either roll call.

4th Negro Congressman Is Sworn In

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) --- A mixed delegation of 300 from the Philadelphia area witnessed the swearing in of their new Congressman, Robert N. C. NIX, in the House of Representatives, last Wednesday.

Soon after taking the oath of office, the Philadelphian, expressed great happiness at having an opportunity to serve his people in the legislative body.

His election, he said, proves that the Democratic party in Philadelphia, under the leadership of Rep. (William) Green, is a liberal party. It is certainly a party seeking the best interest of all the people. Every vote cast in the recent primary is convincing proof that the people of Philadelphia have more than placed their stamp of approval on the leadership of the Democratic party.

"As for me," he added, "I can say that the Philadelphia congressional delegation has established over the years an outstanding liberal record and I certainly intend to follow the line already taken."

He made no comment on specific legislation he hopes to support because, said he, legislation is something in the future and he would prefer not to predict the future. He implied, however, that he would carefully study every piece of legislation coming before the body and use his best judgement in deciding how to vote.

Nix's swearing in makes him the fourth Negro presently serving in the House of Representatives and the first from Pennsylvania. Each of the four Negroes is a member of the Democratic party.

Tuskegee scientist sent to Nigeria

TUSKEGEE — Dr. Edward G Trigg, professor and chairman o the Department of Bacteriology, an Public Health, also radiologist i the clinical area of the Tuskege Institute School of Veterinary Med icine, has been granted a two-yea leave of absence to accept an as signment with the International Development Service, in a projec sponsored by the International Co operation Administration and the Government of Northern Nigeria.

The assignment entails a study o contagious pleuropneumonia among cattle, its transmission from one area to another, its means of spread within a herd and methods of control. Recent losses from this disease has caused staggering losses among the herds in Northern Nigeria.

Dr. Trigg will be one of a team of 10 U. S. specialists working to help stabilize the country's economy through scientific and technical research and its practical application. He will be located at Maiduguri, regional headquarters of the Ministry of Research for Northern Nigeria.

Trigg to Take Prison Post

...nouncement of Dr. Harold L. Trigg, former president of St. Augustine's College in Raleigh, as coordinator of Negro activities in the State Prison system, was announced yesterday by Prisons Director W. F. Bailey.

Dr. Trigg, who served for seven and a half years as head of St. Augustine's, is the only Negro member of the State Board of Education.

Bailey said that Trigg would direct the Negro portion of the training program to provide instruction in literacy and other basic subjects in the 10 units with these prisoners. The program for whites will be directed by Walter Bryan.

Dr. Trigg, who will assume his new post February 15, also will co-ordinate Negro activities in religion, recreation and alcoholic rehabilitation.

Dr. Trigg, 64, is a graduate of Morgan College, Baltimore, and also holds degrees from Syracuse and Teachers College of Columbia University.

Prior to coming to the Raleigh college, he was president of State Teachers College in Elizabeth City for six years. At one time he was director of Negro high schools for the State. He is an Army veteran of World War I.

DR. HAROLD L. TRIGG

Trigg gets N. C. State prison post

RALEIGH, N.C.—Dr. Harold L. Trigg, former president of St. Augustine's College has been appointed coordinator of colored activities in the North Carolina State prison system, Prisons Director W. F. Bailey announced last week.

Dr. Trigg, 64, is a graduate of Morgan State College, Baltimore and holds degrees from Syracuse and Teachers College of Columbia University. He served for seven and a half years as head of St. Augustine's and as the only colored member of the state board of education.

* * *

ACCORDING TO Mr. Bailey, Dr. Trigg will direct the colored portion of the training program to provide instruction in literacy and other subjects in the ten units with these prisoners. A similar program for whites will be conducted by J. Walter Bryant.

Prior to coming to Raleigh, Dr. Trigg served as president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College for six years and at one time served as director of high schools for the state. He is a World War I Army veteran.

North Carolina Hires Ist Negro Probation Officer

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—(ANP) — H. B. Ferguson, a former school teacher and graduate of North Carolina College at Durham, last week was selected as the first Negro probation officer in the North Carolina court system.

His appointment was announced by Director James Davis Beaty of the State Probation commission, Raleigh. Beaty said Ferguson will be assigned to Forsyth, Guilford and Davidson Superior courts to handle Negro cases only. He will work under T. D. Stokes, area supervisor.

Ferguson, 37, received his training at NCC, an institution devoted to the training of Negroes. He holds an AB and MA degrees from the college in 1948 and 1950. He majored in sociology.

Upon leaving NCC, Ferguson taught for several years in Forsyth county schools. He was employed by Reynolds Tobacco Co. at the time of his appointment to the court position.

First Probation Officer Sworn Into Carolina Position

WINSTON - SALEM (ANP) — Harold B. Ferguson, Jr., 37, became the first Negro probation officer in the history of North Carolina's court system when he was sworn in at Forsyth court last week.

Ferguson took the oath of office before Judge Frank M. Armstrong of Troy.

He will supervise Negro probationers in Davidson, Forsyth and Guilford counties, and will work under T. D. Stokes of Lexington area supervisor.

Thenew probation officer, taught social studies at Carver school, and received his A.B. degree from North Carolina College in 1948. He recently completed a one-week training program with the North Carolina Probation Commission, Raleigh.

Married to the former Maria Lewis, a teacher at Mebane school, he has one daughter, Janice, who is eight. Ferguson was chairman of the committee of management of the Patterson Avenue Branch YMCA. By virtue of that office, he was the only Negro member of the Central YMCA Board.

Officer Sworn Into Carolina Position

WINSTON - SALEM (ANP) — Harold B. Ferguson, Jr., 37, became the first Negro probation officer in the history of North Carolina's court system when he was sworn in at Forsyth court last week.

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Ohio Lawyer On City Staff

ELYRIA, Ohio—Atty. John A. Howard has been appointed police prosecutor and assistant solicitor for the city of Elyria, according to an announcement by Mayor J. Grant Keys.

The Democratic Mayor, who was recently elected to his third term of office said, "It is a great privilege for me to make this announcement. I have the utmost confidence in Attorney Howard's ability and I am very proud to welcome him to this administration."

IN MAKING the appointment which was recommended by the Mayor, City Solicitor James P. Horn declared: "It is with pride and regard that I appoint Mr. Howard as my assistant and as police prosecutor."

A native of Elyria, Attorney Howard was graduated from Elyria High School in 1941, where he was one of the school's most outstanding athletes.

He received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Florida A. and M. College in 1945 and entered Ohio State University Law School the same year, later transferring to Franklin School of Law from which he received the LL.B. degree.

Howard passed the Ohio bar in 1949 and has been a practicing attornev in Elvria since that time.

ATTY. JOHN A. HOWARD

Councilman Will Be Installed In Cleveland, Ohio

ATTY. LEO A. JACKSON

CLEVELAND, OHIO COUNCILMAN—Atty. Leo A. Jackson, who did undergraduate and graduate work in Atlanta, Ga., will be installed as a councilman from Cleveland's 24th Ward Jan., 6. He was elected in a recent Primary.

Atty. Jackson is a native of Orlando, Fla. He attended Morehouse College and Atlanta University prior to receiving the Bachelor of Law degree from the Cleveland Marshall Law School.

He is the nephew of James R. Jones and Mrs. Alma Walker, of 81 Burbank Dr., Atlanta.

Jackson was drafted to run for the position by 1,200 petitioners who respected him for the outstanding community and church work he has done. His campaign slogan was "Let's Have Action--For Jackson. He also worked as an Industrial Relations Consultant and as a member of the Government Fair Employment Hearing Board.

He has practiced law in Cleveland for several years.

VOTES CAUTIOUSLY:

Charles Lucas Sworn In for Transit Board

Charles P. Lucas last Thursday was formally sworn in as a member of the City Transit Board. Robert Mooney, CTS Legal Counsel, administered the oath.

Lucas family and several friends witnessed the ceremony which, for the first time, seated a Negro on the powerful body which governs one of the nation's largest transit systems.

Seating of the tall, clean-cut gentleman, completely knocked the wind from the highly inflated instruments of smear, McCarthyism, mock sympathy and political skullduggery that tried vainly to stymie the appointment made several weeks ago by Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze.

Immediately after the swearing in ceremony, Board Chairman Michael Lucak called the meeting to order and Charles P. Lucas sat down to learn everything he could about the biggest job he has had in his years as a school administrator, NAACP branch head and State Board of Education member.

During his first meeting with the Transit Board Lucas gave affirmative votes on the issues he understood and reserved his vote on those that were unfamiliar. He constantly took notes and asked questions on several points.

SOME OF the business discussed in the meeting included the advertising for bids on passenger shelters; the elimination of "Owl" service on Central, Woodland and Fulton lines; the bus pickpocket problem; and employees' retirement pensions.

CTS has set a goal of 800 passengers shelters to be placed throughout the city. As soon as bids are returned, the Board will authorize the purchase of about 75 to augment those already in use. Lucas voted "yes" on this issue.

Cutbacks in "Owl" service on three lines, No. 33, No. 12 and No. 24 were advised by CTS General Manager Donald C. Hyde due to limited use by passengers and because of parallel service on other lines. Service on the Central line will be discontinued on Feb. 2. Dates will be announced relative to service on the other lines.

Howard G. Cumler, transportation superintendent, discussed the pick pocket situation and reported that only two theft complaints were lodged in December as compared to 42 such reports ni November. He attributed the decline to the general knowledge that plain-clothesmen were riding CTS to gather evidence on the pocket picking racket.

LUCAS reserved his vote on a discussion of employees' pensions. He asked for more time to study the retirement system.

Victor Cohen, whom Lucas replaced on the board, sat in on the meeting and later read a prepared "fareweel speech." He recalled his many years of public service; thanked the radio, television and newspaper men for "the facts and information" they had given the riding public; and wished "every success" to Lucas.

Toledo lawyer Afro-American named streets division head

TOLEDO, O. (ANP) — Armand Hocker, 34-year-old lawyer-engineer, last week was named head of the city street division, which gives him supervision over 470 employees.

In taking over the $8,545-a-year job, Mr. Hocker, a veteran of nine years in municipal employment, became the first of his race to hold a high ranking supervisory post in the Toledo City government.

About nine years ago, J. Slater Gibson, then first assistant law director, resigned after he was bypassed for another member in the department to fill the law directorship.

AT PRESENT, the only other white collar colored employee above the stenographic or clerical level is Robert V. Franklin Jr., a police court prosecutor.

Before assuming his new job, Mr. Hocker was an assistant division engineer in the engineering and construction division.

He obtained his engineering degree in 1949 from the University of Toledo and his law degree in 1956. A lifelong Toledoan, he is married and has a son. His appointment, according to City Manager Russell W. Rink, was made on his capabilities.

Mr. Rink said he did an excellent job in all capacities he has worked as a city employee and there was no reason to believe that he would not acquit himself well in the new position.

TAKES THE OATH—Charles Lucas, irst Negro ever to sit on the transit board, is shown taking the oath of office as administered last Thursday by Charles Mooney, CTS general counsel. (Sanders photo)

O'NEILL APPOINTS NEGRO ACCOUNTANT - ANOTHER "FIRST"

Columbus — Randolph Safford has been appointed by Governor C. William O'Neill as an Accountant III in Highway Auditing of the State Highway Department. This appointment marks the first time that a Negro has been employed as an accountant in this division.

Mr. Safford is a graduate of Steubenville High School and majored in accounting at Ohio State University. Prior to this appointment, the appointee was a Field Examiner in the Department of Sales and Use Tax and an accountant in the division of business administration of the Department of Mental Hygiene and Corrections.

The new appointee is active in the Buckeye and Capital City Republican Clubs and resides with his wife Esther, and their two children at 314 Parkwood Avenue.

O'Neill Appoints Another First Negro To Top Post

Governor C. William O'Neill has announced the appointment of John H. Boxill of Columbus to the position of attorney-examiner in the Beer & Wine Division of the Department of Liquor Control. By this appointment, Mr. Boxill becomes the first Negro ever appointed to this position with this department and the first Negro to be employed in the administrative office of the Liquor Department. This is just one of the many "firsts" the Governor has made.

Prior to this appointment, Mr. Boxill was associated with the Korean Conflict Compensation office; he was a former agent with the Bureau of Narcotics, and a special agent with The National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The new appointee attended St. John's University and was graduated from the New York Law School. He is a member of the Columbus Bar Association, Ohio State Bar Association, several Republican organizations, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, St. Mark's Lodge No. 7 F and A M (Prince Hall Affiliate), L. D. Easton Consistory No. 21 and the Alla Baba Temple. No. 53.

A veteran of World War II Mr. Boxill is married to the former Elaine Robinson of Cincinnati and Springfield and resides at 1093 East Long Street in Columbus.

First Negro Officer In Adult Probation Dept.

Judge Fred B. Cramer announced this week the appointment of David A. Bradley as a probation officer for adults for Butler County Common Pleas Court in which Judge Cramer and Judge P. P. Boli preside. This is the first time in history that a Negro has been appointed to serve for the highest court in Butler County.

BRADLEY RECOMMENDED

County Commissioner Ben S. VanGorden, Ross H. Snyder and Gordon Augspurger last Friday approved Bradley for the post when it was presented to them by Judge Cramer.

Bradley had also been approved for the history making "first" by the Butler County Republican Organization, Martin A. Coyle, Chairman; and the Butler County American and many citizens.

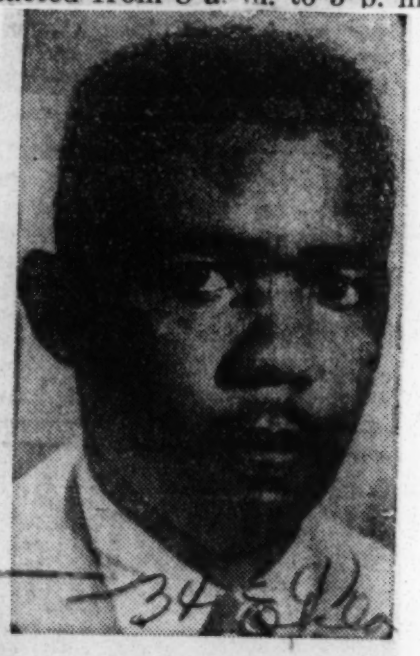
David Bradley lives at 422 S. Front St. with his wife, the former Aldean H. Smith now Associate Editor of the BCA. He is a 1957 graduate of Miami Univ., attended Brooklyn N. Y. Law School one year and is a student at Chase Law School, Cincinnati. While attending Miami Univ., he was the first Negro elected to membership in Alpha Kappa Delta Scholastic Honorary.

Mr. Bradley is a native of Elizabethtown, Ky., member AME Church, Alpha Phi Alpha, YMCA, American Law Students Association.

Young Lawyer Is On Leave From Bruce and Rowan Firm

John E. Green, 28, young associate attorney now on leave from the Bruce and Rowan law firm, began work Thursday morning, Jan. 2, as an assistant county assigned to handle problems in domestic relations.

One of the thirteen assistants to County Attorney Bill Berry, Green signed the loyalty oath about 8 o'clock this morning, and will carry out his duties during the regular office hours. He may be contacted from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Fridays.



JOHN GREEN

County Attorney Berry said, "Green comes to this position highly recommended and with an outstanding scholastic record." A new post, Berry said that the young attorney had been under consideration for some time.

An active civic worker, Green received the B. A. degree in political science in 1949 from Morehouse college, Atlanta, and the L. Lb. degree from the Oklahoma University School of Law in 1957. He is affiliated with the Urban League, Young Men's Christian Association, NAACP, AMVETS, American Legion, and is presently serving as president of Beta Eta Lambda chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

World War II Veteran

A World War II veteran, he received the Bronze Star medal while with the U. S. Armed Forces.

Green, legal advisor to the NAACP State youth division, resigned the post to accept the position on the staff of the county attorney.

He said, "The appointment to the staff of Oklahoma county attorney is a full time job requiring full time efforts, but I will continue to aid the organization in any way that I can that does not involve the practice of law.

Green, who lives at 717 N. E. 11th, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mac Green of Valliant, Okla.

CONFERS — William R. Atkins, left, of Pittsburgh, new secretary of the Board of Arbitration of Claims, confers with auditor general Charles C. Smith on the functions of his office. Atkins, a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and Howard University School of Law, is the first of his race to serve in this responsible position with this important Commonwealth agency.

Alexander To Germany

NEW YORK—Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia councilman, has accepted an invitation to visit Munich, Germany, to speak over Radio Free Europe to the captive peoples of Communist East Europe.

Mr. Alexander is a coporate member of Free Europe Committee, which operates Radio Free Europe.

He will be in Munich, May 5 to May 8, following a visit to the Brussels World's Fair with the Greater Philadelphia Magazine group.

Gaskin Gets VA Hospital Post

WASHINGTON — James C. Gaskin, 42, has been appointed special assistant to the manager of the Veterans Administration hospital at Philadelphia, it was announced this week.

Gaskin, who was recommended for the post by Rep. Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, assumed his duties on July 1.

He has served in a number of positions at the Veterans Administration hospital in Tuskegee, Ala., since 1946.

Gaskin holds a bachelor of sicence degree from West Virginia State College and a master of science degree from the University of Denver.

A former Air Force officer, Gaskin is the first Negro appointed to such a post in a veterans hospital, with the exception of the hospital at Tuskegee.

Resigns From ACTION

Name Roland M. Sawyer USWA Housing Adviser

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America, announced the appointment of Roland M. Sawyer to be consultant of the newly created housing unit of the union. Mr. Sawyer will advise the USWA's international and local officers throughout the nation on problems of housing, urban redevelopment and related subjects.

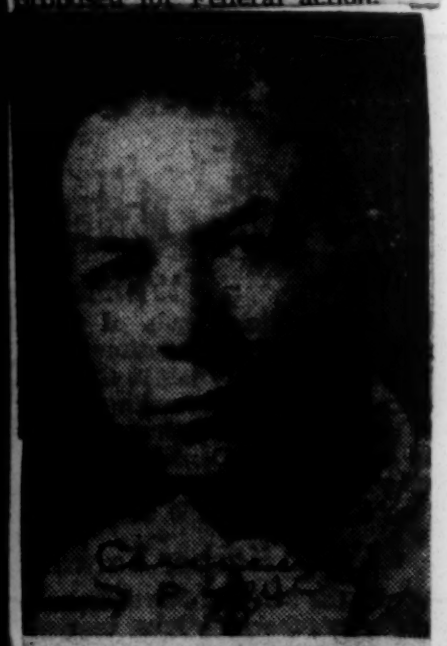
The appointment is effective immediately.

Mr. Sawyer, who resigned his present $13,000-per-year post, has had a long and distinguished career in the housing field.

"We are fortunate indeed to obtain the services of Mr. Sawyer as consultant in this very vital field," said Mr. McDonald. "The expansion of housing production, the rebuilding of our cities, and the development of programs to serve minority families, low- and middle income groups are urgent if American cities are to remain good places to live, and if housing is to make its full contribution to the national economy."

He pointed out that the USWA has been a leader in the campaign for more and better housing for years.

Housing is one of the major planks in the nine-point economic recovery program the union has proposed for Federal action.



ROLAND M. SAWYER
... USWA housing adviser

3-WAY CONGRATULATIONS—Robert N. C. Nix, congressman-elect from Philadelphia, is congratulated by Rep. William J. Green (left) and James P. Clark (right), Democratic finance chairman. He fills the vacancy created when Rep. Earl Chudoff became a judge.

Nix is No. 4 in Congress

IN A NUTSHELL

- Philadelphia lawyer wins special election in fifth Congressional District.
- To serve unexpired term of former Rep. Earl Chudoff. Will seek full term in November.
- Nine from Baltimore nominated in Maryland primary.

PHILADELPHIA— Robert N. C. Nix, Philadelphia attorney, will go to Washington as the fourth colored Congressman and the first colored person to represent Pennsylvania in Congress.

The Democratic Party installed Nix in the Congressional seat after a May 19 special election.

Mr. Nix defeated his opponent Cecil B. Moore by a vote of 13,595 to 7,511.

This means that until January, Mr. Nix will fill the 4th District's Congressional seat left vacant by former Congressman Earl Chudoff.

MR. CHUDOFF took office this year as Common Pleas judge.

In the primary election, Mr. Nix also won the Democratic nomination to run in November in the general election for a full term in Congress.

In this particular he defeated Attorney Harvey N. Schmidt by a vote of 16,364 to 8,466.

Of his victory Mr. Nix said on Tuesday night:

* * *

"I AM very pleased. It is a great responsibility. Just as have done in all other responsibilities I expect to meet this one with the same sincerity.

"It is a great honor to have been elected to Congress by the people of the 4th Congressional District.

"I intend to execute the duties of the office to the best of my ability."

* * *

There were nine winners in Maryland's primary on Tuesday, all in Baltimore's Fourth District.

The candidates, all for state General Assembly seats in the are:

DEMOCRATS

STATE SENATE — J. Alvin Jones, an organizational candidate.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES — Mrs. Irma G. Dixon, organization candidate, and Mrs. Verda Welcome, an independent.

REPUBLICANS

STATE SENATE — Senator Harry A. Cole, incumbent, who was unopposed.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES — Howard D. Dixon, Mrs. Bertha Winston, Daniel W. Spaulding, Herbert Brown, George L. Parrish and Emory R. Cole, incumbent.

This marks the first time a district in Baltimore or in Maryland has an entire slate of colored candidates for General Assembly seats.

The Republican candidates form this slate.

* * *

TRULY HATCHETT, Democrat House of Delegates member, who was first elected four years ago with Republicans Senator Cole and Mr. Cole, failed to win one of the six nomination posts in his bid for re-election.

Mr. Hatchett, an independent, ran last in a field of nine candidates.

The vote in the special election in Philadelphia was:

24th Ward

Nix 2,655 Moore 1,261

28th Ward

Nix 2,283 Moore 1,093

29th Ward

Nix 1,410 Moore 642

32nd Ward

Nix 1,872 Moore 1,217

37th Ward

Nix 2,059 Moore 611

38th Ward

Nix 2,027 Moore 1,830

47th Ward

Nix 1,256 Moore 857

THE VOTE in the primaries was:

24th Ward

Nix 3,108 Schmidt 1,597

28th Ward

Nix 2,444 Schmidt 1,187

29th Ward

Nix 1,870 Schmidt 659

37th Ward

Nix 2,058 Schmidt 274

38th Ward

Nix 2,653 Schmidt 2,482

47th Ward

Nix 1,888 Schmidt 1,195

From Penn.

House to Have 4 Negro Solons

Washington (ANP) — The United States Congress will get its fourth Negro member within a few weeks. This newest member is Robert N. C. Nix, a Democrat and attorney who was elected in a Philadelphia special election Tuesday.

Nix will fill the seat vacated by Cong. Earl Chudoff, who resigned to accept a judgeship in his area. Nix was chosen as a Democratic candidate by a local committee to oppose Cecil B. Moore, a Negro Democrat running on the Republican ticket. The Democrat won by 13,472 votes over the Republican's 7505.

The Democratic chose Nix as the first Negro to represent Pennsylvania after Raymond Pace Alexander had expressed disinterest in the post. Alexander, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer and a politician of long standing is said to have his ey

Bomb Scare

The home of Representative elect Robert N. C. Nix was under police guard recently after a bomb scare.

Capt. Frederick Dohrman, of the Germantown ave. and Haines Street police station, said a man called the Nix home at 6840 Lincoln Drive, at 8 a.m., and said a bomb had been hidden in the home.

Mrs. Nix, who received the call, and her son Robert N. C. Nix, Jr., an attorney, left the building while police searched from th cellar to the roof. Nix was not home at the time.

Scare Laid To Crank

Dehrman said there was no bomb and laid the call to a crank. Nevertheless, a police car was stationed in the neighborhood for the remainder of the day.

While the scare was on, all police radios in the section were silenced as a precautionary measure. Scores gathered in the streets behind police lines while a picked squad led by Dehrman and Lt. Albert Ulrich searched the house.

Nix scored a double victory in the recent election. He won both the unexpired term of Earl Chudoc in the 4th congressional district and the nomination for the regular term in the general election. Chudoc, now a Common Pleas Court judge, resigned to take the seat on the bench.

Fourth Negro Takes Seat In Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Robert C. Nix of Philadelphia, a Negro, was sworn into office Wednesday. This raised to four the number of Negroes in the House — the largest number since post-Civil War Reconstruction days.

Southerners joined in hearty applause which honored Nix after the oath was administered by Acting Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass).

Nix is a Democrat, as are the other Negro house members — Reps. William L. Dawson (Ill), Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Mich) and Adam C. Powell Jr. (N.Y.). There are no Negro senators.

Nix won a special election to fill the unexpired term of former Rep. Earl Chudoff (D-Pa), who resigned in January to become a Philadelphia judge.

With his seating, the House line-up is 233 Democrats and 198 Republicans. There are four vacancies.

Hears Bill Against Federal Troops

Fourth Negro Congressman Sworn In; Hears Bias Try

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Two hours after he took the oath of office as a member of Congress, Representative Robert N. C. Nix, Democrat, of Philadelphia, was answering his first roll call.

It was a quorum call demanded by Representative Robert F. L. Sikes, Democrat, of Florida, just before the House began reading the Defense Department appropriation bill for amendments.

In making the point of no quorum, Mr. Sikes told the House that the bill was an important measure and he wanted all members on the floor.

DIXIE EFFORT

Actually, Mr. Sikes was making an effort to get southern members on the floor to vote for an amendment he was to offer. The proposed Sikes amendment would prohibit use of any of the money appropriated for the Army to send and maintain Federal troops or federalized National Guardsmen from being sent to any community to enforce Federal court orders requiring desegregation of public schools.

While the bill was in committee, Mr. Sikes offered his amendment in both the Department of Defense appropriations subcommittee and the full Appropriations Committee and it was rejected.

Mr. Nix walked through the street from his office, Room 104, in the Old House Office Building to the Capitol. Capitol police directed him to an elevator reserved for Congressmen during roll calls.

SAM RAYBURN

Shortly before noon, Mr. Nix was ushered into the office of the Speaker Sam Rayburn in the Capitol. He was escorted by Representative William J. Green, chairman of the Philadelphia City Democratic organization, and Francis E. Walter, also of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

He was introduced to Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, who was acting Speaker of the House in the absence of Mr. Rayburn. The group posed for photographs.

At noon they walked across the corridor into the House chamber. After prayer and the receipt of a message from the Senate, Mr. Walter presented Mr. Nix for swearing in.

Mr. Walter told Acting Speaker McCormack that Mr. Nix's certificate of election from the Secretary of State of Pennsylvania had not yet arrived, but there was no question about the validity of his election.

Without objection, the oath of office was administered to Mr. Nix. Immediately afterwards, several members gathered around him and shook his hand.

FOURTH NEGRO

Mr. Nix became the fourth colored member of the 85th Congress. The other three are Representatives William L. Dawson, of Illinois; Adam C. Powell of New York and Charles C. Diggs, of Michigan all Democrats.

Mr. Dawson is the dean and most powerful of the group. By virtue of his seniority, he is chairman of the powerful House Government Operations Committee. He has been a member of the Congress since 1943.

Mr. Powell is the second ranking Democratic member of the House Education and Labor Committee. He has been a member of Congress since 1945. Mr. Diggs has been a member since 1955.

Mr. Nix is the first colored person ever elected to Congress from Pennsylvania. He is serving out the unexpired term of Earl Chudoff. Mr. Chudoff, now a Common Pleas Judge in Philadelphia, resigned to take the seat on the bench.

Mr. Nix scored a double victory in the balloting on May 20. He defeated Cecil Moore, the Republican candidate, for the unexpired term of Mr. Chudoff and won the Democratic nomination for the regular term. He will again face Moore in the general election.

Mr. Nix defeated Harvey N. Schmidt for the Democratic nomination in the fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, although Mr. Schmidt was backed by United States Senator Joseph S. Clark, Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia, John B. Kelly, former Democratic chairman and some CIO officials.

Born in Orangeburg, S. C., he was graduated from Townsend Harris High School, New York City; Lincoln University and the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Approved by Pennsylvania Governor

$9,454-a-Year School Post to Philly Teacher

DR. CATHERINE COLEMAN

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Gov. George M. Leader approved the appointment of Dr. Catherine Coleman, Philadelphia, as director of the Bureau of Teacher Education in the Department of Public Instruction, at an annual salary of $9,454.

Dr. Coleman is the first Negro and second woman to hold a directorship in the Department of Public Instruction. She succeeds Dr. Margaret Fulton Sailor, who is resigning Aug. 31.

In announcing the appointment, the Governor said:

"The teachers, administrators and children of Pennsylvania's school system will be indeed fortunate to benefit from the experience and academic achievement of Dr. Catherine Coleman.

"She is eminently qualified for her post, having been an elementary teacher in the Philadelphia school system, a high school teacher in Easton, Md., a professor at Arkansas Agricultural College and a department chairman at Hampton Institute, where she took her undergraduate studies. Her doctorate in education was awarded in 1957 by the University of Pennsylvania.

"Her new position comes only a year after an appointment as curriculum planning specialist with the Department of Public Instruction. Her responsibilities call for the administration of the Commonwealth's teacher certification program and the improvement of teacher education in the colleges and universities of the state.

"Few appointments to positions of policy and leadership have given me as much pleasure as this."

Dr. Coleman resides at 29 N. Edgewater Ave., Philadelphia and is married to Lieut. David DeBerry of the United States Air Force.

Tell Story Of New Lawmaker

Defender P. 9

With the swearing in of Congressman Robert N. C. Nix, Democrat of Pennsylvania, it brought the number of Negro Congressmen to four, the largest since twice that number served on the Reconstruction 44th Congress (1875-77) according to an article in the current issue of Ebony Magazine.

At the swearing in, the House responded with a standing ovation for Nix, and the South Carolina delegation rose in a body to greet the new Congressman, a native of Orangeburg, S. C.

Congressman Nix, a prominent Philadelphia trial lawyer who has his son as a partner, began his private law practice in 1924.

Formerly deputy state's attorney-general, Nix came to Washington, says Ebony, with a liberal but cautious attitude.

34c(1) 1958

ROUMANIA
U.S. MINISTER*

ANOTHER FIRST—Clifton R. Wharton, left, of Boston, is congratulated by secretary of State John Foster Dulles after being sworn as U.S. minister to Roumania by Clement Conger, right, assistant chief of protocol. First of race to rise from minor post in U.S. Foreign Service to rank of minister, he succeeds Robert H. Thayer.

Wharton Gets OK for Roumania

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The U. S. Senate last week confirmed the appointment of Clifton R. Wharton to serve as U. S. Minister to Roumania, it was reported here.

Wharton's appointment a week earlier by President Eisenhower marked the first time a Negro was headed a U. S. diplomatic post in a non-Negro foreign country.

The 58-year-old lawyer is classed as senior career officer among Negroes at the Department of State. He has spent 32 years in the foreign service, his most recent post being that of U. S. consul general in Marseilles, France. During his lo- service with the department he has served at Monrovia, Liberia; Las Palmas, Conary Island; Tannarive, Madagascar; Ponta Delgarda, Azores, and Lisbon, Portugal.

Although Wharton is not too well known in the United States because of his long career in overseas positions, he has been hailed by top State Department officials as being extremely capable as a diplomat.

A native of Baltimore, and a graduate of English High school in Boston, he received his LL.B and masters in law from Boston University. He praticed law in Boston for four years before joining the foreign service in 1925.

NEGRO APPOINTMENT SHAKES COMMUNISTS

Romania Can't Decide How To Accept Diplomat

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, Copyright 1958

BUCHAREST, Romania, April 7. — Romanian Communists are still trying to decide how to react to the appointment of Clifton Wharton, a Negro, as United States minister to Bucharest.

Wharton, a 58-year-old intellectual with a long and excellent record in the American Foreign Service, arrived here to take up his post on Feb. 27.

Since then he has been making courtesy calls on government officials and fellow members of the diplomatic corps and getting his bearings.

He has made no mistakes and he is not likely to make any. This is indicated by his refusal to receive Betsy Blair, a left-wing American moving picture star who is now being feted in Bucharest. Wharton's usual response to embarrassing situations is to exhibit a pleasant smile, full of good white ivory.

The first reaction of the Romanian Communist government, which likes to criticize Americans for racial prejudice, was reportedly one of indignation at the fact that Romania had been chosen as the post of our first American Negro minister in Europe.

Their second reaction was to draw in their horns. Romanian newspapers have suddenly stopped harping on the American racial issue. Now they are waiting to see how he operates.

Many professional diplomats think he will do well, not because of his race but because he is an experienced pro himself.

Wharton bolstering U.S. prestige abroad

BUCHAREST, Romania (ANP) — The United States is credited with scoring a major decision over the Communist regime here by the recent appointment of Clifton Wharton as U.S. Ambassador to Romania.

Wharton is the first colored stationed in a European country.

The move, political experts say, sharply counteracts Communist exploitation of the American race issue. And the first reaction of the Romanian Communist government, it is said, was one of indignation that Romania should be chosen as the country for the first American colored minister in Europe.

The move has also quieted down Communist drumbeating on the American racial issue.

* * *

THOSE WHO know of Wharton's work in the United States Foreign Service, said the U.S. could not have picked a more resourceful and experienced man for the test.

Highly trained, Wharton began working for the U.S. State Department when there were only two or three colored persons in the field.

He served in various capacities, finally rising to consular rank. In those days, the only places a Negro could serve was Liberia, the Canary Islands, the Azores Islands, and one or two places in South America.

* * *

WHARTON reached the higher echelon in the foreign service when he was named Consul - General in Lisbon, Portugal, a post which he held until his appointment to the embassy in Romania early this year.

From a diplomatic standpoint, Wharton with his vast experience in difficult assignments, is well fitted for his new role. William H. Stoneman, Chicago Daily News foreign correspondent, in analyzing Wharton, called him a "pro" who won't make mistakes.

Stoneman also feels Wharton will do better than his predecessor, Robert Thayer, whom he said, was not tactful enough.

Still it is felt that Wharton faces a difficult job in having to grapple with the Communists in enunciating U.S. foreign policy. Some observers even believe he has been put on the spot unfairly. Wharton himself, however, is said to feel no qualms about his new assignment, as he goes about making courtesy calls on government officials and getting the feel of things.

Negro Becomes U.S. Minister To Romania

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Clifton R. Wharton was sworn in yesterday as U. S. minister to Romanja. He is the first Negro career Foreign Service officer to head a U. S. diplomatic mission.

Secretary of State Dulles witnessed the oath-taking ceremony, at which Wharton was described by Deputy Undersecretary Loy Henderson as "a credit to the Foreign Service in the last 32 years."

Wharton, 58, had been consul general at Marseilles, France. In Bucharest he will succeed Robert H. Thayer, who has been reassigned to the State Department.

Richard Lee Jones, also a Negro, is ambassador to Liberia. He is not a career diplomat.

34c(1) 1958 STATE DEPARTMENT (GOODWILL TOURS)

Dr. Kittrell reports on U. S. 'good will' tour of Africa

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, who has just returned from Africa on a good will tour for the State department, reported on her visits to five African countries at a tea sponsored at the Davis House by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The purpose of her tour, said Dr. Kittrell, was to see what American women can do to strengthen our ties with the women of Africa.

OF ALL THE countries she visited Dr. Kittrell describes Kenya as the most depressing. The women of Uganda, she said, are a little ahead of women in other African countries. The Sudan was called the most conservative country which she visited. Ghana was in good economic condition, and Liberia was a little disappointment.

There is a great unrest among the Africans in Kenya, observed the educator. While the Mau Mau is thought to be about conquered, actually they are seething like a smothering volcano.

The more alert women of that country who have studied in England are watched by the Government. As a matter of fact, most of them are given government employment so that their activities can be more closely watched.

They must carry passes to be able to attend night meetings and cannot stay later than 8:00 p.m. There is a general unrest due to the lack of employment, and the country is heavily policed.

Indians compose the wealthy class of East Africa. When there were schools they were highly segregated. Indians had their schools, the Europeans theirs and the Africans had theirs. But now there are no schools for Africans.

THE GOVERMENT hopes to work out a plan whereby schools can be opened for the African students, but English will be taught instead of their native language to cut off communication with the Mau Mau.

Uganda is working for its independence in 1964. It is a wealthy country but the people have not been able to use their resources very well. This country has good schools and one of the best YWCA's that she has seen anywhere in the world. It is operated on an interracial and international basis.

Dr. Kittrell called the Sudan a conservative country because no women are found on the streets after sundown. She noted also that this country has the lowest percent of women in schools than any country which she visited. The people are very poor because so much of the land is not tillable.

* * *

WOMEN ARE making progress in Nigeria, noted Dr. Kittrell. They are the traders and handle the money. Nigeria has beautiful hospitals and child care centers. This country is looking forward for a great independence celebration in 1960.

She described Ghana as a most beautiful country, adding that it is also in good economic conditions. The women are not as progressive business-wise and leadership-wise as in Nigeria but they are making progress.

She praised this country for gettings its independence through peace and non-violence. She was also high in her praise for the leadership which the Prime Minister is exhibiting, adding that the kind of criticism which he is receiving is not deserved.

* * *

THE GOOD-WILL ambassador had little to say about the progress of Liberia since she last visited it several years ago, only to say this country has apparently been "CAUGHT IN AN ECONOMIC WEB."

She added, however, that more progress has been made under President Tubman than under almost any other executive. When questioned about the exploitation which is said to exist in Liberia Dr. Kittrell said, she would not say it was nonexistant but she would say she saw nothing in Liberia which she did not see in this country.

Dr. Kittrell is head of the Home Economics Department at Howard University. Several years ago she visited India establishing the first home economics school in Delhi.

Four years later she returned to the Indian city to attend the first graduation of the school she founded. Before her Indian visit she toured Liberia fostering a health and nutrition program.

Dorothy Height, Edith Sampson Among Delegation

U.S. Uses Negro Women to Promote 'Goodwill' on South American Tour

NEW YORK—Two of America's most distinguished women fresh from a month's "people-to-people discussion" tour of South America, pointed up once again the glaring need for more Negroes in this nation's foreign embassies.

Mrs. Dorothy Height and Mrs. Edith Sampson were members of a group of 30 representatives of national American organizations who held Inter-American seminars and town meetings with 400 South American leaders in eight cities in seven countries.

Leader of the group was George V. Denny Jr., president of International Seminars and Town Meetings. International House of New Orleans was co-sponsor of the project.

MRS. HEIGHT represented the National Council of Negro Women, of which she is president, and Mrs. Sampson, a lawyer, and former UN delegate, represented the Mayor of Chicago.

The trip was designed to promote inter-American understanding through frank discussion among private citizens of economic, social and cultural problems and potentialities among American nations.

The group spent 3 to 5 days in each of the following cities: Caracas, Venezuela; Bogota, Colombia; Lima, Peru; Santiago, Chile; Buenos Aires, Argentina, Montevideo, Uruguay; Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

In New York at National YWCA headquarters, where she is an executive, Mrs. Height said that she and Mrs. Sampson were more sought for questioning and discussion than many others in the group.

• "They had an intense interest in our race problem and they were well-aware of every flagrant resistance to the Supreme Court. I explained to many of them that the Negro in the United States has to be seen as part of a whole. They think of us as a caste."

Mrs. Height said that the Latin Americans with whom she and Mrs. Sampson same into contact, "exhibited a great deal of confidence in what we had to say about our country and problems."

■

ALTHOUGH NO FORMAL report or conclusions have been drafted by the group, Mrs. Height said that in her personal report she would recommend the employment of more American Negroes in the Latin American embassies.

"The American Negro lends hope, courage and inspiration to the dark people in South America. The presence of the American Negro in that area helps to destroy the image that the American Negro is inferior."

Busy in B. A.—American delegates to the Inter-American Seminar, just ended in South America, pause for the photographer in Buenos Aires, Argentina, at the Plaza Hotel. Left to right: Mrs. James C. Parker, president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; George V. Denny Jr., president of International Seminars on Tour; Dorothy Height, president, National Council of Negro Women, and Alfred P. Shaw, American Institute of Architects.

Mayor Appoints Two Negroes To Commision

HOUSTON — Raymond Duncan and Atty M. W. Plummer have been appointed to Mayor Lewis Cutrer's 45-member law-enforcement commission.

Mr Duncan is president of CIO Local 872, and the Hirsch Road Civic Club. Atty Plummer is president of the Harris County Council of Organizations, an associated group of 54 civic, labor, political and other community units.

The panel will eye a pistol registration law, and Mayor Cutrer said the group will probably look at the police setup, to see if any changes are advisable. Also included among other prominent community- minded citizens are John T. Jones, Marvin Zindler, W. A. Smith, Rabbi Hyman J. Schachtel, Rev R. J. Diefenbach, Arthur Laro, James Delmar, Herrmann Brown and others.

Ex-officio members are Sheriff C. V. Kern, Dist Atty Dan Walton, Judge Lancaster Kreig, Manager Capt John J. Kelvenhagen, Woodie Mints, district manager of the state liquor control board here, and Councilmen Lou Hassell, George Montgomery and Garth Bates.

On African Tour

U. S. Progress, Her Point

By Sarah Booth Conroy

What American working mothers do about baby sitters, how frozen foods shorten their working time—and what progress the American Negro is making are the things African women will learn from Dr. Elemmie P. Kittrell, Howard University home economics head.

Dr. Kittrell will leave Washington Aug. 2, immediately after the current International Home Economics Conference at the University of Maryland. She is a member of the local committee for the event.

After a day at the Brussels Fair, she will go on to Nairobi, Kenya, Aug. 4-5; Kampala, Uganda, Aug. 16-25; Lagos, Nigeria, Aug. 26-Sept. 8; Accra, Ghana, Sept. 9-20; and Monrovia, Liberia, Sept. 21-27.

DR. ELEMMIE P. KITTRELL
. . . she'll take America

HAVING BEEN to West Africa before (East Africa will be new this trip), Dr. Kittrell is expecting questions about the status of the American Negro.

"When they ask questions, I'll tell them the truth," said the soft-spoken educator. "I tell them whatever our difficulties are, that at least we have a Constitution and a way of working things out.

"These people, many of whom have visited our country or been educated in England, will understand what I tell them. Unlike many countries, and some African ones, we do not need violent methods, because a democracy has room for progress."

ON ANOTHER trip to Africa, 10 years ago, Dr. Kittrell conducted a survey on nutrition in Liberia. She will see this time if they followed her suggestions, which included using fish to substitute for their lack of protein from cattle.

This time she will speak to women leaders of church, school and volunteer groups such as the YWCA. "This is a cultural program, sponsored by the American Specialists Branch of the U. S. Department International Educational Exchange Service," she explained.

"So I will tell them such things as how American women organized nursery programs for working mothers, and how club groups can spread information about nutrition."

Dr. Kittrell said she had one reply to questions about the Middle East—"I'm a specialist in family living not political or military matters."

In Nigeria, Dr. Kittrell will see the Premier's wife, a Howard University graduate who studied with her. In Nairobi, she will visit the family of another of her students.

Dr. Kittrell off to Africa

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, professor and head of the department of home economics at Howard University, leaves the United States this week for Africa, where she will conduct a series of lectures on nutrition before women's groups in five nations.

The countries to be visited by Dr. Kittrell include Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria and Uganda. Her trip is being sponsored by the American Specialists Branch of the U.S. Department of State's International Educational Exchange Service.

THIS WILL BE THE eighth trip abroad for Dr. Kittrell in recent years. On five of these trips she has been a representative of the U.S. Government. In 1947 the State Department sponsored her on a trip to Liberia, where she conducted a survey on nutrition for the Liberian Government; in 1950-51 the International Educational Exchange Service sent her to the University of Baroda (India), where she established a college of home economics.

In 1953 Dr. Kittrell returned to the University of Baroda under the sponsorship of the International Cooperation Administration to complete the organization of the college of home economics and guide the senior class through its final year; and in 1955 Dr. Kittrell directed a State Department tour of 23 Indian women to Japan and Hawaii for the purpose of studying home economics extension methods.

NON — GOVERNMENTAL TRIPS abroad for Dr. Kittrell in recent years include a 1949 visit to Stockholm (Sweden) to attend the International Home Economics Conference, a 1952 visit to Wullington (Germany) to attend the International Church Conference of the Methodist Church, and and a 1956 visit to Baroda to attend the annual meeting of the University's Board of Studies, a group in which Dr. Kittrell holds membership.

Howard U. Prof. To Conduct Series Of Lectures In African Nations

Dr. Flemmie Kittrell To Speak On Nutrition To Women In Five Different Countries

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Dr. Kittrell, who lives at 3200 Warder Street, northwest, Washington, has been a member of the College of Liberal Arts and Graduate School faculties at Howard since 1944. Prior to coming to Howard she served for 12 years as a member of the faculty and dean of students at Bennett College (N. C.) and four years as director of the School of Home Economics and dean of women at Hampton Institute in Virginia. She holds the Bachelor of Science degree from Hampton and the Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Cornell University.

A native of Henderson, N. C., Dr. Kittrell is considered one of the nation's outstanding nutritionists. She is a frequent contributor to the scholarly publications in her field, and a much sought-after lecturer. Among the honors and awards received by Dr. Kittrell were the Adams Essay Award in 1927, Rosenwald Foundation Fellowship in 1929, General Education Board Fellowship in 1933, the Republic of Liberia Award of Honor in 1948 and the Hampton Institute Alumni Award in 1955.

Dr. Kittrell is a member of the national boards of both the Young Women's Christian Association and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, having been elected to the latter post at the group's annual meeting at Appleton, Wisc. last month. She is a member of the board of trustees at Hampton, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and holds membership in such organizations as the American Association of University Women and Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, Pi Lambda Theta and Sigma Delta Epsilon professional fraternities.

They Served "All"

The 5 Colored Citizens Who Were "City Fathers"

By JOHNNIE A. MOORE

PORTSMOUTH — At least five colored persons have served as "city fathers" during various periods in Portsmouth's history following the Civil War between the years of [illegible] and 1895.

Portsmouth is one of seven Virginia cities where colored councilmen were elected to office during Reconstruction. Representation on the local governmental body, then called common council, was based on wards.

In Minority

These colored councilmen would present needs of the entire city, as well as those of their respective wards. Though in the minority, occasionally white members of the council would vote favorably on their proposals.

PORTSMOUTH CITIZENS holding office on the Council during this era were the Rev. John M. Armistead, Nelson Proctor, John T. Judkins, Sam Fisher, Jr., and John [illegible].

How Elected

The Reconstruction acts of Congress, adopted in 1867, permitted practically every adult male colored person the right to vote, while some whites were denied the ballot. This permitted colored citizens to become office holders, in many instances.

Perhaps one of the most respected and well educated persons to sit on the Portsmouth Common Council was the Rev. John M. Armistead.

REV. JOHN M. ARMISTEAD
He Was Portsmouth Councilman

THE MINISTER and civic leader was born in Lynchburg, Va., March 1, 1852, and was educated at Richmond Institute and Roger Williams theological seminary from which he was graduated in 1875.

He came to Portsmouth during February of 1882 to accept the pastorate of Zion Baptist church which he held until his death in 1929. Rev. Mr. Armistead was editor-in-chief of "The Baptist Companion", published in Knoxville, Tenn., and in Portsmouth, Va. from 1878 to 1881.

"As a pulpit orator, he was powerful and persuasive: he had much originality, was apt in illustration, logical and systematic, with a voice of such range and power that without apparent effort his discourse might be frequently heard and followed a block's distance from his place of preaching," states an account on Rev. Mr. Armistead.

• • •

THE LATE Portsmouth councilman's daughters, Miss Mamie Armistead and Mrs. Alma Armistead Cannon still reside at the home place at 306 South Effingham street.

Civil War Vet

A native of Elizabeth City, N. C. Nelson Proctor worked as a clerk in the Naval Yard in Portsmouth and was a Civil War veteran.

He was a leading layman at Emanuel AME church (then called North Street AME church) where he served as a trustee.

• • •

ACCORDING TO accounts, the colored councilman was a captivating speaker and is remembered for his generosity to children.

Never married, Mr. Proctor lived alone in a modest home on Queen street where he died in 1910.

John T. Judkins and Samuel Fisher Jr., served on the Portsmouth Council in 1888 from the old Third Ward.

• • •

ALSO ACTIVE in Emanuel AME church, Mr. Judkins was a drayman.

• • •

HIS COLLEAGUE, Mr. Fisher was one of the pioneer colored morticians in the Tidewater area.

Journal & Guide P. 14 Norfolk, Va.

At Procter Grave

Three unidentified persons are shown looking at the grave of the late Roger Procter, one of the five colored citizens who have served on the Portsmouth City Council. Remains of the Civil War veteran are in Mount Calvary cemetery.

Dat. 10-IX-5X

Negro Named for Arlington Advisory Unit

The Arlington County Board yesterday appointed Lutrelle F. Parker, a Negro, to its Fiscal Affairs Advisory Committee.

Mr. Parker, a 33-year-old patent examiner, is the first Negro to be named to a board committee in recent years. Shortly after World War II a Negro served on a group which drew up a 6-year zoning plan for the county.

Mr. Parker, of 3024 South Eighteenth street, holds a civil engineering degree from Howard University and a law degree from Georgetown. He is a naval reserve lieutenant and is now president of the Drew-Hamper Elementary School Parent-Teacher Association.

The appointment was one of six made by the board to seven advisory groups.

Other Committee Appointments

Also named to the Fiscal Affairs Committee were Stanley Mayer and Gerard Brannon. Reappointed were Robert Johnson, R. Wade Pearson, J. Hoge White, jr., Edwin T. Holland, Karl G. Sorg and Robert W. Cox.

New members of the Organization and Procedure Committee, which was increased from seven to nine members, are Kenneth Ludwig, a photography shop employe; James H. Shaver, a Treasury Department employe; Mrs. Eloise Newdorp, 2111 North Westmoreland street, and retired Navy Comdr. Harvey Lampshire.

Reappointed were Mrs. Beulah Goss, Theodore B. Nickson, Carroll W. Ford, William Howard Gammon and Alan L. Dean.

Mrs. McCoy Named

Mrs. Laura McCoy, an attorney, was named to the Board of Zoning Appeals to replace L. Lee Bean, who resigned because of his appointment to the school board.

The new members of the Public Utilities Commission are Walter Kingsbury, president of the Arlington Civic Federation; Clyde Merriman, Department of Agriculture employe; and Paul V. Carrier, a businessman. Reappointed were William C. Crow, Joe W. Ingram and Mrs. Elizabeth Weihe.

Appointed to the three-member Board of Equalization of Real Estate Assessments were Burton R. Thorman, an attorney; Leo Urbanske, jr., former chairman of the Arlington Democratic Executive Committee; and Peter C. Logtens, a businessman. Max S. Wehrly was reappointed to the Northern Virginia Regional Planning Commission, and Kenton D. Hamaker was named to another term on the Building Code Board of Appeals.

Herbert L. Brown, jr., the new County Board Member, was appointed to the Recreation Council, succeeding David L. Krupsaw.

Many Votes Unanimous

In line with the qualified pledges of co-operation expressed by the opposing board factions at the organization meeting last Wednesday, many of the appointees drew unanimous votes.

The minority conservative members—Mrs. Leone Buchholz and Dr L. H. Blevins—were given representation on the committees. These two members, in turn, supported some of the nominees of the liberal majority members—Chairman Ralph Kaul, David L. Krupsaw and Mr. Brown.

Also, the bitter in-fighting which has marked board sessions during the past two years was at a minimum during yesterday's meeting.

VA official promoted to $10,320 a year post

WASHINGTON

"I'm very pleased with the opportunity to render greater service to veterans."

That comment was made, Monday, by George L. Holland, after his promotion to assistant manager of Veterans Benefit at the St. Paul Center in Minnesota.

The promotion means that Mr. Holland, 43, will be boss of one of the two operations at the VA center.

The insurance operation is headed by an assistant manager. General manager of the center is John R. Murphy.

PROMOTION TO the $10,320 a year post also means that Mr. Holland will be returning to his native St. Paul. He has spent most of his 13 years in government with VA in Washington.

"I came to Washington from the regional office in St. Paul," he recalled. "I went to school at American University and took the special course pertaining to work in VA offices.

Mr. Holland was manager analysis officer at the time of his promotion. He spent 1956 on Formosa as a special consultant.

"I think the new position opens up opportunities for all of us," Mr. Holland said.

* * *

HE SERVED as a first lieutenant in the 92nd Infantry Division during World War II.

His wife is the former Miss Cora Kaufman of New Orleans. The couple was married in 1953. Mrs. Holland is a government secretary. There are no children. The couple resides at 2228 R St., NE.

GEORGE L. HOLLAND

Former Negro Farm Agent Gets Virgin Islands Post

Julius A. Amaker, Negro farm Agent of Charleston County for 13 years, has been appointed an agricultural marketing specialist for the Virgin Islands. He will leave by [illegible] Jan. 5 to begin his duties.

The appointment was made by the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Division. In addition to this appointment, Amaker's name has been placed on a reserved list by the International Cooperation Administration for other overseas assignments.

Amaker has had wide experience in the field of marketing. His second year in Charleston County, he organized a farmer's cooperative on Edisto Island and assisted a group of small farmers in marketing white potatoes. Grading by hand was the primary method used. The agent traveled from field to field and gave method demonstrations on harvesting, packing and grading potatoes.

During the next year, four additional local crops and one county-wide coops were organized for the purpose of marketing. He established the cucumber and tomato market which operated on Harmon Field and assisted in organizing the Farmer's Fair Association which conducted the Annual Farmer's Fair.

With the assistance of the S.C. Agricultural Society four cooperative breeding circles were organized where purebred livestock were placed with farmers and used to improve grades of livestock.

Amaker resigned two years ago. He will be honored by Negro farmers of Charleston County this week at which time a gift of appreciation will be presented.

Amaker is a graduate of S.C. State College and did post graduate work at S.C. State and Prairie View College, Texas.

His wife and two children will join him in the Virgin Islands later.

RECORDS & RESEARCH
P O Box 68
TUSKEGEE INST
ALA
19 12 59

For Demo chief—

Engelhardt wins Patterson's nod

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 17—Gov.-Elect John Patterson today came out strongly for State Highway Director-Designate Sam Engelhardt for chairman of the incoming State Democratic Executive Committee.

In declaring his support of Engelhardt for committee chairman, Patterson said "Mr. Engelhardt and I both firmly agree that the loyalty oath should be repealed."

In going to bat for Engelhardt, as had been predicted earlier, Patterson pointed to the former state senator's forthright stand for States Rights and segregation, and added that Engelhardt would serve capably and effectively in this post.

PATTERSON'S ACTION bolstered earlier indications that Engelhardt would easily win chairmanship of the 72-member state party governing body over Montgomery Atty. Frank Mizell Jr.

"I wish to announce that I am supporting Hon. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County for the position of chairman of the new State Democratic Executive Committee," Patterson said in a prepared statement.

"I would like to take this opportunity to urge all members of the new committee to support Mr. Engelhardt and vote for him at the organizational meeting (Jan. 19) for this position. I have given this matter careful thought and believe that my recommendation is in the best interest of the people of Alabama and the State Democratic Party."

"It is customary and traditional in Alabama that the people look to the governor as the head of the party during his administration, and, as such, the citizens of the state expect the governor to have a voice in the affairs of the party, including the election of the chairman.

"IN FACT, it has become traditional that the members of the committee elect a person supported by the governor. This custom has arisen due to the governor's being in the best position of anyone in Alabama, by virtue of his office, to work with the party leaders and public officials of other states in the interest of all of the people of Alabama and the party."

MIZELL RECENTLY declared he was banking on a promise made by Engelhardt in the Montgomery caucus of anti-loyalist committee members to assure Mizell's election as committee chairman.

Engelhardt termed this "just politics."

The anti-loyalists hold a 39-33 majority on the incoming committee. And the 39 anti-loyalists reportedly agreed to support Mizell at the caucus when Alston Keith of Selma also was being talked for the chairmanship.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT pointed out that "Mr. Engelhardt has worked with him constantly in the fight to help maintain segregation and prevent encroachment of states rights, adding "he aided me in our fight to put the NAACP out of business in Alabama."

"He (Engelhardt) is nationally known and respected for his forthright stand for states rights and segregation," Patterson said.

"In having a strong voice in party affairs in our state," emphasized Patterson, "it will enable me as governor to better carry out the mandate of the people in these matters.

"It is especially important at this time, when we are under attack by the federal government and from radical elements within the National Democratic Party, that the governor have a strong voice in the affairs of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

"During my term of office as attorney general and since election as governor, I have been working with governors, attorneys general, and other public and party officials of many of the Southern states in an effort to form a unified front to defend ourselves against the encroachment of the federal government and preserve our customs and traditions."

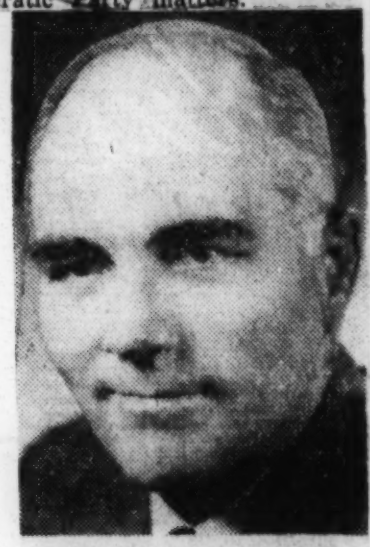
COMMENTING FURTHER about Engelhardt, Macon County business man-farmer and former member of both the Alabama Senate and House, Patterson added:

"I have known Mr. Engelhardt for many years and we are close personal friends. He was a personal friend of my father and he will be closely associated with me during my administration. I know him to be an honest, fearless, and capable public leader and he is dedicated to the preservation of constitutional government and segregation in the races.

"Mr. Engelhardt and I both firmly agree that the loyalty oath should be repealed. I would consider it an honor and a privilege to work with Mr. Engelhardt as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee during the next four years to carry out the mandate of the people in reference to the repeal of the loyalty oath and with the party leaders and public officials of other Southern states to defend our laws, customs and traditions."

PATTERSON, outgoing attorney general, added that:

"In these perilous times, when we are battling the enemies of the South daily on all fronts, I would be neglecting my duty to the people of this state if I failed as governor to take an active part in the election of a Democratic Executive Committee chairman and in other Democratic Party matters."



SAM ENGELHARDT
. . . Wins top support

Mizell cites promise—

Anti-loyalty Demos fight for top job

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 6—The fight among anti-loyalists for chairmanship of the State Democratic Executive Committee Saturday became more intense, with increasing strength reportedly lined up for former State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr. for the key party post.

But Montgomery Atty. Frank Mizell Jr. told this reporter he was banking on a promise from Engelhardt to assure Mizell's election as chairman of the party governing body.

Said Mizell:

"WHEN THE MONTGOMERY caucus of 39 members of the newly-elected State Democratic executive committee, by a duly and unanimously adopted motion, agreed to support Mr. Coleman Long of Uniontown as vice chairman, Mr. R. H. Monk of Anniston as secretary, and myself as chairman of the committee at its January session, I then appointed a committee to draft a proper resolution to eliminate the obnoxious loyalty oath and appointed Mr. Sam Engelhardt a member of that committee.

"Immediately after the meeting adjourned, Sam came to me, shook my hand and assured me he would support the persons unanimously agreed upon for the committee officers.

"KNOWING THAT Sam Engelhardt believes in states rights, segregation and white supremacy, as I do, and knowing Sam and his background as I do, and considering our always pleasant relations, I am sure Sam Engelhardt will do what he promised me and our anti-loyalist committee group."

Mizell backers, who earlier had accused Engelhardt of breaking his word to support Mizell for chairman, sought to picture the tussle as one between loyalists and anti-loyalists factions.

But Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, present chairman and loyalist leader, who was reelected to the committee, emphasized that this was not the case.

"THE FIGHT started among the anti-loyalists," said Judge Mayhall. "Naturally, I prefer to elect a party loyalist as chairman. But if the committee is going to elect an anti-loyalist, then I'd support Sam Engelhardt because I favor a man I think will stay in the Democratic Party and not walk out."

Anti-loyalists have a 39 to 33 majority on the incoming committee.

Engelhardt, who has been chosen by Gov.-Elect John Patterson for state highway director, is in a powerful position in state political maneuvering.

A movement was started several days ago by some Patterson leaders aimed at getting Engelhardt elected chairman. And they are hopeful of winning the active support of the governor-elect, whose backing would be necessary if Engelhardt is to muster enough strength to defeat Mizell.

MIZELL, A VETERAN committee member, has been considered a favorite to be chosen chairman.

Engelhardt, a veteran member of the House and Senate, is a newcomer to the party governing body.

Engelhardt said Saturday he has not changed his mind about repealing the loyality oath, declaring "if the motion to repeal the loyalty oath gets only one vote, it will be mine."

FRANK MIZELL JR.
. . . Banks on a promise

Leaders To Meet On Voting Rights

WASHINGTON — Leaders in the effort to wipe out voting restrictions maintained against Negroes in southern states will report on their respective states at a one-day conference to be held here at the Asbury Methodist church, (11th & K, N. W.) Sunday, April 27.

Keynote speaker for the conference will be Aubrey W. Williams, long-time advocate of human rights and editor of the Southern Farm and Home, Montgomery, Ala.

Heading the list of those scheduled to report is Charles G. Gomillion, faculty member at Tuskegee Institute and president of the Tuskegee Civic Association. Gomillion will give highlights of the development that focused national attention there earlier this year.

Others reporting will be the Rev. Ben F. Wyland, Fla., executive secretary of Florida Council for Racial Cooperation and former executive secretary of the St. Petersburg Council of Churches;

Austin W. Walden, Ga., an Atlanta attorney who has figured in many civil rights and voting rights legal cases;

Kenneth J. Walker, La., whose factual reporting of efforts to purge Negroes from voting rolls won an award for his Colfax, La. weekly newspapers, The Chronicle;

Aaron Henry, Miss., executive secretary of the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership, a statewide organization campaigning to gain voting privileges for Negroes;

Also, Mrs. Wilson Whitman, N. C., writer and editor who lives in Southern Pines, N. C.; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, S. C., long-time secretary of the S. C. State Conference of NAACP Branches; and W. Hale Thompson, Va., an attorney who lives in Newport News.

James Nabrit, secretary of Howard university, will summarize and lead a discussion after the reports. Rabbi A. Balfour Brickner of Temple Sinai will deliver the invocation.

Heading the Committee on Local Arrangements for the conference is Francis A. Gregory, an assistant superintendent of D. C. public schools. Other officers and sub-committee chairmen are: Mrs. A. J. E. Davis, Mrs. Selma Samols, Mrs. Muriel Alexander, Dr. Walter E. Hager, Hon. James A. Cobb, Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Hubert Leckie, Harry B. Merican, and Mrs. Alice Hunter.

Mrs. Lewis tells women of Tuskegee to do more

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mrs. Charlotte R. Lewis, Washington attorney, was guest speaker at the 58th weekly mass meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association last week and hit women members in a vulnerable spot the SA Association reported.

She spoke on the woman's place in the fight for freedom, saying that her work has just begun. She commended the women on the excellent work they have done so far but said it is necessary to do more.

Mrs. Lewis worked for some time with the national headquarters of the League of Women Voters in Washington and explained some of its methods to get women interested in civic affairs.

The Association reported that some women prominent in the organization objected to Mrs. Lewis' observations. Frank J. Tolan, TCA vice president, attempted to smooth the ruffled feathers after her speech, it said.

Mrs. Lewis has been very active in civic affairs of the Tuskegee community for the past year while living here with her husband, Maj. Burton W. Lewis, who is a Tuskegee Institute professor of military science.

'Outsider' Upsets 'Skegee Crusaders

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—The 58th weekly mass meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association was put in an uproar last Tuesday night. Comments of the women who attended the meeting indicated that the suggestions of an "outsider," on what they should do, were not desired.

The "outsider," Mrs. Charlotte R. Lewis, an attorney from Washington, D. C., spoke at the regular meeting of the TCA which was held in Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church, Tuskegee. Her subject, "Women's Work Has Just Begun in the Crusade for Freedom," apparently struck a vulnerable spot with many of the women who made up the majority of the audience.

The excellent work already accomplished was commented on, but Mrs. Lewis pointed out that to maintain the high level of interest in the TCA meetings, it would be necessary to do much more.

Many of the women prominent in the TCA movement gathered in small groups after the meeting and comments ranged from "How long has she been here"? and "Let us see her do some of these things" to "She is right, women are the power behind this movement and we must do some new things."

Frank J. Tolan, vice president of TCA, presided, and in his closing remarks attempted to smooth the ruffled feathers. Charles C. Gomillion, president of TCA, was observed sitting in the audience with a quietly bemused expression at the new spark that provided additional fire to the enthusiasm that prevails every Tuesday night in the Crusade for Freedom.

Mrs. Lewis has been very active in civic affairs of the Tuskegee community for the pas-

MRS. CHARLOTTE LEWIS

year while living there with her husband, Major Burton W. Lewis, who is stationed by the Army at Tuskegee Institute as professor of military science.

TCA shows figures to investiagtors

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "At the present rate it would require 103 years to register the approximately 15,000 unregistered colored persons now 21 years old and older, not taking into account that the colored population is increasing each year.

"The Macon County boards of registars habe historically endeavored to deprive colored persons of the right to vote.

"They have employed different kinds of delaying and evasive techniques in order to slow down the process of application for registration."

This was the crux of a report handed to the Civil Rights Commission here last week by the Tuskegee Civic Association's Voter Franchise Committee.

The Civil Rights Commission was in Montgomery conducting a hearing into alleged vote denials.

* * *

BUT THE CIVIL rights unit got absolutely nowhere with Alabama vote officials, all of whom refused to testify before records as requested.

Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson, who ordered balky officials to give up the records or go to jail, has since suspended his order and granted the defendants a hearing.

Observers here, with an eye toward the outcome of the hearing, feel that the action of Judge Johnson could mean the start of a long, drawn - out legal manipulation.

* * *

THE REPORT OF the TCA vote body, released Monday, was entitled "An Eight Year Summary of Registration Efforts of Negroes in Macon County." The survey was made public at the same time the TCA's annual report was released.

The report says that increasing demands by colored persons to exercise their constitutional guarantees as American citizens have been met with an accelerated determination to deny colored persons directly or indirectly the opportunity to vote.

"Macon County has been without a publicly functioning board of registrars on numerous occasions," the study shows. It adds:

"The 1950 census showed 27,384 of the 30,561 people in Macon County were colored persons."

The report goes on to say that of the estimated 3,177 white residents in the county, current voter list shows that 3,016 are registered.

In the last eight years, 1,585 colored persons have made application to vote, but only 510 were registered, the statement says.

* * *

"HUNDREDS OF colored persons have appeared before the board to register but were not permitted to do so.

"This was because of the board's policy of registering colored persons in a very small room and permitting only two to make application at the same time," the report continued.

The TCA report listed the following reasons for complaint to the commission:

1. The board's refusal to register colored persons in larger quarters.

2. The board's failure to use the room assigned for colored persons to its fullest extent.

3. The requirement that only two colored persons can make application at the same time.

4. Use of separate rooms for white and colored applicants.

5. The rule that colored persons must read and copy long articles of the U.S. Constitution.

6. Failure of the board to issue certificates of registration to colored persons immediately upon proper completion of the application form.

* * *

MEANWHILE, JUDGE Johnson's action in suspending his order directing defiant Alabama vote officials to produce records until after a hearing, has brought about the question:

"If the judge rules against the officials and orders them to produce the records after hearing their story, can they appeal the ruling and perhaps touch off a long court battle?"

"Yes," says George Johnson of the Civil Rights Commission in Washington.

"They can appeal if the ruling is an appealable decision. Whether or not it is an appealable decision is a matter of law.

"If they are given an adverse decision, and it is appealable, they'll probably take the case to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

"If a ruling against them was not appealable the officials would be required to surrender records and testimony to the civil rights unit or be in contempt of court.

"As it stands, with an unfavorable ruling that is appealable, the defendants can take the matter into another court.

"Otherwise, they must surrender the desired material or go back before Judge Johnson in contempt of his court," Mr. Johnson stated. He added:

"The situation is one of very close legal interpretation."

Sets Goal At 2,000 Members

TUSKEGEE — The annual membership campaign of the Tuskegee Civic association was launched during the annual business meeting of the TCA. The chairman, Mrs. Mamie H. Love, with George C. Busby serving as co - chairman of the committee, has announced a goal of 2,000 members, with a slogan of "2,000 Today For TCA."

One hundred solicitors are out to get a minimum of 20 members each. The committee felt that because of the tremendous job that the Tuskegee Civic Association is doing in civic education in Macon County, a goal of 2,000 could be attained.

This year, for the first time, life membership in the Association is offered. It was stipulated that a person may be a member for life upon the payment of $25. It was further brought out that this membership fee may be paid in five equal installments of $5 each. It is the goal of the life list a minimum of 100 members during 1959.

The membership campaign that began Sunday, Dec. 14, will conclude Sunday, Jan. 11, 1959. Persons purchasing a life membership will be presented an appropriate citation and a life membership pin.

Officers who served last year were re-elected for 1959, with the exception of I. V. Billes, vice president of Green's Fork community, who was rplaced by George C. Busby.

Inability to function with any degree of regularity was Billes' reason for declining to serve the Association during 1959.

C. G. Gomillion was continued in office as president despite the fact that he is on one year's leave from Tuskegee while studying at Ohio State university.

It is expected that the executive cabinet of the TCA will request the Rev. K. L. Buford to continue to serve as acting president, as he has done since September.

Frank J. Toland was re-elected to the position of first vice president. Toland, also is on a one year leave of absence and is attending the University of Minnesota.

Further emphasis was placed on the current membership drive by Rev. Buford and the chairmen, who announced that there would be a weekly News-Letter going to solicitors during the four - week campaign.

34d 1958

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (ADA)

ADA declares it's time for new new deal

Afro-American

P. 5 - 3-4d

WASHINGTON

Americans for Democratic Action interprets the November elections as a demand "for responsible action by the Government to mobilize" for a new "new deal," it was reported Wednesday.

The organization's legislative body directed Congress to get on with tasks adequate to meet the urgent economic and social needs that have been so long neglected."

Det. 3-13-58

IN A MEMO to the 86th Congress, Robert R. Nathan, ADA national chairman, called on legislators to initiate programs of substance and effectiveness, not driblets and postponements.

He emphasized that the electorate in 1960 will judge candidates and parties by their actions in response to the mandates of 1958.

* * *

THE GOALS of the new "new deal," ADA said, should be to end poverty in America, eliminate slums and provide a decent home for "every" American family, offer first-class education to "every" American child;

"Bring the miracles of modern medical science to "every" American, secure equal rights and opportunities and civil liberties for "every" American, and to help underdeveloped countries on the way to self-sustaining economic growth.

34d 1958 COMMUNIST

Reds Schemed Negro Uprising

Saw 'Black Nation' Emerging In South

Daily News
Jackson, Miss. 34d

GREENSBORO, N. C. (UP)—A Negro minister testified in federal court here Friday that Communist Party workers were taught that Negroes in a wide area of the South were a "nation within a nation."

Dec. 2-16-58

Obadiah Jones of St. Louis testified as a government witness as the Smith Act trial of Junius I. Scales, former Carolinas communist leader, ended its second week in U. S. district court.

Scales is on trial for the second time on a charge of violating the Smith Act's "membership" clause which forbids knowingly belonging to an organization which advocates the violent overthrow of the federal government.

Jones said that at a communist school he attended at St. Louis in 1947 comrades were taught that the Communist Party "should lead Negroes to self-determination" and to their "rightful place as a nation."

AFRAID OF ARMS

He said the school taught that Negroes had been kept landless and powerless by U.S. "reactionaries" and that during World War II "capitalists" in the U.S. were afraid to put guns in the hands of Negroes drafted in the Army.

An earlier government witness, Mrs. Barbara Hartle of Evans, Wash., had testified that the party taught that Negroes in an area stretching from Maryland to Mississippi had the "right of secession" from the United States.

Another witness, former FBI undercover agent Otis Reavis of Winston-Salem, N.C., said he joined the party while working for the FBI and met Scales, grand-nephew of a former North Carolina governor, in 1949. He said Scales encouraged him to get a job at the Western Electric plant in Winston-Salem and said Scales told him the party needed members in defense industries.

The Western Electric plant manufactures electronic components for missiles, rockets, radar and other military equipment.

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria, Va., ruled Friday that the defense may have access to grand jury testimony by former FBI undercover agent Ralph Clontz of Charlotte on condition that the government may delete "irrelevant" parts of the testimony subject to examination and approval of the court.

Clontz has been a principal government witness in the trial. A second trial for Scales was ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court on grounds that in his 1955 trial the defense was refused access to FBI files.

FBI Chief's New Book Gives Clear Picture Of Communism

Courier-J.
Louis. 3-1958

NEW YORK (AP) — FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover says the Communist party still is a vast reservoir of potential spies, a "tremendous and present danger" to U.S. security.

The director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation issues his warning — and an appeal to Americans for alertness to the danger — in a new book "Master of Deceit" published by Henry Holt & Co.

Montgomery Ala.

Subtitled "The Story of Communism in America and How to Fight It," Hoover's book is a calm, reasoned and abundantly documented study of the Communist movement. Its message can be applied to any non-Communist country. It is a searing indictment of the traitors who lead the movement.

HAVING TROUBLE

Communism is having much trouble now, dating from boss Nikita Khrushchev's 1956 denunciation of Stalin and its sequel, the Hungarian revolution.

"No event in party life has been so conducive to raising doubts among members as the Khrushchev report and its sequel," Hoover writes.

These events stirred a slow and painful awakening among many party members, widening fissures of doubt, raising resentment against the party's intellectual tyranny and its claim on the individual's whole existence. But, warns Hoover, the present danger remains acute. The party still is the major menace of our time because it is ruled by a "dedi-conspiratorial group" with al goal except dreams of al power through a world-wide triumph of Sovietism.

"Today the party, with its thousands of members, represents a vast reservoir of potential espionage agents," Hoover says. "Moreover, its vast propaganda and ideological program is daily saturating their hearts, minds and souls with sympathetic acceptance of communism."

This, he cautions, does not mean being a party member automatically means being a spy. But he adds that each member is potential spy material, and therein lies the danger.

"The United States is strategic spy target number one for the Soviets," Hoover says. "Every effort is being made to penetrate our defenses. The Soviets are interested in literally everything."

Primarily, the Russians seek information on American scientific research, military matters, intelligence operations, international relations and internal weaknesses, but they collect masses of data on all sorts of subjects, both openly through use of published materials, and illegally, through employment of spies.

NOT YET READY

The twin of espionage, sabotage, also will become a real danger should Moscow give the signal to the Communist party, says Hoover adding that apparently Moscow is not ready for that yet, and still attempts to separate spy activities from those of the party.

"This does not mean, however, that the party is not playing an important role in Soviet espionage," he says ". . . The party is doing much to prepare the way for Soviet espionage, and, when the need arises, will unhesitatingly supply vital assistance."

LEE BROWN

Charge He Lied About 'Red' Ties

...aces 10 Years in Prison

Courier-J.

NEW ORLEANS — A United States District Court jury composed of seven women and five men deliberated three hours Thursday then found Lee Brown, 36-year-old labor leader guilty of two counts of falsely swearing he was never a Communist. Brown allegedly filed oaths before the National Labor Relations Board while vice president of Local ... of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. ... by court-appointed attorneys Earl ... J. Amedee and James McGovern. ... was indicted a few months ... this week by Judge J. Skelly Wright. ... Brown will be sentenced this week by Judge J. Skelly Wright. Maximum penalty for the two counts of perjury is ten years in prison and ... without funds at the time of the trial, Brown was represented ... widely known in local music circles, te... that both she and Brow... present at Communist meet... January, February, March ... ly and August, 1946. She ... she joined the Commun... cy on instructions of the ... 1943 and had made reports ... ly on various activities.

Eugene, who pointed Brown ... ring a recent open hear... Communist activity in ... Orleans, testified also that ... was a member of the ... and attended meetings ... arly.

... who filed NLRB aff... in 1952 is the second off... the ILWU local to face ... of false swearing. The ... drew Nelson, president, ... icted in 1956 but died a ... ths later.

Highlights of Brown's four-day trial included the testimony of Mrs. Gladys Devore Williams and Morris Eugene, prosecution witnesses.

MRS. WILLIAMS, widely

'Work For Peace' Ended U.S.-Bound Turncoat Says

HONG KONG — (INS) — State-side-bound GI turncoat Sgt. Larance Sullivan told newsmen in Hong Kong yesterday he had always planned to come back to the U. S. when "conditions were ripe."

Sullivan, who was reluctant to talk to reporters and said he was tired from his journey out of Red China, apparently felt the right time had come.

Asked why he came back after choosing to go to Red China in the 1953 repaitriation of Korean War prisoners, Sullivan remarked that he "felt I had completed what I wanted to do — work for peace."

DRESSED WESTERN

Earlier yesterday Sullivan crossed over into the British colony, dressed in a western-style suit and a light grey topcoat.

His decision to return was surprising since he was a bitter critic of America and its treatment of the Negro.

He was one of three Negroes in the group of 21 Americans who chose to go to China during the Sullivan, said his home town repaitriation exchange.

Sullivan, who said his home town was Sausalito, Calif., briefly commented on the years he spent behind the Bamboo Curtain saying he had studied the "international situation" at the Peoples University at Peiping and later operated a lathe at an automobile factory.

ADEQUATE PAY

His salary, Sullivan said, was more than adequate with the subsidies granted him.

He said the factory was the same one where turncoat Samuel Hawkins was employed before he came back to the U. S.

Sullivan's own appraisal of the international situation was that "it's really in a state of ardent stirring for peace."

New Lightfoot Trial Set May 5

The second trial for Claude M. Lightfoot yesterday was set for May 5 by Judge Phillip Sullivan of U.S. District Court.

Lightfoot who is charged with violating the Smith Act by advocating the overthrow of the government, was convicted during his first trial and sentenced to five years.

However, the U. S. Supreme Court reversed his conviction because the government did not make available to Lightfoot, the statements of informers who accused him of saying "there might by some blood spilling during the

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

revolution" as he allegedly instructed a class in Communist theory.

Judge Sullivan continued the second trial yesterday in order to give lawyers for both sides an opportunity to agree on a short trial.

Atty. John Abt, counsel for Lightfoot, said he would waive a jury for the second trial if the government would present the same evidence it did at the original trial.

However, U. S. Assistant Atty. James Parsons said he would not stipulate to that.

Committee will probe influence of Reds in South

ATLANTA, July 26—(AP)—A subcommittee of the House committe on Un-American activities will hold a three day probe into Communist influences in the South next week.

The group has subpoena powers and is expected to call 15 or more witnesses from various states. Names of prospective witnesses have not been disclosed.

At least three—one described as friendly, two as hostile—witnesses are expected to be called from Georgia. One of these may be Don West, former minister and professor who now farms near Douglasville.

West in recent years has denied any Communist leanings or ties although in 1953 he told a U. S. Senate subcommittee he was a Communist in the 1930s.

Last October he was called before a Senate internal security subcommittee in Memphis. He took the fifth amendment on 20 questions, including one on whether he had been in charge of the Communist Party in Atlanta.

The subcommittee meeting here Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday is composed of Reps. Edwin E. Willis (D., La.), chairman, William M. Tuck (D., Va.) and Donald L. Jackson (R., Calif.)

DAVID LAWRENCE

Reds in Interracial Flare-Ups

FBI Chief Hoover Tells Congress Communists Exploit Negro Issue

Secret testimony, just made public, reveals that the Communists are intensively engaged in an effort to exploit interracial difficulties in the United States.

A few days ago this correspondent raised the question whether the bombings of Negro schools and Jewish synagogues in the South were part of a Communist plot to inflame public opinion and cause intense friction among the people of this country. The Louisville bombing in which Communists were implicated was cited as a case in point.

In this connection the words of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, uttered in executive session before a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee in January but just released, take on special significance. He said:

"The Negro situation is also being exploited fully and continuously by Communists on a national scale. Current programs include intensified attempts to infiltrate Negro mass organizations. The Communist Party's objectives are not to aid the Negroes—but are designed to take advantage of all controversial issues on the racial question so as to create unrest, dissension and confusion in the minds of the American people.

Many persons have been lulled into the belief that the Communist menace in America is either nonexistent or insignificant. This impression has been fostered in part by the vicious attacks that have been made on the Government's efforts to ferret out security risks and to uncover Communist espionage.

The FBI uses undercover agents, who become members of the Communist cells and report on what actually is going on. When FBI Director Hoover speaks, he is talking from a knowledge of what the undercover agents report. He said to the House committee:

"We now have approximately 150 known, or suspected, Communist-front and Communist-infiltrated organizations under investigation. . . .

"Our investigations have clearly shown that the Communist Party, U.S.A., is a hard core of conspiratorial Reds unaffected by party differences and controlled by the heavy hand of Moscow. . . .

"Efforts of the bona fide party membership have been complemented by an intensified program of infiltrating mass organizations. To disguise its programs as the offerings of legitimate organizations and to divorce its activities from the stigma of open identification with communism, the party has established many 'front' groups and continuously strives to infiltrate unsuspecting, well-respected organizations. Since front groups are used to dupe loyal citizens in supporting and promoting campaigns which are designed to help the Communist Party attain its goals, they constitute one of the most important phases of Communist activity in the United States."

Many observers think that because the Communist Party membership is small, it isn't dangerous. To this the FBI director answers:

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that the numerical strength of the Communist Party means nothing. . . .

"The influence of the Communist conspiracy reaches into almost every walk of life. To gage its effect, we need only to note the widespread clamor which is raised whenever our Government attempts to deal firmly in self-defense against the subversive threat."

One of the cleverest pieces of propaganda effort is the artificially stimulated rumor about "fallout" and "nuclear tests." The FBI has not made any comment on it. Some of those active in making protests are sincere and loyal. Some are apparently duped by clever propagandists.

It so happens that last Sunday on the CBS program, "Face the Nation," Lewis Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, did make a comment on the propaganda about nuclear tests. He said that "at the bottom of the disturbance there is a kernel of very intelligent, deliberate propaganda," and that "a great deal of money is being spent on it" such as, for instance, in Nation-wide mailings of anti-test "news releases."

Dr. Robert Newell, professor emeritus of radiology at Stanford University, now a consultant in the Navy's radiology laboratory in San Francisco, said a few days ago that it would take the explosion of a thousand bombs to double the present world level of "Carbon 14" in the atmosphere and in the oceans "and it would still not be detectable in a hereditary way."

But the critics of the tests had already gotten considerable publicity with a variety of statements, couched in the technical phrases of science, predicting dire results to the human race from nuclear materials. Such efforts to prevent America from continuing needed tests of nuclear materials are gaining ground because the public cannot tell who are the loyal, sincerely convinced scientists and who are the phony ones trying to help the Communist cause. It's just the setting for the kind of activity FBI Director Hoover has analyzed in his testimony to Congress.

34d 1958

COMMUNIST

Commies And Integration—

Senators See South As Target Of Reds

This is the last of five articles, reprinted from The Standard-Times of New Bedford, Mass., and telling of the part played by the Communists in bringing about racial strife in the South.

WASHINGTON — What lies ahead for race relations in the South and, indirectly, for the nation? If the pattern of the three years is followed in the future, the outlook is not favorable. Some may want to ignore the record, but they cannot hide it. Racial disturbances since the Supreme Court decision of 1954, culminating in the use of armed force at Little Rock, have made two areas of opinion where there were three.

The middle-ground on Southern civil rights issues, the ground on which progress had been made if slow, is virtually deserted. Sides have been chosen, of necessity.

Without this conciliatory middle area, there are two extremist camps.

One is headed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Communist Party officially has planted its standard in this camp, its purpose to promote racial tension behind the NAACP program.

The other camp includes various white citizen organizations, established authorities of many Southern municipalities and states and, as time passes, more and more of the "moderates."

The no man's land between these two camps is widened in this election year, like the presidential and with the 1960 presidential campaign drawing closer. Neither major political party, nor apparently, the Federal Government, wishes to intervene.

The handsoff attitude in Washington was evident during Senate Judiciary Committee examination of incoming U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers. The prospective head of the Federal agency that sent troops to Little Rock was not asked about his views on civil rights not even by Southern Democrats.

Absence of leadership from Washington has increased the importance of the role played by the NAACP. Its leaders apparently plan no change in policy.

Reviewing events through Little Rock, Dr. Channing Tobias, board chairman of the NAACP, declared.

"But this record of advance is only a beginning. Unjust practices are still commonplace in many parts of the nation. The people have a continuing responsibility to take the lead, to assure the winning of equality in all communities, large and small, North and South.

"The pattern is set; it's up to us to fill in the details of the picture. Only then will we have achieved our goal of a democratic America living up to its ideals."

These words from an influential Negro leader describe an objective which the majority of Americans would be happy to work toward.

But there it little reason to suppose that the good intentions of the NAACP will not capitulate, as they have before, to the driving, inflammatory race-tension strategy of the Communist Party.

After the 1954 court decision, the leadership of the NAACP promised moderation, a "quiet" "talking over" of issues among all segments.

Instead what transpired was a series of "big, sharp struggles" in civil disobedience and violence, exactly as forecast by Benjamin J. Davis, chairman of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party.

Today, Davis and his co-worker, James E. Jackson, Communist chief for Southern affairs, are using phraseology much like Dr. Tobias' in predicting the future.

"The people must take the lead," says Davis. "Negro liberation is now the property of the whole American people."

Jackson's view: "The response to Little Rock has signalized that ours is the time ripe with opportunity to secure major victories in the cause of Negro freedom."

These words have a ring like Dr. Tobias', but an utterly different intent.

"You are aware, of course," FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover commented for The Standard-Times, "the Communists have no sincere interest in promoting racial harmony, but are ever alert to exploit any issue to further their nefarious aims."

This observation may be obvious to many Americans.

But is it obvious to Dr. Tobias, who has been associated with 40 Communist fronts, board chairman of NAACP, or to W. E. B. DuBois, "honorary chairman" of NAACP, who has been identified with 82 Communist fronts, more than any other American citizen?

Apparently it is not.

As recently as March 1958, the NAACP leadership brought a court action in Florida seeking to halt an investigation by the Florida Legislature of Communist activity in that state.

Besides the NAACP, leadership in the integrationist camp will come from the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott. Mr. King also seems hazy in distinguishing between the Communist way and the American way.

At its 1957 national convention, the U. S. Communist Party selected a man identified by the Communist Daily Worker as Mr. King's "secreary," Bayard Rustin, to be an official "observer." Rustin praised the "democratic" proceedings of the convention in a report later denounced by FBI Director Hoover.

Mr. King was quoted as telling a Chicago assembly last year, "it (the Montgomery boycott, in which there was much violence) is a part of something that is happening all over the world. The oppressed people are rising up. They are revolting against colonialism and imperialism and all other systems of oppression."

This explanation is exactly that of the Communist Party, the depiction of the American Negro as a kicked-around colonial, oppressed by Imperialists.

Yet the same Rev. Martin Luther King was one of four Negro "leaders" who called on President Eisenhower in June 1958 to try and set the pattern for racial progress.

A former Negro Communist official, who later worked for the U. S. Department of Justice, sees the future in these words:

"In my opinion, the Negro leadership should realize that they have responsibility," a Louisiana legislative committee was told by Manning Johnson, "a responsiblity to guide and spirit their people along the right paths, help to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, and to work together as a group for co-operation, mutual co-operation between races, to the end result that they can keep what they have, strengthen their economic and political position and move on to higher things.

"Men of King's type will not give that kind of leadership. The only thing they know is the threat and a sword.

"I know the NAACP can't do that. They have called the leaders of Southern life every conceivable type of name. They have labeled them everything they can, and there is no basis for them to negotiate with them because they have already built up a wall that cannot be gotten over, gotten under, or gone around."

Former Communist Johnson's judgment may be harsh. But the future will make him an accurate prophet unless there is wider understanding of the Communist background to "immediate" integration, to be accomplished by "force" if necessary.

In a little-publicized report of last November, the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee declared: "There is a present-day pattern of Communist activity in the mid-South area. The Communist participants . . . make up the basic framework of a Communist operation that is directed against all generations of people in the South."

To that could be added, "and in the nation."

Question Before Probers:

Are Reds 'Using' Segregation Foes?

Herald p. 3A Sat 2-8-58

By JOHN McDERMOTT
Herald Political Writer

Is the Communist Party using pro-integrationists to create turmoil in Florida and other states?

That is what a legislative committee headed by Sen. Charley Johns of Starke will attempt to prove in hearings at Tallahassee and Miami.

Approximately 40 persons have been subpenaed for the hearings which begin Monday in the capital and on Feb. 26 in Miami.

Johns said the hearings will be aimed at deterring Communist activities in the field of racial conflict.

An added touch of importance was given the hearings when it was announced that the chief witness at the Tallahassee session will be J. B. Matthews, a New York and Washington investigator.

Matthews directed several major congressional investigations of subversive Communist activity. He also served as an adviser to the late Red-hunting Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin.

State Rep. Cliff Herrell of Miami, a member of the joint Senate-House investigating committee said he has no advance knowledge of the nature of the hearings. Furthermore, he said, committee regulations require that all announcements come from the committee chairman.

Among those called for either the Tallahassee or Miami probes are members of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Florida Council of Human Relations, Florida A. & M. University and in addition, persons known to have been Communist sympathizers.

Johns said in a prepared statement that the hearings would be aimed at determining to what extent Communist activity fired up racial conflict.

Johns said the committee has "information regarding Communistic activities in several vital phases of life in Florida and other states."

The Johns statement, released through Committee Attorney Mark Hawes, said the committee would attempt to show "who these Communists are, what their aims are and what their activities are and have been."

Besides Matthews, one of the star witnesses subpenaed for the Tallahassee hearing is Mrs. William C. White of Jacksonville, secretary of the Florida Council for Human Relations.

Her Miami counterpart, Mrs. A. Waldie Holroyd, 7710 NW Second Ave., is among approximately 35 subpenaed for the Miami hearing.

Mrs. Holroyd's comment, when contacted by The Herald, was typical of those receiving subpenas:

"I don't know why I have been subpenaed. I assume that it is because I am active in the Council for Human Relations. We have favored the school integration because we think integration will come eventually and we would like to see it done peacefully. We have been trying to allay fears."

Another witness subpoenaed for the Tallahassee hearing was Edwin E. Waller of Naples, advertising manager of the Collier County News. Waller has testified before a Congressional committee that he once was a member of the Red party.

A former Miamian, he was a

In addition to summons issued Thursday — mostly involving Miami Beach area residents — those served Friday by Constable W. N. (Newt) Hudson's office were:

Louis Powesky, 2224 NW 58th St.; Phillip Seligman, 5930 SW 2nd Ter.; Phillip and Leah Feldman, 138 NW First St.; Jack Begler, 1120 NW 186th St.; Vernell Albury, 7156 NW 15th Ct., NAACP treasurer.

G. E. Graves, Jr., 802 NW 2nd Ave., attorney for the NAACP; Dr. G. W. Hawkins, 1018 NW Second Ave., former president of the NAACP here; the Rev. Edward T. Graham, a Negro minister, 356 NW Ninth St.; Mrs. Blanche McKinney, 9455 NW 36th Ave.

Arlington Sands, 152 NW 10th St.; Louis Potts, 14700 Buchanan St., Richmond Heights; Jose Carbonell, 3614 NW 12th Ter.; Howard Dixon, Seybold Bldg., former NAACP attorney; Charles Marks, 3088 SW 40th St., and Bertha Teplow, 253 NE 34th St.

Hudson's office reported that the constable had "about eight more" subpenas to serve.

Feldman, Carbonell, Begler, Marks and Mrs. Feldman had been questioned in previous hearings concerning Communist activity in Florida.

Reds Accused In Racial Issue

Star p. A-5 Washington D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP).—A former McCarthy committee aide testified yesterday that Communists and Communist influence have been involved directly in every major race incident that has occurred since the United States Supreme Court outlawed school segregation four years ago.

J. B. Matthews of New York, who served as research director for the Dies Un-American Activities Committee and later as executive director of the McCarthy Committee, told a Florida legislative committee that infiltration of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had been a prime target of American Communists for the last 30 years.

"The record will show conclusively that the Communist apparatus has registered a degree of success in penetrating the NAACP which is not paralleled in the case of any other non-Communist organization of comparable size," Mr. Matthews testified.

The Florida Legislative Committee is concerned primarily with learning what role Communists may have played in efforts to break down segregation barriers in the State.

In a report to the 1957 Legislature, the committee said the NAACP actively was stirring up lawsuits designed to force integation of the races in the public schools.

Mr. Matthews' testimony was general in nature and dealt chiefly with the motives and tactics of the Communist Party.

"It is a basic item in Communist strategy to accentuate and exploit every situation of social tension and turbulence," Mr. Matthews said. "Where such situations do not exist, the Communists exert every possible effort toward manufacturing them."

"If the South should suddenly wipe out all forms of segregation, say tomorrow, the Communists would lose all interest in the question of integration," he said.

Ministers Hit Communism Probe In S. C.

News & Courier Charleston S.C.
Sun 2-16-58

Negro Freedom Is Threatened, Alliance Says

P. 12D

COLUMBIA, Feb. 15 — A group of Negro ministers from this area say the creation of a proposed Communist investigation committee by the South Carolina General Assembly "poses a threat to negro academic freedom."

The interdenominational Ministerial Alliance released a statement saying the bill would set up a "Fascist Gestapo." It further argued that the committee investigations would not be fairly conducted.

The measure, introduced in both the House and Senate, would set up a six-man committee, composed of three senators and three representatives to probe Communist activities in South Carolina.

Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. urged creation of such a committee. "The communist danger in this state is real," he said.

The governor has charged that two Negro church - supported institutions in Columbia — Allen University and Benedict College — have Communists on the faculty.

In their statement, the Negro ministers maintained that there is no serious threat of communism and that such an investigation is unnecessary.

"If such a law is passed," the statement read, "The legality of the law will be tested in the higher courts of the federal government."

The ministers said, "We wish to make it crystal clear that we make no defense for communists," but oppose the legislation "because it is not necessary."

Negro Nation Plan Told At Scales Trial

GREENSBORO, N.C., Feb. 10 (AP) — A convicted Communist testified here today that a Communist "re-education school" taught that Southern Negroes had the right to form an independent Negro nation.

Testifying in the federal trial of Junius Irving Scales, Mrs. Barbara Hartle of Evans, Wash., said instructor Jacob (Pop) Mendel said Negroes were a majority of the population of 12 American countries stretching from Southern Maryland to Mississippi.

Mrs. Hartle said Mendel insisted the Negroes had the right of secession from the union and self determination.

The Washington woman, who described herself as a former Communist leader in the Northwest, served 20 months on a Smith Act conviction.

She was the government's second witness in its attempt to prove in U.S. District Court that (1) the Communist Party advocates violent overthrow of the government; (2) Scales was a party member fron 1947 to 1954; (3) Scales knew the party's aims.

South Carolina Setting Up Group to Probe Communism

Commission to Have Authority To Subpoena and Hold Hearings

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., Feb. 22—South Carolina's legislative wheels have been set into motion to pass a law setting up an anticommunism commission whose purpose will be to watch out for subversive activities in South Carolina, and to take needed action.

Gov. Timmerman recently called for the creation of such a group to be invested with strong powers. Following through, the influential ways and means committee of the House of Representatives offered this week a bill carrying out the chief executive's recommendations. And in the first floor test the House the next day passed the bill on second reading without a protest, which presaged quick final action in sending the measure along to the Senate.

Sen. Gressette, chairman of the Senate judiciary committee, has approved the establishment of such a committee. The proposal seems certain of favorable action in the upper house.

In essence, the bill provides that the commission, or any of its sub-commissions, would have the power to hold hearings and require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such records as it deems necessary to effect the functions of the commission.

Any person subpoenaed to appear in person will be put under oath and required to answer "any and all questions that the committee deems relevant, and may propound to him, and upon the failure or refusal of such person to obey such summons or notice or to answer such question or questions, such person shall be deemed in contempt of the committee and may be imprisioned upon the order of the committee in the common jail of any county, and held there until he complies with such order."

In the preamble to the proposed bill the author, the ways and means committee, has set forth that a commission to investigate communism is needed and that it is a sense of the House that "the communist menace in this state is very real, and it is believed that the investigations conducted and the advice given by the committee will lead to the exposure and elimination of communist activities."

Under the terms the commission would consist of six persons, three to come from the Senate and three from the House. Reports would be made to the General Assembly at each session and advice would be offered as to needed legislation.

The Governor's recommendation followed public charges by him that there were on the faculties of two Negro denominational colleges certain persons with connections with allegedly subversive organizations.

Accused on Job

Last year the State Board of Education, of which the Governor is ex-officio chairman, notified Allen University that its teaching diploma would no longer be recognized for employment in the schools of South Carolina. It developed that this action resulted from the presence on the Allen faculty of two teachers with alleged connections with groups listed as un-American. The accused are still on the job and the Allen diploma issued to graduates next June will not be officially accredited for teaching in this state unless there is some action to the contrary in the meantime.

Recently the Governor issued a statement involving certain personnel at Benedict College, Columbia, but the State School Board has taken no action against this school.

As an aftermath, a group of students from both Allen and Benedict have applied to the University of South Carolina for admission. In each instance the applicant was told that under the law his or her application could not be received. That these students will go to court has been indicated, but no action has been taken as yet.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Negro Minister Tells Of Communist Goal For Southern Negroes

Greensboro, Feb. 17—A Negro minister testified in federal court here Friday that Communist Party workers were taught that Negroes in a wide area of the South were a Nation within a nation."

Obadiah Jones of St. Louis testified as a government witness at the Smith Act trial of Junius I. Scales, former Carolina's Communist leader, ended its second week in U. S. district court.

Scales is on trial for the second time on a charge of violating the Smith Act's "membership" clause which forbids knowingly belonging to an organization which advocates the violent overthrow of the federal government.

Jones said that at a Communist school he attended at St. Louis in 1947 comrades were taught that the Comunist Party "should lead Negroes to self-determination" and to their "rightful place as a nation."

He said the school taught that Negroes had been kept landless and powerless by U. S. "reactionaries" and that during World War II "capitalists" in the U. S. were afraid to put guns in the hands of Negroes drafted in the Army.

An earlier government witness, Mrs. Barbara Hartle of Evans, Wash., had testified that the party taught that Negroes in an area stretching from Maryland to Mississippi had the "right of secession" from the United States.

Another witness, former FBI undercover agent Otis Reavis of Winston-Salem, N. C., said he joined the party while working for the FBI and met Scales, grand nephew of a former North Carolina governor, in 1949. He said Scales encouraged him to get a job at the Western Electric plant in Winston-Salem and said Scales told him the party needed members in defense industries.

The Western Electric plant manufactures electronic components for missiles, rockets, radars and other military equipment.

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria, Va., ruled Friday that the defense may have access to grand jury testimony by former FBI undercover agent Ralph Clontz of Charlotte on condition that the government may delete "irrelevant" parts of the testimony subject to examination and approval of the court.

Clontz has been a principal government witness in the trial. A second trial for Scales was ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court on grounds that in his 1955 trial the defense was refused access to FBI files.

CHURCH FIGHTS GERMAN REDS OVER CHILDREN

BERLIN, Feb. 25 [Reuters]—Churches in East Germany are engaged in a struggle against state authorities to prevent Christian children from attending communist sponsored initiation ceremonies on leaving school.

Spokesmen of the Evangelical and Catholic churches have said that any child attending Jugendweihe [youth dedication] cannot be confirmed.

Claims One in Four

The central state committee for the Jugendweihe says one eligible child in four is attending the courses preparatory to initiation.

Officials of the Evangelical church say they have no figures for the number of children attending confirmation classes. But they do know that, of those who registered for confirmation last year, 8 per cent left to go to the Jugendweihe instead.

About 250,000 children went to Jugendweihe last year.

Pre-dates War

The Jugendweihe is not communist in origin and is not a post-war innovation. Long before World War II, socialist organizations in Germany held similar ceremonies, intended to bring home to boys and girls the significance of leaving school. Then the youngsters dressed up in their best clothes to go hear some prominent person speak on the responsibilities which they were about to assume.

In present day East Germany the Jugendweihe has become a "recognition of the workers' and farmers' state and of the cause of socialism," says the central committee.

Charge Violation

Church leaders say the state is trying to force children to take the Jugendweihe and is thus violating the right to freedom of religious beliefs, which is guaranteed under the constitution. They say it is wrong to expose children's minds to atheistic communist beliefs, as is liable to happen in the classes preparing children for initiation.

Some of East Germany's best known writers and artists are giving Jugendweihe instruction. They include Kurt Bartel, perhaps the country's most famous writer and commentator, and Hans Rodenburg, head of the East German Film and Television academy's drama department.

A West Berlin source says the East German authorities have been offering, as an added inducement, a special payment of up to $9 toward the cost of new clothes for a child to wear at the ceremony.

Commie Authored Books Were Listed For Supreme Court's 1954 As Basis

Integration Order

WASHINGTON — The success of Communist efforts to exploit the Southern Negro under the guise of "democratization" became fully evident in 1954 and the three subsequent years. The Supreme Court's historic 1954 ruling on school segregation was in judgment on four cases brought before it by the National Association of Advancement for Colored People, which for years had been a priority objective of Communist infiltration.

The NAACP charged that Negro children in Delaware, Kansas, South Carolina and Virginia were being denied their rights under the 14th Amendment.

The court did not rule on this aspect. Instead, Chief Justice Earl Warren, in the wriitten

Third of five articles on Little Rock, written by Edward B. Simmons, staff writer of The Standard-Times, New Bedford, Mass., and reprinted by the Daily News by special permission.

opinion, declared that the court found for the NAACP because segregated schools induced a feeling of inferiority among Negro children.

SIX BOOKS CITED

This sociological view, the justice stated, is "amply supported by modern authority." He cited six books by such "modern authority."

Two of the six authorities were Theodore Brameld and E. Franklin Frazier. Between them, they have been members of or identified with 28 organizations listed as Communist, Communist-fronts or Communist-dominated.

A third "authority" was K. B. Clark. While arguments were being heard by the court on the four cases, Clark was on the pay roll of the NAACP as a "social science expert."

A fourth authority cited by Justice Warren was the book, "An American Dilemma," edited by Gunnar Myrdal, a Swedish Socialist. The chief justice emphasized the importance of this book in the court's deliberations by saying it was depended on "generally," that is from cover to cover.

Sixteen of the contributors to Myrdal's book have long records of pro-Communist affiliation and activity. One, W. E. B. Dubois, identified by the Communist Party as the "honorary chairman" of the NAACP, had a hand in 82 parts of the book. Dubois has been identified with 80 Communist fronts, reportedly more than any other American citizen.

Dubois intervened in behalf of executed Communist spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and sent the Kremlin a message of condolence on the death of Stalin.

Myrdal, himself, has written that the U. S. Constitution is "impractical and unsuited to modern conditions." Its adoption was "nearly a plot against the common people," said this foreign authority on American Negro problems.

The court's decision gave new influence to the NAACP. Its officers hailed the decision but indicated that it would not change the organization's plan for calm and orderly progress in race relations.

"We accept the decision quietly, unless there is deliberately-fomented trouble," said the late Walter White, then executive secretary of NAACP.

WANTED STRUGGLES

Thurgood Marshall, chief, NAACP counsel, who had argued the school cases before the court, said, "The people will get together and work this thing out."

The Communist Party, however, wanted no part of moderation. It wanted the "big sharp struggles" its leaders had forecast, and racial unrest. Communist publications and officials shrilled for "immediate implementation of the Supreme Court decision, immediate abolition of segregation and discrimination from every facet of American life, immediate enforcement"... etc.

The record from the Supreme Court decision until the climax at Little Rock makes it plain which philosophy was the dominant one. Moderation was forgotten.

The next three years brought unprecedented civil disobedience and violence in the South's racial affairs. There were all-out "incidents" of long duration in Tuskegee, Ala., Charleston, S. C., Tallahassee, Fla., Montgomery, Ala., Americus, Ga., and Clinton, Tenn., to name only the major ones.

COMMUNISTS BLAMED

The NAACP played a prominent role in each, but the atmosphere was not the moderate one ostensibly espoused by the NAACP.

"In my opinion, every major racial disturbance in the South since 1954 has been incited and directed by the Communist Party," Mrs. Paul Crouch, widow of a former Communist leader, told The Standard--Times. Her husband was a top Communist functionary in the South for 13 years, and she was his aid throughout the period.

Communist exploitation of the Negro through the NAACP is attested by the proceedings of the 1957 national convention of the Communist Party. That convention adopted as its main resolution, "the question of Negro freedom. . .the crucial domestic issue of the day, requiring support of the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Communist penetration of the NAACP in these important years is conceded by the NAACP itself.

ALL CHAPTERS WARNED

On Feb. 14, 1956, Leroy Wilkins, who succeeded White as NAACP executive secretary, warned all chapters to guard against the "intensive efforts" of Communists to infiltrate.

At that very time, however, the NAACP's official publication, "The Crisis," was recommending as MUST background reading for Negroes, books by Claude Lightfoot, chairman of the Illinois Communist Party, and Doxey E. Wilkerson, member of the party's National Committee. Both have written extensively in behalf of racial unrest.

Communist dominance of Negro civil rights developments after the Supreme Court decision is illustrated, also, in the activities of the Highlander School, influential "sociological" workshop in the South. Highlander, according to testimony before a congressional committee, was founded by a Communist and by a man who refused to state his beliefs.

Since 1954, Highlander has held a series of "workshops to develop plans for an orderly transition from segregated to integrated schools." At the last workshop held over the Labor Day weekend just before the trouble at Little Rock, the leaders of every important racial strife incident in the South since 1954 were present.

How sincere is the Highlander program for "orderly transition" in desegregation?

The actual curriculum at Highlander, its pamphlet statement in behalf of "orderly transition" not withstanding, preached that "desegregation is more effectively accomplished in a single step than in a series of steps with delays in between."

This is fellow-traveler vernacular for the straight-out Communist program of "immediate desegregation."

Among those attending the important Highlander workshop was the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott. King was to be at Little Rock, and, in 1958, at the White House, protesting integration delay.

By the time Central High School in Little Rock was to open for its 1957-58 school year, the Communist Party was marching step by step with the NAACP, whether the good element in the NAACP liked it or not.

World Poll

Majority Fear Soviet Aid Is a Threat to Freedom

By Elmo C. Wilson
Director, World Poll

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With the United States and the U. S. S. R. locked in what has been termed the "battle of giveaways," the question arises as to the political ramifications of this competition as seen through the eyes of other nations.

With this in mind, a World-Poll survey of nine countries shows a clear majority fearful of the consequences of accepting economic aid from the U. S. S. R.

Still small by comparison with the four billion dollar annual foreign aid program of the United States, the Kremlin's aid activities are nonetheless expanding swiftly and reflect a massively developing Soviet economy.

Russian Threat

Large numbers—majorities in seven nations—feel that economic aid from Russia threatens the independence of the recipient states. And percentages ranging from a low of three persons in ten to a high of almost five in ten express similar reservations about aid from the United States.

The questions posed by World-Poll in nine countries of Europe, Latin America and the Far East were:

"Do you feel that acceptance of economic aid from Russia carries with it any threat to the independence of those countries which accept the aid, or not?"

"Do you feel that acceptance of economic aid from the United States carries with it any threat to the independence of those countries which accept the aid, or not?"

	AID FROM RUSSIA		
	Is a threat	Is NOT a threat	Don't know
Denmark	83%	6%	11%
Netherlands	78	9	13
Sweden	75	15	10
Britain	72	17	11
Germany	66	10	24
Mexico*	62	15	23
Venezuela*	55	31	14
Italy	47	25	28
Japan	43	17	40

*Mexico City in Mexico; Caracas in Venezuela.

Italy, with a Communist party which captured a fourth of the vote in the recent elections, comes up with a high proportion who apparently feel that assistance from Russia will not threaten their independence.

More suprising, however, is the relative lack of suspicion of Russian motives among the Venezuelans. Almost a third of the citizens of Caracas are willing to bet that their independence would not be threatened by acceptance of Soviet aid.

The Japanese, as on so many

of the questions involving the East-West conflict, range high on the side of "Don't know" on this issue.

Although regarded as less of a risk than Russian aid, United States aid is also clearly causing worry among important segments of the population of these nine nations.

The Britons, Danes and Mexicans are most suspicious of the implications of assistance, but in every country at least three in ten see it as a threat to their political integrity.

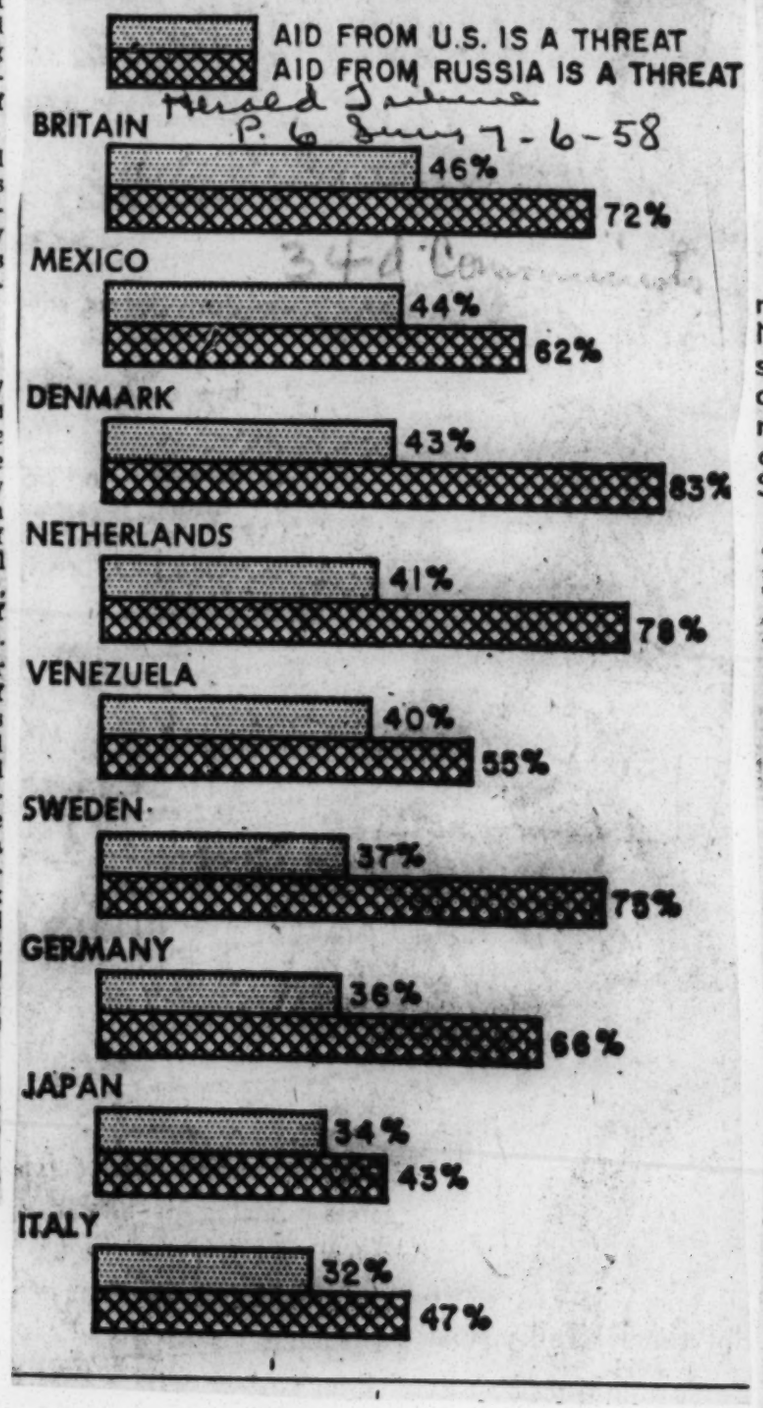
Educated Pro-U. S.

Class differences, as they may be reflected in education status, reveal a pattern of more fear of Soviet aid among the better educated in every country but Denmark. An overwhelming majority of Danes, less educated as well as better educated, however, tend to be suspicious of Russian economic assistance.

The picture is different for the educational breakdown of opinions toward United States aid. Only in Britain, Japan, and Mexico are the better educated (those with secondary or superior schooling) more prone to see aid from America as a definite threat to their independence. In the other six countries the better educated the respondent, the more likely is he to *deny* that United States aid involves any threat to the independence of the recipient nation.

(The New York Herald Tribune World Poll is conducted by International Research Associates, the world-wide survey organization.)

IS ECONOMIC AID A THREAT TO INDEPENDENCE?



Herald Tribune P. 6 June 7-6-58

34 Countries

Infiltrated U. S. mission—

Birmingham News

Birmingham Ala.

Wed. 8-6-58

Anti-Communists report new powerful Soviet secret police

BY VICTOR RIESEL

MUNICH, Aug. 6—There are men here who will not walk some streets at night even under bodyguard. Nor will they talk aloud or place much trust in a stranger no matter what credentials he carries. They are the leaders of the virtually unknown anti-Communist underground whose agents have penetrated the Soviet Union.

These men have been threatened, blackmailed, dosed with special poisons and shot at. They know that Soviet agents come equipped with fountain-pen guns and cigarette cases powered by tiny electric gadgets which can spew two or three bullets 15 yards. And no one knows that a shot was fired, for these tiny arms carry ingenious silencers.

Life here for the leaders of special anti-Communist groups of escapees from over the nearby Soviet border has its own brand of Russian roulette. Just trust one wrong 'friend' and you've lost to an agent of the 'new' and tougher Soviet Secret Police, the KGB. This is the successor of the MGB, the MVD and the NKVD right on back to the first Cheka.

RIESEL

The foreign anti-Communists here won't really talk because they don't think the world will believe their tales of terror in the night.

SOMETIMES they will meet a stranger like myself and merely will say watch the new Soviet secret police chief, Ivan Alexandrovich Serov. He is so powerful now in Russia that he is second only to Nikita Khrushchev, who has made Serov a full member of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee. The anti-Communist specialists concentrated here warn that Serov, more successfully than other Rusian espionage and security chiefs, will infiltrate America's strategic unions and vital industries.

Swiftly, to ward off disbelief, they point out that some eight months ago the Soviet secret police infiltrated the U. S. State Department Mission in Berlin. A Red agent became the assistant to one of our important officials. I will not mention the officials' name. He is a decent, hard-working executive of our mission who almost tore himself in half when our security agents there told him that his aid was selling secrets to a division of Serov's KGB.

The assistant was in a position to know the inner workings of the Berlin mission. But more important, that assistant knew and mixed socially with men who were our most effective political observers, intelligence agents and counter-espionage operatives. Just to be able to identify them and their duties made the agent worth his weight in purest refined uranium to the KGB.

OU RFRIENDS HERE then mutter grimly that if the KGB can penetrate the carefully screened, omipotent U. S. Mission in Berlin, staffed by some of the brightest minds in our government service, then who can stop the Soviet secret service in Munich, or Bern, Switzerland, or even Paris and the USA?

The anti-Communists here reveal that one of their men knows the details, for example, of special KGB installations for the development of poisons and tiny secret weapons. This man broke with the Russian secret police. He has reported both to the exiled groups here and to the U. S. security forces that he knew of the existence of "Laboratory 12" in Russia. This unit is assigned to the "preparation of poison compounds" for use against "enemies" of the Soviets.

Another section has been assigned the development of "silent, secret weapons." These units are coordinated. Sometimes the poison has been put on the bullets.

Apparently my eyebrows did a John Lewis over my dark glasses. The shy anti-Communists, talking through their translator, gave me a we-told-you-so spiel. Then they reported that their man had delivered several of these weapons to our government.

They have been analyzed by our own laboratories. The weapons and the tiny ammunition work. So the evidence of the deadliness of these laboratories is in our own federal files, I was told.

Furthermore, these units must be highly important operations of the Soviet government, our friends say. The labs, at one time, were under the authority of Aleksandr Semenovich Panyushkin. This boy is none other than the same Comrade P. who was ambassador to the U. S. for four years until he was assigned to Peiping.

Just who operates the labs now we don't know. But to the daring anti-Communists here, it makes little difference. They stay out of dark corners—which is good. We can use such friends. They're growing fewer across the world.

Reds Goad NAACP To End Moderation

This is the third of five articles on the part played by Communists in bringing about racial trouble in the South. It is reprinted from The Standard-Times of New Bedford, Mass.

WASHINGTON—The success of Communist efforts to exploit the Southern Negro under the guise of "democratization" became fully evident in 1954 and the three subsequent years. The Supreme Court's historic 1954 ruling on school segregation was in judgement on four cases brought before it by the National Association of Advancement for Colored People, which for years had been a priority objective of Communist infiltration.

The NAACP charged that Negro children in Delaware, Kansas, South Carolina and Virginia were being denied their rights under the 14th Amendment.

The court did not rule on this aspect. Instead, Chief Justice Earl Warren in the written opinion, declared that the court found for the NAACP because segregated schools induced a feeling of inferiority among Negro children.

THIS SOCIOLOGICAL view, the justice stated, is "amply supported by modern authority." He cited six books by such "modern authority."

Two of the six authorities were Theodore Brameld and E. Franklin Frazier. Between them, they have been members of or identified with 28 organizations listed as Communist, Communist-fronts or Communist dominated.

A third "authority" was K.B. Clark. While arguments were being heard by the court on the four cases, Clark was on the payroll of the NAACP as a "social science expert."

A fourth authority cited by Justice Warren was the book, "An American Dilemma," edited by Gunnar Myrdal, a Swedish socialist. The chief justice emphasized the importance of this book in the court's deliberations by saying it was depended on "generally," that is from cover to cover.

Sixteen of the contributors to Myrdal's book have long records of pro-Communist affiliation and activity. One, W. E. B. Dubois, identified by the Communist Party as the "honorary chairman" of the NAACP, had a hand in 82 parts of the book. Dubois has been identified with 80 Communist fronts, reportedly more than any other American citizen.

Dubois intervened in behalf of executed Communist spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and sent the Kremlin a message of condolence on the death of Stalin.

Myrdal, himself, has written that the U. S. Constitution is "impractical and unsuited to modern conditions." Its adoption was "nearly a plot against the common people." said this foreign authority on American Negro problems.

* * *

THE COURT'S decision gave new influence to the NAACP. Its officers hailed the decision but indicated that it would not change the organization's plan for calm and orderly progress in race relations.

"We accept the decision quietly, unless there is deliberately-fomented trouble," said the late Walter White, then executive secretary of NAACP.

Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, who had argued the school cases before the court, said, "The people will get together and work this thing out."

The Communist Party, however, wanted no part of moderation. It wanted the "big sharp struggles" its leaders had forecast, and racial unrest.

* * *

THE RECORD from the Supreme Court decision until the climax at Little Rock makes it plain which philosophy was the dominant one.

Moderation was forgotten.

The next three years brought unprecedented civil disobedience and violence in the South's racial affairs. There were all-out "incidents" of long duration in Tuskegee, Ala., Charleston, S. C., Tallahassee, Fla., Montgomery, Ala., Americus, Ga., and Clinton, Tenn., to name only the major ones.

The NAACP played a prominent role in each, but the atmosphere was not the moderate one ostensibly espoused by the NAACP.

"IN MY OPINION, every major racial disturbance in the South since 1954 has been incited and directed by the Communist Party," Mrs. Paul Crouch, widow of a former Communist leader, told The Standard-Times. Her husband was a top Communist functionary in the South for 13 years, and she was his aid throughout the period.

Communist exploitation of the Negro through the NAACP is attested by the proceedings of the 1957 national convention of the Communist Party. That convention adopted as its main resolution, "the question of Negro freedom . . . the crucial domestic issue of the day . . . requiring support of the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Communist penetration of the NAACP in these important years is conceded by the NAACP itself.

On Feb. 14, 1956, Leroy Watkins, who succeeded White as NAACP executive secretary, warned all chapters to guard against the "intensive efforts" of Communists to infiltrate.

At that very time, however, the NAACP's official publication, "The Crisis," was recommending as MUST background reading for Negroes, books by Claude Lightfoot, chairman of the Illinois Communist Party, and Doxey E. Wilkerson, member of the party's National Committee.

Communist dominance of Negro civil rights developments after the Supreme Court decision is illustrated, also, in the activities of the Highlander School, influential "sociological" workshop in the South.

Highlander, according to testimony before a congressional committee, was founded by a Communist and by a man who refused to state his beliefs.

Since 1954, Highlander has held a series of "workshops to develop plans for an orderly transition from segregated to intergrated schools."

At the last workshop, held over the Labor Day weekend just before the trouble at Little Rock, the leaders of every important racial strife incident in the South since 1954 were present.

Among those attending the important Highlander workshop was the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

King was to be at Little Rock, and, in 1958, at the White House, protesting integration delay.

By the time Central High School in Little Rock was to open for its 1957-58 school year, the Communist Party was marching step by step with the NAACP, whether the good element in the NAACP liked it or not.

Hunter O'Dell, Montgomery Insurance Man Rips Probe

By EDDIE WILLIAMS

A 34-year-old American insurance executive and ex-marine, who has been cited by "responsible people" as a top communist in Louisiana, riled members of a House subcommittee probing Red activities in Dixie Wednesday when he persistently demanded that the group delve into un-American activities shrouding the suppression of Negroes in the South.

He was Hunter O'Dell, who said he is agency director for the Protective Insurance Co., in Montgomery, Ala., and who invoked the First and Fifth Amendments of the U. S. Constitution when querried about communist activities.

O'Dell, former student at Xavier University in Louisiana and former U.S. merchant marine, was one of eight persons appearing before the subcommittee for questioning in connection with the communist infiltration into the South. The investigating group learned little more than it already knew about the witnesses, several of whom used the Constitution to avoid answering questions about any connections they may have had with the Communist Party.

NOT A COMMUNIST

One witness, 22-year-old William Matthews of Brooklyn, N. Y., testified that he was not a member of the Communist Party and that he was not under party discipline. However, he refused on Constitutional grounds to answer questions concerning his last employment. Matthews said he is presently employed at a Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturing company.

The subcommittee, which is seeking information concerning communist operations in the South with an eye to suggest to Congress fore effective legislation for the purpose of halting "the communist conspiracy."

OUTSPOKEN WITNESS

The most outspoken witness of the second day hearing was O'Dell, the Montgomery insuranceman, who has been identified by an agent of the New Orleans, La., Antisubersive Squad as the top communist since 1950. House staff director Richard Arens said the Louisiana agent found on O'Dell premises in Louisiana a copy of a document on "Proposals On Southern Party Organization, 1955-56," relating plans and specifications for the infiltration of communists in the South.

O'Dell, appearing with his attorney, Orzell Billingsly, r., of Birmingham, said, "I don't recall ever seeing this document." The subcommittee said it had information that O'Dell had been connected with a number of other communist organizations and individuals.

CONSTANTLY CUT OFF

The group came to grips with the witness over his insistence that it be concerned with the plight of the Southern Negro. O'Dell presistently tried to introduce a document he had but was constantly cut off by members of the subcommittee who said he was not persuing the regular channels.

Director Arens accused O'Dell of throwing "a facade" around himself by thrusting up the racial question.

Others, cited as communist organizers and colonizers in the South, who appeared before the probing group were: Carl Braden, of Louisville, Ky.; Frank Wilkinson, of Los Angeles, Calif.; William J. Robertson III of Chicago, Ill.; Karl R. Korstad of Greensboro, N. C.; Jerome Van Camp, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and Mrs. Madge Spurney Cole of Greensboro.

All refused on Constitutional grounds to give answers to questions about communist activities Braden, former copy editor for the Louisville Courier-Journal in Kentucky, accused the committee of probing into his personal beliefs and associations. He stated he was in Atlanta last December along with his wife, Mrs. Ann Braden, Aubrey W. Williams and James A. Dombrowski.

REFUSED TO TESTIFY

Braden, however, refused to testify on whether or not they were here for a meeting at the Atlanta Chapter of the American Red Cross. He and his wife, who has not ap-

peared before the committee, are field secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., an organization which says it is seeking "the elimination of all forms of racial segregation in the Southern and border states." Williams is president and Dombrowski is executive director of the organization.

Wilkinson, former Los Angeles housing director, was accused by Arens of being a hard core communist" who has worked in a number of Red organizations and who was dispatched to Atlanta to agitate about the subcommittee's hearings.

In refusing to answer the director's questions, Wilkinson said, "This committee stands in direct violation of the First Amendment of the U. S. Constitution."

WORKED AS WAITRESS

Mrs. Cole, holder of a Master's degree in Science Education, testified she held jobs as a waitress in New York and as a spinner in a Durham, N. C., textile factory because they paid "good money." Arens indicated she was the type person FBI-man Amando Pena referred to Tuesday when he said the infiltrating communists are a hard core of well-trained men and women.

Arens said Mrs. Cole has been identified as a communist colonizer in the South.

Robertson, a Chicago science writer, fell somewhat in the same category. He said he held degrees from the University of North Carolina and that he had worked in North Carolina textile mills in which Agent Pena said a communist groups operates.

Asked if he were now a communist, Robertson said, "I am a loyal American," and later invoked the First and Fifth Amendments on the question.

Greensboro, N. C., businessman Karl R. Korstad, holder of the Master's degree and former teacher at Syracuse University was charged with being a member of a "Conference For Peace" which convened in Chicago in 1951 to urge the withdrawal of American troops from Korea. He denied this but said "I may have loaned my name and prestige' 'to a labor group which was behind this move.

Van Camp, 25-year-old former University of North Carolina student, was given a chance to receive immunity from criminal prosecution for any information he might give about communist activities in and about the state of North Carolina and the university he attended. The opportunity was promptly withdrawn when he indicated he would not cooperate with the investigators.

The House Un-American subcommittee goes into third and final day today with at least three witnesses remaining to be called to testify.

TO TAKE OFF—Marking the end of a 7-year-struggle, Paul Robeson pocketed his passport in Washington last week and told reporters he would leave in about two weeks for London and a series of stage, television, and radio engagements.

Robeson has been denied the right to travel abroad by the State Department since 1951, allegedly for having told a European audience that the American Negro would not fight Russia. Later, the State Department said Robeson refused to give "satisfactory" answers to the question of membership in the Communist party.

The ban was lifted on June 16 when the Supreme Court ruled that passports could not be withheld because of a citizen's "belief or associations."

No domestic problem is more important to the people of this country than relations between white and Negro Americans.

An issue in which the extremist views are so widely separated is a natural for exploitation by the Communist Party.

In this series of articles, The Standard-Times documents and reviews the Communist campaign to promote racial unrest in the South and the influence of that campaign in the origin of, and the aftermath to, the impasse at Little Rock.

This series was written by Edward B. Simmons of The Standard-Times staff. Mr. Simmons received the award of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism fraternity, in 1951 for outstanding general reporting.

He gathered material for these articles in trips along the Eastern Seaboard, to the Midwest, in discussions with members of Congress and from study of U. S. Senate and House committee files.

Based on experience in New Bedford, where diversity lives in the highest harmony, the Editors believe that the material in these articles will make for better understanding of a most difficult and trying issue.

The Editors
New Bedford, Mass.
Standard-Times

Protest Meeting Of Activities Committee

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON, —(ANP)— Negroes of the South have called upon the House of Representatives to use its influence to keep the House Committee on Un-American Activities out of the South and its fact-finding attacks upon those who are striving to carry out the orders of the United States Supreme Court.

The request came soon after Cong. Francis Walter, chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee had announced hearings to be held in Atlanta, Ga., on July 29-31.

WANT "FACTUAL INFORMATION"

Purpose of these hearings said Walter is to develop "factual information on current techniques of the Communist Party operations."

Countering these charges, the Negro leaders of the South claimed that the committee, following the pattern of the Eastland Committee, is trying to label the integration movement as "communistic." The theme of this investigation was started, they say, by a member of the Louisiana Legislature who publicly stated that "integration is the Southern expression of Communism."

Walter claimed that it is the task of his committee "to pursue Communist trails wherever they may lead in order that we constantly devise legislative weapons to cope with the conspiracy."

This is a development in which Negroes of the South are much concerned. They are thoroughly familiar with the shocking amount of un-American activity now going on in southern states. This includes the bombings of homes, schools and houses of worship of both Negroes and Jews.

They are still smarting from the terrorism carried on against Negroes in Dawson, Ga. They are unhappy about the way boards of registrars in southern communities refuse to allow Negroes to register and vote. They are aware of the activities of White Citizens Councils to openly defy the Supreme Court order.

Still there's nothing in the record of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to indicate that, if it comes South, it will investigate these things. On the contrary, the committee is much more interested in harrassing and labeling as "subversive" any citizen who is inclined to be liberal or an independent thinker, the letter stated.

The petitioners reminded the House of Representatives of a recent conference between four Negro leaders and President Eisenhower in which they pointed out that the great need of the South is to build lines of communication between Negro and white southerners. But when white people of the south seek to do this they are labeled subversive by congressional committees.

Integrationists Try To Stop Hearings

ATLANTA (AP) — Charges that the House un - American Activities subcommittee hearing starting here Tuesday is aimed at integrationists were denied Monday by two sources.

A spokesman for the full committee in Washington said certain Southern liberals are spreading false reports that the subcommittee would look for Communists in the integration movement.

Rep. Edwin Willis (D-La), chairman of the subcommittee, said at his home in St. Martinville, La.. that the hearings will not be concerned with segregation and integration.

The subcommittee, opening a three-day hearing on Communist influences in the South, has subpoenaed 15 witnesses.

Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky., whose conviction under the Kentucky sedition law was set aside by the U.S. Supreme Court, is among the witnesses summoned. He charged the hearings "are apparently designed to harass white people working to bring about peaceful integration in the Southern states."

Braden is a field secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund Inc. of New Orleans. A letter signed by individuals from all Southern states and reportedly "coordinated" by the educational fund, was cited by the committee spokesman in Washington.

The letter asked that the committee be kept out of Georgia. It charged the subcommittee is coming South to follow up work started by Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss). Eastland sought to prove that the integration movement is infiltrated by Communists.

Braden, a former copy editor for the Louisville Courier-Journal, said he would appear and challenge "the committee's right to harass not only us but other white Southerners working to uphold the law of the land."

Express Views In Open Letter

NEW ORLEANS — One hundred and fifty Negro leaders from all of the Southern and border states, and the District of Columbia, have signed an open-letter to the United States House of Representatives concerning the hearings announced by the House Un-American Activities Committee for Atlanta, July 29.

Congressmen were urged to use their influence to see that the House Committee stays out of the South — unless it can be persuaded to help defend us against those subversives who oppose our Supreme court, our federal policy of civil rights for all, and our American ideals of equality and brotherhood."

"We are acutely aware," said the open-letter, "of a shocking amount of un - American activity in our Southern states. To cite only a few examples, there are the bombings of the homes, schools and houses of worship of not only Negroes but als of the Jewish citizens.

"The terror against Negroes in Dawson, Ga.; the continued refusal of boards of registrars in many Southern communities to allow Negroes to register and vote, and the activities of White Citizens Councils encouraging open defiance of the United States Supreme court.

"There is nothing in the record of the House Committee," the letter continued, to indicate that it will investigate these things. On he contrary, all of its activities suggest that it is much more interested in harassing and labeling as 'subversive' any citizen who is inclined to be liberal or an independent thinker.

"For this reason, we are alarmed at the prospect of this committee coming South to follow the lead of Sen. Eastland, as well as several state investigating committees, in trying to attach the 'subversive' label to any liberal white Southerner who dares to raise his voice in support of our democratic ideals."

Among those who signed the letter were:

Dr. Herman H. Long, Tenn.; Bishop Edgar A. Love, Md.; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, S. C.; the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Ala.; E. D. Nixon, Ala.; the Rev. S. P. Spottswood, Ark.; Father John LaBeauve, Miss.; Atty. Martin A. Martin, Va.; L. C. Bates, Editor, State Press, Ark.

C. A. Scott, Editor, Atlanta Daily World, Ga.; the Rev. C. K. Steele, sr., President Inter - Civic council, Inc., Fla.; Atty. Arthur D. Shores, Ala.; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, D. C.; Bishop R. E. Jones, Miss.; Dr. William Strassner, N. C.; C. C. Dejoie, jr., Editor, Louisiana Weekly, La.

Carter Wesley, Publisher, The Informer Texas; Dr. M. M. D. Perdue, Ky.; C. Herbert Marshall, jr., M. C., D. C.; the Rev. Daniel J. Hughlett, Ky.; James E. Gayle, La.; Eddie L. Madison, jr., Oklahoma Eagle, Okla.; T. D. Moon executive secretary, Okla. Association of Teachers, Okla.; Dr. Oliver C. Cox, Mo.; Serelle H. Warfield, W. Va.

Also, Jessie P. Guzman, Ala.; Atty. Samuel Mitchell, N. C.; Atty. James Burns, Miss.; Robert Earl Moran, sr., S. C.; the Rev. T. O. McJunkins, Ark.; Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Faulkner, Tenn.; Alice C. Trigg, Washington, D. C., and the Rev. O. L. Sherrill, N. C.

2 Balky Witnesses Accused Here Of Trying To Prevent Red Probe

The House Un-American Activities subcommittee charged two of its balky witnesses Wednesday with perpetrating Communist-inspired plans to head off its current hearings in Atlanta.

The witnesses—Frank Wilkinson of New York and Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky.—invoked their constitutional rights in refusing to tell the subcommittee whether they are members of the Communist Party.

Both witnesses lashed out bitterly at the motives of the congressional probe and interrupted questioning with attempts to speak on integration.

Richard Arens, director of the subcommittee, told Wilkinson he had been identified as a "hard-core Communist" who was sent

By JACK NELSON

here at the direction of the Communist Party "to create a hostile attitude toward the committee."

"You were not subpoenaed to appear until it was learned you were here for that purpose," Arens declared.

Wilkinson, who began his short stint in the witness chair by saying he would not answer any questions, refused to identify a copy of a local hotel registration card, which showed he checked into the room on July 23. The first hearing of the subcommittee was held Tuesday.

The registration card showed that Wilkinson shared the room with James A. Dombrowski of New Orleans, director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. Arens said the fund is the successor to a Communist front organization, the old Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Arens showed Carl Braden a copy of a letter sent to Congress urging that the subcommittee's Atlanta hearings be called off. He asked the witness if he wrote the letter.

Braden, who is field secretary of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, refused to answer. But he said the letter was signed by 200 Negro leaders.

Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R-Cal) said he noticed that a number of the names on the letter had been "associated with the Communist Party." He said there was a "strong possibility" the letter was prepared by Communists.

Braden accused the committee of investigating integrationists and declared that all of the witnesses subpoenaed were integrationists. Jackson asked if the witnesses were also Communists, but Braden evaded the question.

Arens questioned Braden about a meeting in Atlanta in December, 1957, in the Atlanta Red Cross Building. Braden was asked to identify pictures of several persons entering the building.

He said the persons were he, his wife, Dombrowski and Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala., president of the educational fund and publisher of a farm magazine.

Braden said the pictures were taken from a building across the street from the Red Cross Building by "spies" using a "common technique for harassing liberals in the South."

Braden refused to answer further questions about the meeting of the educational fund group.

Rep. Edwin Willis (D-La.), subcommittee chairman, directed Braden to answer questions concerning any communist activities he may have engaged in. Braden refused.

CALLED MASQUERADER

Arens told Braden: "It is our understanding you are a Communist Party member. You have been identified by reputable witnesses as a communist. You have been propagating the Communistic line in the South as masquerading as a humanitarian and your activities are designed to further the Communist cause in the United States."

The subcommittee has questioned a number of witnesses about a Communist plot to infiltrate the textile industry in the South. Armando Penha, former undercover man for the FBI, testified at the opening session Tuesday that the Communist apparatus in the South includes a plan to "colonize" the textile mills.

Penha identified a number of the witnesses as Communist "colonizers" sent to the South under the textile mill program. But the refusal of the witnesses to answer questions stymied the subcommittee in its efforts to develop further information at the hearings.

Penha testified that the "colonizers" often were well-educated Communists who took menial jobs in textile mills to carry out the party plan.

A woman textile worker from Greensboro, N. C., with two college degrees, refused to say whether she was a "colonizer" or a Communist.

The woman, Mrs. Marge Spurny Cole, was described by Rep. Jackson as a good example of Communist infiltration into industry.

Penha identified the woman as a colonizer Tuesday and again in a face-to-face meeting at the hearing Wednesday. He said he knew her while living his dual role of FBI agent-Communist.

Mrs. Cole, who has a master's degree from Syracuse University, refused to say whether she knew Penha. Rep. Willis cautioned her that she was "jumping right into contempt" in refusing to answer.

DIDN'T BARE DEGREE

Arens asked her if she told the Cone Mills at Greensboro that she had a master's degree when she applied for a job there. She said she did not.

The only witness who answered questions as to membership in the Communist Party was 22-year-old William Matthews, Brooklyn, N.Y., camera manufacturing company worker. "No, sir," he replied when asked if he was a party member.

During later questioning, after he refused to answer questions about other individuals and about his past employment, Matthews declared: "I told you I'm not a commie! I have never been a commie! I never intend to be a commie!"

Another young witness, Jerome VanCamp, 25, of Philadelphia, Pa., rejected Arens' suggestion that he might be given immunity from any criminal prosecution if he would "break completely" with the Communist Party and give information to the subcommittee on Communist activities.

VanCamp, who had been identified by Penha as a Communist, said he was qualified to work as a weaver and had worked in a textile mill at Durham, N.C. He refused to say whether he became involved in communist activities while studying for two years at the University of North Carolina.

OTHER WITNESSES

Other witnesses who testified Wednesday were:

1. William Joseph Robertson III, Chicago writer, who said he wanted to invoke "my privilege not to be a witness against myself" when asked if he was a Communist. He was identified as a Communist by Penha. Robertson insisted he was a "loyal American," but he refused to answer Penha's charges under oath.

2. Karl R. Korstad, 43, of Greensboro, N.C., a soft-spoken man who took the Fifth Amendment, when asked if he was a Communist and if he knew Penha. He said he "may have" let his name be used in a movement designed to get public support for the removal of U.S. troops from Korea in July, 1950.

He said he also "may have" written an article for the Communist Daily Worker urging that 11 convicted Communists be freed. Korstead, who had been identified by Penha as a Communist colonizer, was thanked at the end of his testimony by Rep. Jackson for being a "courteous witness." Jackson said this was "quite unusual," and suggested that upon "sober reflection" Korstad might want to cooperate fully with the subcommittee.

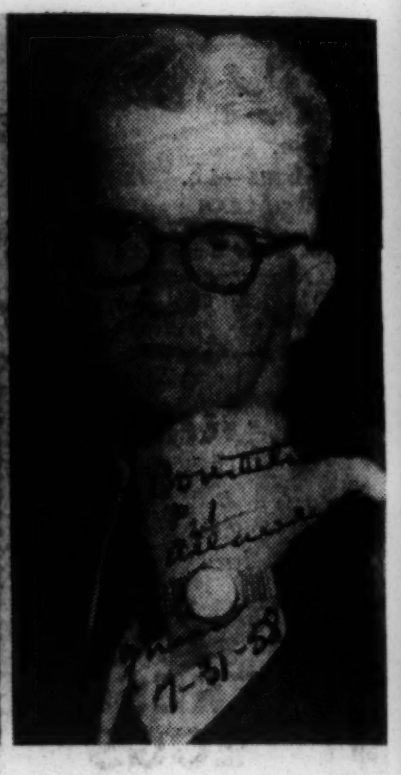
SPEECHES ATTEMPTED

3. Hunter Pitts O'Dell, Montgomery, Ala., Negro who identified himself as an insurance executive and who repeatedly interrupted Arens' questions with attempts to speak on integration. Arens described O'Dell as a "dedicated zealot" of the Communist Party and said that a document containing plans for the party's Southern program for 1955 and 1956 was seized at his place of residence in New Orleans in 1957. O'Dell pleaded poor memory to many questions and invoked his constitutional rights on others, including whether he was a Communist. He insisted on making a speech at the end, but Rep. Willis cut him off abruptly with a five-minute recess.

The final session of the subcommittee here will begin at 10 a.m. Thursday.

Staff Photo—Charles Pugh

INVOKES AMENDMENT
Frank Wilkinson



LASHES AT PROBERS
Carl Braden

MRS. ANNA MOSS

SHADES OF MCCARTHY

Re-booking due in case of Anna Moss

WASHINGTON.

The case of Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, the former Pentagon clerk worker once accused of being a member of the Communist Party, faced the prospect of being reopened this week, but not to the general public.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Moss fought a year-long battle in 1954 against charges of being subversive.

She was linked with Communism on the testimony of Miss Mary S. Markward, former FBI undercover agent. Subsequently she was cleared of the charges.

Mrs. Markward never was able to identify Mrs. Moss as subversive.

However, Mrs. Moss did not see any records proving her to be a dues-paying member of the party.

* * *

THE McCARTHY era was recalled, this week, as efforts for new questions and records were brought forth by Government attorneys in the case.

The secret FBI records on Mrs. Moss, pending transfer to attorneys for the Communist Party, are being brought forth to substantiate Mrs. Markward's testimony against the Communist Party, it is contended.

"We feel that by presenting all of this, we will once and for all show that Mrs. Markward's testimony is accurate," Troy B. Conner Jr., a Government attorney declared.

He had reference to the action of Government attorneys in producing "every document that Mrs. Markward ever gave the FBI concerning Mrs. Moss."

YET, U.S. attorneys indicated that this move was not an effort to bring any new action against Mrs. Moss.

In her fight against Mrs. Markward's testimony, in 1954 Mrs. Moss testified under oath that she must have been mistaken for someone else when labelled subversive and ousted from her job.

Justice Department attorneys say the records produced show Mrs. Moss to be "Anna Lee Moss" in numerous instances. She spells her first name "Annie."

AFTER Mrs. Moss was cleared in her fight, former Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson offered her a job as a typist in an office away from the Pentagon. She currently holds the position.

With the rehashing of the case, Government attorneys plan to bare the secret files on Mrs. Moss to attorneys for the Communist Party.

NAGY'S EXECUTION SHOCKS NEW DELHI

Reaction of Press Is Bitter

Colombo Is Revolted

SEATO Warns Asia

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, June 18—The execution of former Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy and three of his associates has shocked influential Indians in this capital and has brought bitter editorials against the Soviet Union.

Generally, Indian newspapers are cautious in their criticism of Moscow's policies, but in recent months they have published some strong words against the Kremlin.

An official said that the manner in which the Soviet Union whom? The free man? Of what The free mind?"

The Madras Hindu in a long editorial asserted it would not be too far fetched to presume that the Nagy execution had been "intended to serve notice to other Soviet bloc countries that Yugoslavia's example is dangerous."

The editorial continued: "the execution is really a political demonstration of Russian power and the intention of Moscow to maintain its hegemony over Eastern Europe."

Horror and Disgust in Ceylon

Special to The New York Times.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 18—The press and public in Ceylon has reacted to the executions with horror and disgust.

Newspapers declared that the executions were a lesson not only for the peoples of Communist countries but also for those of smaller Asian nations.

The Ceylon Observer, referring in an editorial to "the brutish murder of these Hungarian had been dealing with Yugoslavia in the current ideological dispute added to the latest news from Moscow about the executions was bound to harm. Soviet prestige in India and other Asian countries.

Calls It Murder

The Hindustan Standard, published simultaneously in Delhi and Calcutta, termed the execution of Mr. Nagy "murder."

"Let us call things by their proper names," the paper said in an editorial, adding:

"The contempt with which world opinion has been treated by the Kremlin in this particular instance may not be missed by even those who viewed the sad events in Hungary in October, 1956, with less than the accusatory cocksureness of Western capitals."

The editorial ended with this observation: "Why should communism at the height of its power in two continents be afraid of anything and anybody? Yet it apparently is. Of nationalists," said there were political leaders in South Asia who believed that they too would be able to adapt communism to South Asia. The executions must show such Asian leaders that theirs is a forlorn hope, the paper said.

SEATO Chief in Warning

Special to The New York Times.

BANGKOK, Thailand, June 18—Nai Pote, Secretary General of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, issued an unusual statement condemning the secret trial and executions as "a warning against commu nism to the peoples of all smal nations that if once they com under Communist rule there i no chance of the revival o freedom and independence."

"Any attempt to escape from Communist rule will suffer the same consequence as befell the people of Hungary who tried to bring democracy and freedon to their nation," the statemen said.

Hungarians Storm Soviet U.N. Offices

350 Refugees Trample Several Policemen, Break Windows

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Some 350 screaming Hungarian refugees trampled several policemen today while smashing windows of the Park Avenue headquarters of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations.

Nine demonstrators were arrested after seven policemen, including a deputy chief inspector, were injured. Three demonstrators were arrested yesterday after a less violent outbreak at the Soviet building.

The demonstrators, including hysterically sobbing women carrying anti-Communist placards, were protesting the Red execution of Hungarian revolution leaders.

Sudden Explosion

Orderly picket lines had been marching in front of the Soviet headquarters when the demonstrators suddenly exploded big firecrackers, smashed one window with a rock and the other with a placard pole. More than 100 policemen were rushed to the scene.

As the demonstrators dispersed, they sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Police believed the pickets' outburst came on a prearranged signal.

But Dr. Bela Fabian, chairman of the federation of former Hungarian political prisoners, said it started when two women pickets were struck by objects thrown from a second-floor window of the Soviet building.

Dr. Fabian said one of the women struck was Mrs. Leslie Toth, whose husband was executed in Hungary in 1952 after having been tried with Josef Cardinal Mindzenty, the Catholic prelate who was imprisoned.

Policeman Hit

Dep. Chief Inspector Anthony O'Connell was struck on the right side of the face by a rock he said was thrown by a woman. He refused medical aid. Other policemen were kicked and slugged.

The trouble started at 4 p.m. The pickets left voluntarily 25 minutes later. The demonstration had been scheduled to last until 5 p.m.

The firecrackers—large, round "cherry bombs"—were tossed in front of terrified horses of the mounted police.

One policeman said his assailant apologized immediately after striking him with a placard pole. He arrested the assailant anyway.

Three windows of the building were smashed, two downstairs and one on an upper floor.

Before the demonstration, Dr. Fabian said his organization had received reports of more Hungarian executions and secret trials.

Ghost Of Nagy

Russian Mob Attacks 2nd Embassy

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Russian mob attacked the West German Embassy in Moscow Monday in the latest flareup in recriminations over the execution of Imre Nagy and his associates in the Hungarian revolt crushed by the Soviets.

The Moscow demonstration took two hours. A crowd growing to 1,500 smashed embassy windows with sticks and stones and spattered ink against the walls.

It was the second similar demonstration in Moscow last Friday the Danish Embassy was attacked.

The demonstrations followed attacks upon the Soviet embassies in West Germany and Denmark. These attacks took place last week in protest against the death of Nagy, former Hungarian premier, and four colleagues.

Hungarian refugees demonstrated Sunday in New York before the headquarters of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations. Seven policemen were injured.

About 300 Hungarian refugees marched upon the Soviet Embassy in Canada Sunday night and hurled bottles of red ink at the building.

APPROACHES TO U.S.

Russian Subs Held Charting Sea Floor

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP) — The Russians were reported today to be mapping the ocean floor off North America in a massive operation intended to enable Soviet nuclear submarines to sneak up to U. S. shores without surfacing.

U. S. News and World Report, in a copyrighted article out of London, quoted Western intelligence officials as giving that explanation for the recent increase in sightings of unidentified submarines near American waters and for six Soviet trawlers anchored for months off the Canadian coast. The magazine did not identify the officials.

The article said:

"The purpose of this operation, as the officials see it, is to enable Soviet nuclear submarines, several of which are being built, to travel submerged from Russia to action stations off the U. S. coast.

"There, still submerged and undetected, such submarines could launch missiles with H-bomb warheads to anywhere in the United States.

"A submarine in unknown waters normally navigates by surfacing from time to time to take sights on the sun or stars, but this cannot be done while traveling under the surface for thousands of miles.

"Underwater 'action stations' for firing 1,500-mile missiles also must be located with great accuracy, to establish a known location for firing the missiles. This is part of the ocean-floor mapping job."

Annie Moss Case Pops Up Again

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Army said over the week end it is taking no action against a woman employe on the basis of new airing of charges that she was a member of the Communist party in the mid-1940s.

The [illegible] Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, was twice suspended from Army employment as a security risk.

But in January, 1955, she was reinstated by Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson in a non-sensitive post in the accounting division of the army's office of finance.

Mrs. Moss had denied under oath that she had been a Communist. She said she was the victim of a case of mistaken identity.

The new accusations against her were carried in a report issued recently by a subversive activities control board (SCAB) member.

SHOULD REGISTER

The board member former Gov. Francis A. Cherry of Arkansas, recommended that the SCAB reaffirm an earlier order that the Communist party should register as a Communist action organization.

The case went back to the board for reconsideration, among other things of testimony given by Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, a former FBI undercover agent.

Communist party lawyers before the SCAB had accused Mrs. Markward of committing perjury by describing Mrs. Moss as a communist. They demanded her reports to the FBI on Mrs. Moss. The government produced Mrs. Markward's FBI reports and the party's own records listing Mrs. Moss of 72 R st. Southwest, Washington, D. C., as a member.

Party attorneys did not cross examine Mrs. Markward.

AFFIRMS CASE

Cherry charged that authentic party records substantiated the case against Mrs. Moss. His report said:

"The party's own records, copies of which are now in evidence and the authenticity of which it does not dispute, show an Annie Lee Moss, 72 R st. Southwest, Washington, D. C., was a party member in the mid-1940's.

"Yet, respondent (the Communist Party) on several occasions charged before the Court of Appeals and the board that witness Markward committed perjury in testifying before the Defense Department to what the party's own records showed . . .

The party declined to cross examine witness Markward on the Moss question after copies of the party's own records were produced to it."

The Cherry recommendations are now before the full five-man board. A final decision is not expected for several weeks.

NO ACTION

The Army meanwhile said no new action has been started against Mrs. Moss because of the Cherry report.

Asked about the report, Mrs. Moss told a reporter: "I don't know anything about it and I don't care to discuss it."

George E. C. Hayes, who was her attorney in the fight for reinstatement, said that he no longer had association with the case. However, he added that his dealings with Mrs. Moss while handling her defense "made me believe then and makes me believe now that she has no connection with the Communist party."

Mrs. Moss said she present lives at 1244 Evarts st., N. E.

Russian Nobel winner poses Soviet dilemma

BY THOMAS P. WHITNEY
AP foreign news analyst

The Nobel award to Russian Boris Pasternak poses a dilemma for the Soviet government.

Nikita Khrushchev faces the difficult question of what if anything to do about a man on his payroll whose spirit is then [illegible] propaganda [illegible] Soviet regime and yet who has won the Western world's top literary award for a notably anti-Communist novel.

INVOLVED HERE is the troublesome relationship between the Kremlin and Soviet creative artists. The party dictatorship has always insisted that art be subordinated to the political aims of the Soviet system. In its extreme form, this attitude demands that authors be reduced to writing advertising copy for the government's "engineers of human souls" as Stalin called them.

Some Soviet creative artists have knuckled under. But many others have sought the broadest possible freedom for artistic expression—and consequently freedom from party dictation as to what and how they should write.

This defiance has been dealt with in various ways in various periods. Joseph Stalin liquidated those who defied the demands that they write what the party wanted. His terror was also self-defeating, for it destroyed much creative and artistic talent, and inhibited those who weren't killed.

Since Stalin's death the Communist Party leadership has been seeking some balance between its need to control literary output and what it now recognizes as the need of writers for a broader degree of freedom.

So far as is known, the Kremlin leadership since Stalin's death has carefully refrained from using the more extreme sanctions — prison or death — against writers who disagree with it. But Soviet writers, familiar with the attitudes of the party leadership, have generally been cautious about using their freedom.

THE BREADTH of freedom has widened and narrowed since Stalin's death as the political situation has changed. Since the Hungarian revolt of late 1956 the Kremlin has been wary of Russian writers. In recent months particularly, the party has been tightening the literary reins as part of a general crackdown.

The Nobel Prize puts Pasternak in a precariously spotlighted position. His greatest work, the novel "Doctor Zhivago," is a best seller outside the Soviet Union but to date has been suppressed at home because it is a clarion call for human freedom.

The very thought that honor can come to any Soviet writer who does not have Kremlin blessing is outlandish to Russian Communist Party leaders. They may feel they have to take some sort of action.

Any retaliation they take, however, would certainly make Pasternak a martyr to Soviet writers themselves and a glaring demonstration to the rest of the world of the limitations on creative freedom in Russia.

SO FAR THE Soviet government's only public action toward Pasternak has been futile attempts to prevent the publication abroad of "Doctor Zhivago."

Thus no one could claim the author himself was being persecuted. Perhaps Khrushchev will decide this is still the wisest policy, particularly since Pasternak has been so signally honored by the West.

Russian's Novel Criticizing Reds Wins Nobel Prize

Poet's Book, Banned In His Homeland, Was Printed Abroad Over Soviet Objections

From Wire Dispatches

Stockholm, Oct. 23.—The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded Thursday to Boris Pasternak, a Soviet writer whose "Doctor Zhivago" criticizes communism.

This book is banned in Russia. It was printed abroad over Soviet objection. It is the 68-year-old Russian poet's first novel.

The 18 members of the Royal Swedish Academy made the Nobel award, worth $41,420.

The academy notified both Pasternak and Nikolai Voinov, Soviet charge d'affaires in Stockholm, of the award.

Censor Delays Interview

There was speculation that Soviet authorities may take reprisals against Pasternak or at least prevent him from receiving his prize. Nobel Prize winners generally come here to receive their awards and to discourse on their field.

(An Associated Press correspondent in Moscow interviewed Pasternak Thursday, but transmission of the story was still delayed by Soviet censorship Thursday night.)

A Swedish literary critic who saw Pasternak recently reported that he "appears to have reached an inner mental peace which renders him completely uninterested in any reprisals that might be taken against him."

Russians Say 'It's Bad'

The critic, Dr. Nils Ake Nilsson, said Pasternak told him the Soviet authorities explained they were not publishing his novel in Russian because it "is bad and might damage my reputation as a poet. That is, of course, only pretext."

Pasternak worked quietly on the novel for 10 years. He had been noted for verses and stories with a revolutionary theme up to 1933. Some called him Russia's greatest poet.

But except for a few verses, his chief work into the early 1950's was translations of poems and dramas from English, German, Georgian and Hungarian into Russian. His translation of a Schiller classic is now running in a Moscow theater.

Had More Freedom

In 1956, when writers had a little more freedom under the de-Stalinization program Pasternak completed "Doctor Zhivago."

A pro-Communist editor in Italy who received the manuscript—smuggled out of Russia—insisted on printing the 700-page novel last year despite Soviet pressure to squelch its publication.

Its hero is Yuri Andreyevic Zhivago, a wealthy doctor and writer. The central figure tells of what he considers the loss of personal and mass freedom and the tragedy of Russia under communism and collectivization.

The novel's characters talk like this:

"It has often happened in history that a lofty ideal has degenerated into crude materialism. Thus Greece gave way to Rome and Russian enlightenment became the Russian Revolution. . . .

"The great majority of us are required to live a life of constant, systematic duplicity. Your health is bound to be affected if, day after day, you say the opposite of what you feel, if you grovel before what you dislike and rejoice at what brings you nothing but misfortune. . . ."

Says Freedom Will Return

In the concluding pages Zhivago says that freedom will return to the Russians.

Dr. Anders Oesterling, permanent secretary of the Swedish academy, said the novel rises "high above all political-party frontiers."

Other academy members saw it as a great philosophical novel.

Oesterling said the academy had discussed the question of what it would do if Pasternak refused to accept the prize—or was not allowed to take it—but would not take a stand until Pasternak replied to the cable sent to Russia announcing the award.

He's A Lone Wolf

"This is a literary award and we made no political considerations when we gave the prize to Pasternak," Oesterling said. "I hope he will accept it and come here to receive it."

The prize for literature was the first of this year's five Nobel prizes to be announced. The prizes for chemistry and physics will be announced Tuesday, and for medicine next Thursday. The fifth, the peace prize, will be awarded later by the Norwegian Parliament.

Pasternak, the son of famous painter Leonid Ospovic, a thoroughly integrated Russian Jew, has been a lone wolf in Russia's literary world, and has stoutly defended his personal integrity and the freedom of thought.

Once in the '30's, when many of his friends were deported, he defied the late dictator Joseph Stalin by refusing to sign a document approving the execution of Russian generals.

Was Fired as Security Risk

Photos of Secret Radar Sites Found On Man Shot to Death in Canada

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 8 (UPI) — Color photographs of secret radar sites and a box of Communist literature were found among the belongings of a man found shot to death in a hotel after he was fired from a Distant Early Warning (DEW) line job as a security risk, authorities disclosed today.

The belongings also included a letter signed "Mom," from someone en route to Russia.

The DEW line is a chain of radar installations across Northern Canada designed to alert the North American continent in case of a Russian attempt to launch a sneak air attack across the North Pole.

The dead man was identified only as O'Donnell. His body was found in a hotel room last Sunday. A board of inquiry decided yesterday his death was not suicide but ruled there was not enough evidence to determine whether it was accidental or murder.

A friend testified O'Donnell had been fired after working on the DEW line for a transportation company for six weeks because he had been trying to organize a Seafarers' International Union local.

Norman Cunningham, port agent for the union here, said O'Donnell was fired for misconduct as a security risk.

Evidence was given that O'Donnell checked into the hotel three days before he died. He stopped at the hotel desk Sunday to pick up $250 he had left in the hotel safe. Fifteen minutes later, a hotel agent found O'Donnell dead outside a washroom on the first floor of the hotel. A gun was nearby.

Tests showed the gun was about two inches from O'Donnell's chest when he was shot. The letter found in O'Donnell's possession apparently had been written on board a ship bound for London. "Mom" wrote she would fly from London to Prague and then go by train to the Black Sea for four weeks of vacation and rest.

Bulganin Branded Foe Of Communist Party

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (AP).—Nikolai Bulganin today was publicly branded an enemy of the Communist Party after serving at its high command almost since the 1917 revolution.

The former Soviet Premier, already reduced to a minor provincial job was expected by observers here to be stripped soon of membership in the party's Central Committee—his last claim to importance.

The denunciation of Marshal Bulganin was contained almost casually in a report on the Soviet seven-year economic plan of Premier Nikita Khrushchev, once Marshal Bulganin's comrade in government. The report was issued after a meeting Wednesday of the Central Committee.

Moscow Radio said the report mentioned "the exposure and routing of the antiparty group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin and Shepilov who joined them, who slid down the road to faction-splitting activity."

This was the first time that the name of the ailing, 63-year-old Bulganin had been included as a member of "the antiparty group." The other four were ousted from party leadership in late June of 1957 on charges of collusion and intrigue.

The four were accused of trying to overthrow Mr. Khrushchev, then and now the party head. Reports accepted abroad said Marshal Bulganin originally sided with the four but changed sides when Mr. Khrushchev brought up additional central committee support. Mr. Khrushchev obviously never forgot although he kept Marshal Bulganin on until last March as an increasingly unimportant, figurehead premier.

4 Banished as Plotters

The four alleged plotters were banished on July 4, 1957. V. M. Molotov, former Premier and Foreign Minister, was named Ambassador to Outer Mongolia; Georgi Malenkov, Premier before Marshal Bulganin, was made a provincial power-station manager; Lazar Kaganovich, former Deputy Premier and industrial expert, became a provincial executive in the building materials industry, and Dmitri Shepilov, former Foreign Minister, headed a scientific institute in Soviet Central Asia.

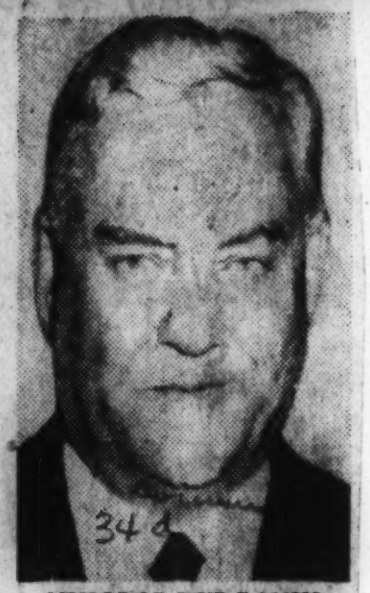
Marshal Bulganin submitted his resignation as Premier last March 27. He became chairman of the state bank. On August 15 he was demoted to chairman of the council of the national economy in Stavropol in the northern Caucasus.

On September 6 Moscow radio said Marshal Bulganin had been removed from the presidium, the key group of the party central committee.

Mr. Khrushchev has said Marshal Bulganin had a serious operation last summer. The former Premier has been reported in failing health.

The central committee announced that Nikolai Belayev, first secretary of the Communist Party in Kazakhstan, had been relieved as secretary of the committee's ruling presidium.

Most observers regarded this as a move to let Mr. Belayev concentrate on Kazakh problems. Ther was no evidence the 55-year-old official was being sacked.



NIKOLAI BULGANIN
Slips Still Further
—AP Wirephoto

Soviet Role For Negro Told By Ex-Red At Scales Trial

GREENSBORO, N.C., Feb. 10 (U)—A convicted Communist, testifying today in the federal trial of Junius Irving Scales, outlined Communist-taught theories and analogies regarding the American Negro.

Mrs. Barbara Hartle of Evans, Wash., occupied the witness chair for the third straight day as Scales' trial on Smith Act charges entered its second week here.

Mrs. Hartle, who described herself as a former Communist leader in the Northwest and who served 20 months on a Smith Act conviction, described courses taught in a Communist Party "re-education school" she attended in 1946.

RIGHT OF SECESSION

She said the instructor, Jacob (Pop) Mendel, taught that 172 American counties, stretching from southern Maryland to Mississippi, had the right to form an independent Negro nation. Mendel, she said, held that Negroes constituted the majority of the population in those counties and had the right of secession from the Union and self determination.

In another class, Mrs. Hartle said, it was taught that the role of the American Negro in an attempt to seize power should be similar to that which the communists assigned to the peasantry in the Russian Revolution of 1917, an alliance with the proletariat.

Mrs. Hartle was the second witness as the government sought to prove in U.S. District Court that:

The Communist Party advocates violent overthrow of the government; that Scal was a member of the party between 1947 and 1954, and that Scales knew the nature of the party's aims.

Scales, 37-year-old University of North Carolina graduate, was convicted in 1955 of violating the Knowing Membership clause of the Smith Act. Appeals kept him from serving his six-year prison sentence.

Last October, before the Supreme Court could make a final ruling, the Justice Department conceded he was entitled to a new trial because the defense should have been allowed to inspect certain FBI files used in the prosecution.

NEGRO'S ILLUSIONS LEFT IN THE SOVIET

American Returns to U. S. After 26 Years—Fled Moscow in 1946

By AUSTIN C. WEHRWEIN

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 10—Twenty-six years ago Homer Smith, a young Negro from Minneapolis, upset by the depression and racial discrimination, began a new life in what appeared to be a promised land: the Soviet Union.

Today, Mr. Smith, now 48 years old, with fourteen Moscow winters and eleven Ethiopian summers and the ruins of his youthful illusions behind him, is back in his native land trying to re-establish his life.

His Russian wife, the former Marie Petrovna, and their two children are still in Addis Ababa. There the Smiths took refuge in 1946 after the Soviet rulers had turned sour on all foreigners, regardless of color.

Mrs. Smith has renounced her Soviet citizenship and hopes to come to this county.

Home a Strange Place

Mr. Smith is living with a sister, Mrs. Frank S. Brown, the widow of an Army major killed in Korea, and had to readjust to what was almost a strange society when he returned home last November.

He does not regret the "tremendous experience" of his long exile—an experience shared by few Americans.

But he has only disgust for the Soviet system and feels that the first-hand exposure to communism gave him a deeper appreciation of his native land than he could have otherwise obtained.

His dislike of racial discrimination was a prime reason for his departure. Since his return, he said, he has felt there has been much improvement. But he is disturbed to find that many Negroes are sympathetic to the Soviet.

The son of a warehouse worker, Mr. Smith was born in Minneapolis and studied journalism at the University of Minnesota. He left school after his junior year and wrote for Negro newspapers while working as a Post Office clerk.

"When you are young you are idealistic," he said.

"Certain things you see and don't like make an impression on you. People in bread lines. The race question, which was worse than it is now. I had been hearing about Russia and that it had no color line. There was an appeal to see a new society coming up."

Offered His Services

Mr. Smith wrote to Moscow, offering to work in the post office, hoping to become there the first Negro to correspond for Negro papers.

Although he was lionized as an individual because of his color, the Moscow post office provided an immediate insight into the Soviet system.

"I was trying to get them to handle the mail more efficiently as in America," he said. "To handle the mail—instead of sitting at a table handling papers."

Mr. Smith learned Russian, lived in an apartment house and, he feels, was much closer to the Russian people than most Americans in Moscow.

With the coming of the Stalin purge era in 1936, he lost his post office job and his honeymoon with the Soviet was about over.

"There was a tremendous suspicion against all foreigners, colored or white," Mr. Smith said.

But by then he had married (only to find his wife discriminated against) and was getting along as best he could as a journalist.

During the war, Mr. Smith was a correspondent on the German-Russian front and later worked in The Associated Press Bureau in Moscow.

"I got disgusted with the country after the war," Mr. Smith said. "They put the screws on the people again and I didn't see any hope. I wanted to get out and get some fresh air."

By his account he managed to get to Ethiopia, and later to get his wife out with the help of Lorenzo Taezaz, the Ethiopian Minister in Moscow.

He said his job in Addis Ababa was "senior editor in the press and information department."

Edited Newspaper

Among other things he edited a weekly newspaper published in English—the only English-language paper in the country. He said that he even ran a linotype machine.

Mr. Smith enjoyed the freedom he found in Ethiopia, but he regarded it as only a step toward home. Moreover, his wife yearned to come here and the Smiths wanted to rear the children in this country.

Mr. Smith said he was afraid that Americans do not take Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev seriously enough.

He said that the Soviet leader was "crude and rude" but that the Premier's jokes had serious meaning behind them.

Should the Soviet Union exceed the United States in the economic sphere, he said, the uncommitted nations would go to the Russian side.

Court Frees 6 Convicted Communists

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The three-member U.S. Court of Appeals today unanimously reversed the convictions of six second-string Communist leaders accused of teaching and advocating violent overthrow of the government of the United States.

The court held in dismissing the indictments against the six that simply teaching such action was not sufficient for conviction under the Smith Act.

"It must be clear in some fashion," Judge John C. Pickett said "that the teaching and advocacy was directed to some sort of action, not merely a belief in some abstract doctrine. In the teaching, somebody must be urged to do something, not just believe in something."

The six were convicted in July, 1956, and sentenced to one to five years in prison the following September. All had been free under bond pending their appeal.

They are William Norman, 55, former executive secretary of the New York State Communist party; Fred M. Fine, 43, secretary of the party's national affairs; Sidney Stein, 42, assistant national labor secretary of the party; James E. Jackson Jr., 43, the party's Southern regional director; George Blake Charney, 53, acting chairman of the party in New York, and Alexander Trachtenberg, 73, a member of the party's national committee and head of the International Publisher Co., printers of Communist literature.

The committee he was the business manager of the Southern News Letter but took refuge in the First and Fifth Amendments, as did Feldman, on other questions.

Cartright said the publication has a circulation among southern white people and "we find that many young white persons do not go along with racism."

"We are obliged to publish in Chicago," he said, "because segregationists like the Georgia governor would bring pressure on us" if the sheet were published in the South.

ATTACKS COMMITTEE

Mrs. Mitchell Saba of Roanoke, Va., lit into the committee when asked to identify herself. She gave her name and said she was unemployed "thanks to this committee. After I received its subpoena I was fired." She claimed she was called before the committee for her strong stand in favor of integration.

"Your calling me here would infer that I am un-American and advocate force and violence and I resent that," she said.

She refused to answer when asked if she was a member of the Communist Party. Richard Arens, staff director for the House committee, said a man named Ralph B. Long had identified Mrs. Saba as a party member and repeated the query as to her membership.

Mrs. Saba again declined to answer but added "I want you to know Long has been convicted many times of drunkenness."

HELD SEVERAL JOBS

Arens questioned her at length on numerous jobs she had held. They included employment as a textile worker with the American Viscose Co., Roanoke in 1934-43; as organizer for what she called "food, tobacco and agriculture" in Winston-Salem; organizer in the Camel cigarette factory, as a clerk for the U.S. Army in New York City; as clerk for the OPA in Miami in 1945, then back to Roanoke where she worked for the American Bridge Co., then in Phoenix, Ariz., in 1955 as a stenographer for a construction firm.

Arens asked if she had been given special training on party penetration methods in the South. She refused to answer.

Sealed Lips Balk Probe Of Reds In South

Communists Sent To South Carolina, Ex-FBI Man Says

By PERRY MULLEN

ATLANTA (AP) — Efforts of a congressional committee to uncover Communist Party connections in the South were balked repeatedly Tuesday by witnesses who refused to answer questions.

A former undercover agent for the FBI told the House subcommittee on Un-American Activities that the party sent colonizers and organizers into the area. But half a dozen witnesses heard by the committee flatly refused to say whether they were party members or identify others despite warnings that they might be in contempt of Congress.

A former FBI agent, Armand Penha, one-time New Bedford Mass., millworker, told the committee that Communist activity in the United States is greater now than ever before. He drew a picture of college trained agents who hid their educational background and took menial jobs to infiltrate the textile industry.

N. Y. HEADQUARTERS

Penha told the investigators the party set up the National Textile Commission with headquarters in New York to carry out the Southern drive. He listed Robert Hand man as director and said Hand man and other officers were spoken of only by code names.

The party program, he said included raising political and economic issues of Negroes, spreading propaganda to cultivate workers, and promoting strikes and slow downs.

Penha said he served as an offi[illegible] of the commission with the code names of [illegible]. He was in charge of [illegible] party meetings

Charge Reds Used Negroes As Dupes

in the South to outline policies. He came to the area in 1955, covering North Carolina and part of South Carolina.

At Durham, N.C., meetings were held in homes, autos and two were staged at Duke University in Durham. One of the latter was a group of three or four members who met in the Duke University chapel which is open to the public for prayer and meditation.

TOP ORGANIZER

The witness named Fanny L. Litch of New York as the top organizer of the party in the South and Junius Scales as North Carolina district organizer.

In Durham he said he met with Bill Evans, William Robertson, a colonizer and his wife from Virginia, Jerome Vancamp, a former colonizer, Oscar Berland, sent down from New York, Marge Spurney, who originally came from New Jersey, and Ella Matthews of New York. The meetings were to coordinate organizational work.

From Durham he went to Winston-Salem where he had several meetings with Warren Williams to review organizational weakness in the area. He told the committee he went into a small town in South Carolina for a meeting with key Communists but a discrepancy in the agenda resulted in only one South Carolina man showing up. He identified him only by the code name "Pete" and said he could not recall the name of the town.

DECLINES TO ANSWER

Eugene Feldman, of Chicago, followed Penha. Feldman said he was a teacher. Penha previously had mentioned Feldman as a former colonizer sent to Alabama and later to Winston-Salem. Feldman refused to answer some 4[illegible] questions, including whether he was editor of the Southern News Letter, and names of his associates on the publication.

Perry Cartright, Chicago, told

Prepared Petition To Stop Red Hunt

Jackson News
Jackson Mississippi

ATLANTA, — (UPI) — A letter mailed to Congress bearing the names of 200 Negroes and asking that a probe of communist infiltration in the South be called off was communist-inspired, congressional investigators charged today.

Wed. 7-30-58

The charge was made in a biting dispute between Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky., and members of the sub-committee of the house un-American activities committee which is investigating the infiltration of communists "nests" in the South.

Braden has been convicted of sedition in Kentucky and was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment but won his freedom when the supreme court overturned the lower court's decision.

P-1

He identified himself as a former employe of the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Louisville Post, the Cincinnati Enquirer, and the Harland, Ky., Enterprise.

Then Braden ducked behind the first amendment to the constitution in refusing to answer 14 times questions put to him by Reps. Edwin Willis, (D-La.) Donald Jackson, (R-Calif.) and William Tuck (D-Va.). Braden was asked if he had ever been a member of the communist party, but he refused to answer. Then committee investigator William Arends asked Braden if he wrote a letter sent to Congress last week by 200 Negroes, some of them prominent in public and legal life in the south, asking that the hearing now being conducted here be halted.

READS LETTER

Before making any response, Braden insisted on reading into the record the controversial letter. It expressed alarm that the committee was coming South and its present mission and stated that witnesses who had been subpeaned were "all involved in seeking equal rights for our people."

The letter said there was an "urgent need to keep the committee out of the South," unless it would also investigate racial bombings and other disturbances and such agencies as the white citizens councils.

But Braden refused several times to say whether he had written or had directed the writing of the letter.

Jackson leaned forward on the bench in a federal courtroom and said, "here is a communication with the strong possibility of having been prepared by a Communist."

The California Republican said this was an example of how "well-meaning people are not sufficiently advised when they lend their names to such communications.

"There is a strong likelihood that this letter was prepared under Communist direction and that it was prepared by the Communist party."

"I'm sure the people who signed this letter will appreciate your asperasions," Braden told Jackson.

"They should pay a little more attention to what they are doing," Jackson said.

Probe Of Reds In South

Committee Rules Race Charge Out

News-Courier
Charleston S.C.
Thurs 2-31-58

ATLANTA (AP) — A Montgomery, Ala, Negro insurance man attempted Wednesday to inject a discussion of mistreatment of Negroes in the South into a congressional committee hearing on un-American activities He was ruled out of order.

The witness, Hunter Pitts O'Dell was described by committee staff director, Richard Arens, as a "dedicated zealot of the Communist movement."

O'Dell, who said he was an insurance executive and a native of Detroit, tried repeatedly to read a statement outlining what he said was un-American activity against Negroes.

A committee rule was read providing that such statements must be submitted 24 hours in advance of such hearings.

O'Dell and 10 others subpoenaed for the hearing declined to answer the question of whether they were members of the Communist Party.

The committee, on the second day of a three-day hearing, also questioned Carl Braden, Louisville, Ky., proponent of racial integration; Frank Wilkinson, connected with the Civil Liberties Union; a Greensboro, N.C., woman textile mill worker; a Chicago writer; a Greensboro, N.C., operator of a landscaping business and a Philadelphia textile mill weaver.

Braden, field secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, headquartered in New Orleans, flatly told the committee his business and associations were none of its business. He was freed of a sedition conviction in Kentucky as a result of a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in a parallel case involving Steve Nelson in Pennsylvania.

The Louisville man, former copy editor for the Courier Journal, told the committee it should be inquiring into violence against Negroes and Jews in this section.

To a query whether he was a Communist, Braden said the question had no pertinency and that he stood on "Supreme Court decisions protecting his rights to his own beliefs."

Wilkinson refused any information about himself other than his name and said he did so in cooperation with the Civil Liberties Committee to make a "legal test of the constitutionality of the mandate" of the Un-American Activities Committee.

Marge Spurny Cole of Greensboro, told the committee she took jobs as a waitress in Boston and New York in 1946 after earning two college degrees, later worked in the Erwin Textile Mills in Durham, N.C., and now is employed at the Cone Mills in Greensboro.

Arens brought from Mrs. Cole a statement that she did not mention her educational background to the Greensboro mill because she was not asked for it. He got a different reason from another witness who withheld his educational qualifications in applying for a job. William Robertson of Chicago, a writer, said he was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1948 and attended Washington and Lee University for two years before entering the Army in 1945.

The committee staff director asked why, in applying for work at the Erwin Mills in Durham, he did not list his educational background.

"Well, cotton mill owners don't like their employes to be too well educated and naturally I wasn't going to make it more difficult to get a job." he answered.

Racial Trouble Is Goal Of Reds

J. Edgar Hoover Tells How They Operate

NEGRO SITUATION USED

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 6.—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reported Tuesday that communists are attempting to stir up racial troubles in the United States.

"The Negro situation is being exploited fully and continuously by communists on a national scale," he declared.

"Current programs include intensified attempts to infiltrate Negro mass organizations.

Confusion Is Aim

"The party's objectives are not to aid the Negroes—but are designed to take advantage of all controversial issues in the racial question so as to create unrest, dissension, and confusion in the minds of the American people."

The FBI chief's statement was made in testimony to a House Appropriations Subcommittee, transcripts of which were released Monday.

The remainder of his testimony was devoted to the FBI's continuing struggle with the communist conspiracy and the FBI's various other activities.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly," he declared, "that the numerical strength of the Communist Party means nothing.

"We must never forget that those individuals who remain as members today are fanatically dedicated to the ultimate forcible destruction of our form of government.

"History tells us of the devastation which a handful of fanatics strategically placed can bring. To minimize the menace of communism as the activity of a small dissident group develops lethargy and can only lead to disaster.

Hard Core of Reds

"Our investigations have clearly shown that the Communist Party, United States of America, is a hard core of conspiratorial Reds unaffected by party differences and controlled by the heavy hand of Moscow.

"As long as this 'apparatus' exists it is a continuing aggressive force, constantly at work to subvert the American people and to destroy us.

"Soviet Communist Party leader, Nikita Khrushchev reiterated this goal in his much publicized television interview in June 1957, when he stated that your grandchildren would live under the heel of communist socialism."

World Poll

Red Disengagement Plea Impresses World Opinion

By Elmo C. Wilson
Director, World Poll

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Russia's recent announcement of complete withdrawal "in the nearest future" of all Soviet troops in Rumania spotlights the disengagement tactics which Kremlin propagandists have been urging on the West.

Strong Appeal

Disengagement proposals exercise a strong appeal to world opinion, as revealed in a recent world-poll of nine nations. In every country except Japan a majority would favor acceptance of a step which they see as offering a possibility of reducing tension, and in traditionally neutral Sweden almost eight in ten go on record as supporting the proposal.

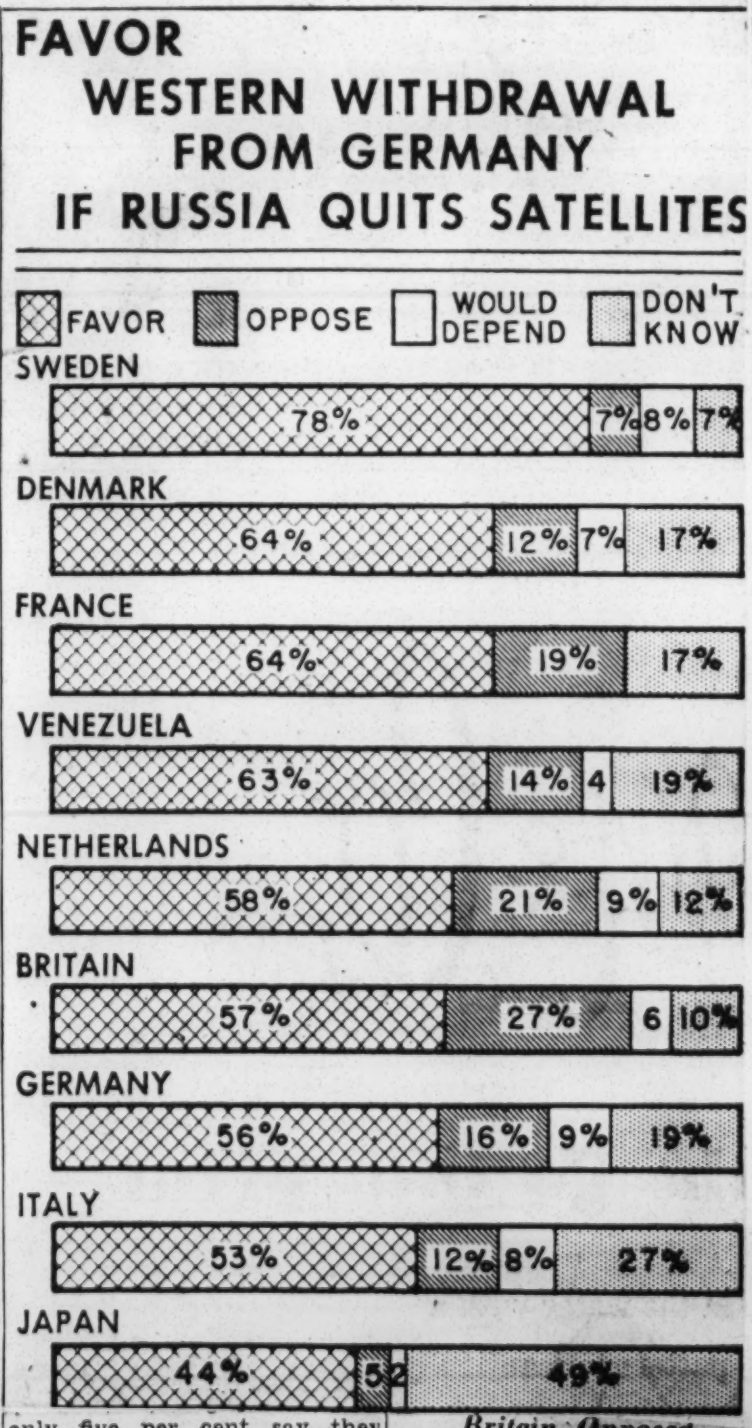
The question posed by World Poll was:

"If the Russians were to offer to take their forces out of Eastern European countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany on condition that the U. S., Britain and France withdraw their troops from Western Germany, would you be in favor of accepting the Russian offer, or would you be opposed to it?"

	Favor accepting %	Oppose %	Depends %	Don't know %
Sweden	78	7	8	7
Denmark ..	64	12	7	17
France	64	19	—	17
*Venezuela.	63	14	4	19
Netherlands.	58	21	9	12
Britain	57	27	6	10
Germany ..	56	16	9	19
Italy	53	12	8	27
Japan	44	5	2	49

*Caracas only.

In Japan, which is less involved than the European nations in this issue, the largest group votes "don't know" on the question, although even here only five per cent say they would oppose the plan.



Britain Opposed

Strongest opposition to this sort of disengagement occurs in Britain where just over a quarter of the population vote "no" on the proposition.

In Western Germany only 16 per cent oppose the idea to 56 per cent who favor it.

Numbers ranging up to nine per cent in the various nations gave qualified answers — they said it would "depend" on such things as whether inspection rights were guaranteed to see that the agreement was carried out. Contrasted with this "practical" qualification were a number of "wishful" answers which would accept the proposal "if Russia is sincere" about it.

German Comments

The comments of West Germans, who would be most vitally affected by any such move are illustrative of these expressions of qualified approval. The nine per cent of Germans who fall in this category say:

"If inspection rights are guaranteed."

"Depends on security rights and guarantees."

"Western Germany must be so armed that she can defend herself in case of need."

"Depends on certainty that the offer is serious."

"Depends on how far back the U. S. troops would have to be withdrawn."

Educational Backgrounds

Unlike many opinion questions which reveal sharp differences between groups of differing educational background, there were virtually no differences on this issue between the better educated and the less well educated respondents. Only in Britain were there appreciably more of those with superior education who favored the idea of such disengagement.

In short, the propaganda appeal of disengagement is strong—and strong even among the NATO allies of the West.

(The New York Herald Tribune World Poll is conducted by International Research Associates, the world-wide survey organization.)

Red Techniques in South Laid Bare, Probers Say

By JACK NELSON

A House subcommittee on Unamerican Activities concluded a three-day hearing in Atlanta Thursday with a declaration that it had developed valuable information regarding Communist Party techniques in the South.

Rep. Edwin Willis (D-La.), subcommittee chairman, told a crowded federal courtroom audience that information developed should "stand as a warning to the South, namely, that as the textiles and other industries are developed in the South, there will be the ever present threat of Communist penetration."

The subcommittee sought by its questions to show that the Communist Party had been trying to cultivate workers for its cause in southern textile mills.

Armando Penha, former undercover man for the FBI, swore that such a Communist program had been going on for some time. He indicated the program had met with little, if any, success.

During the hearings Tuesday and Wednesday, a dozen witnesses, accused by the subcommittee of being Communists, took refuge behind the 1st and 5th amendments in refusing to say whether they were party members.

Rep. Willis declared that "by indirection" these witnesses "unwittingly, perhaps, gave the committee valuable information."

The final day of the hearings was devoted to two hours of testimony by a 29-year-old Hungarian freedom fighter of the Budapest revolution. The witness, who now lives somewhere in the South, was not identified because he still has relatives in Hungary.

The witness related details of

The Hungarian said that in his opinion, the witnesses who invoke their constitutional privileges instead of cooperating with the subcommittee "don't really know what they are supporting."

In his closing remarks, Rep. Willis also expressed appreciation to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and to Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook for "contributing substantially to the success of our work."

eight years of horror as a slave laborer of the Russians in Siberia. He said Soviet secret police arrested him in 1945 because they thought he "might" oppose the Communist regime in Hungary.

When he was finally allowed to return to Budapest in 1955, he said, he got a job as a truck driver. He took part in the Budapest revolution in October, 1956, he said, and escaped from Hungary the following month by bribing Soviet guards with vodka and talking his way past a border guard.

Reds Invading 'Virgin' South

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

ATLANTA, July 29—A former undercover agent for the FBI testified today that the Communist Party considers the South "virgin territory" and has sent Northern "colonizers" into its textile industry.

The ex-agent, Armando Penha of New Bedford, Mass., told how he worked his way into the National Textile Commission of the Communist Party and was sent south to set up Party machinery.

Penha was one of seven witnesses to testify during the first day of hearings by a House Un-American Activities Subcommittee investigating Communist organization in Southern industrial areas.

One Witness Balks

The hearing was relatively calm as compared with previous sessions by Congressional committee in the South although one witness refused to answer 46 consecutive questions, another made several Jibes at Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) and a third witness, a Roanoke, Va. woman, said her Subcommittee appearance caused her to lose her job.

Penha, who testified recently for the committee's investigation of New England Communist activity, said he met with several "colonizers" of the Party in the chapel of Duke University in Durham, N. C., and in Winston-Salem, N. C., in 1955.

He identified many by name, including Eugene Feldman of Chicago, who appeared as a witness today. Others are expected to appear on Wednesday.

Feldman publishes "The Southern Newsletter," a pro-integration periodical. He refused to answer any questions other than his name and address, claiming the Fifth Amendment privilege against possible self-incrimination and that the questions violated his First Amendment right to free speech.

Wide Question Range

The 46 questions Feldman declined to answer were asked by Subcommittee Counsel Richard Arens and ranged from Feldman's birthplace to whether he is or was a member of the Communist Party.

At one point, Walter interjected: "The only thing Southern about the newsletter is it originates in South Chicago."

The circulation manager of the "Newsletter," Perry Cartwright of Chicago, testified he was a Socialist and not a Communist from 1946 to 1956. A native of South Carolina, Cartwright said the periodical was published in Chicago because of "pressures in the South."

Cartwright frequently referred to Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, a hard-core segregationist, as Walter's "great friend" until the Chairman angrily retorted:

"Let's not be funny. I'm not among the Governor's friends; I just met him this morning."

Tells of Firing

Clara Saba of Roanoke, Va., told the subcommittee she was fired from her job as secretary-receptionist to two physicians after she received her subpoena to appear before the Committee. She refused to answer any questions as to whether she was or is a Communist after consulting with her attorney, Joseph Forer of Washington.

At one point, she said she felt she was subpoenaed because "of the strong position I have taken on integration in the South." Replied Walter: "That is not true, whether you believe it or not."

Mrs. Saba is a native of Pittsylvania County, Va., which is in the home district of Rep. William M. Tuck (D-Va.), a member of the subcommittee.

When she balked on questions, Tuck asked her how she learned so much about the Constitution with only a high school education. She replied: "I believe the Committee could learn much about the Constitution if the members would study it."

34d 1958

COMMUNISTS

MONTGOMERY NEGRO ON STAND

Investigators Fight Off Attempts To Sidetrack Probe Of Dixie Reds

ATLANTA (AP)—A Montgomery, Ala., Negro insurance man attempted Wednesday to inject a discussion of mistreatment of Negroes in the South into a congressional committee hearing on un-American activities. He was ordered to stop.

The witness, Hunter Pitts O'Dell, was described by committee staff director, Richard Arens, as a "dedicated zealot of the Communist movement."

O'Dell, who said he was an insurance executive and a native of Montgomery, twice repeatedly to read a statement outlining what he said was un-American activity against Negroes.

A committee rule was read providing that such statements must be submitted 24 hours in advance [illegible]

O'Dell countered that an examination of Communism by the committee staff director, Richard Arens, was not prepared in advance. Rep. Edwin Willis, (D-La.), committee chairman, responded the witness he had asked for a definition of Communism when Arens posed the question of whether O'Dell ever had any Communist party connections.

Arens told the witness the Communist movement began with Karl Marx 100 years ago and that it "intends to destroy this government, the last bastion of freedom in the world."

He then asked O'Dell if he were a member of the Communist party and the latter said he wanted to call attention to about 300 years of slavery" in this [illegible] "I am concerned with subversive activities that have kept my people segregated in this country," he added.

O'Dell and 10 others subpoenaed for the hearing declined to answer the question of whether they were members of the Communist party. Only one witness questioned so far, William Matthews, of Brooklyn, N.Y., a 22-year-old camera plant employe, denied any present or past connection with the party. The other witnesses declined to answer on the basis of what they termed their constitutional rights under the first and fifth amendments to the Constitution.

The committee, on the second day of a three-day hearing, also questioned Carl Braden, Louisville, Ky., proponent of racial integration; Frank Wilkinson, connected with the Civil Liberties Union; a Greensboro, N.C., woman textile mill worker; a Chicago writer; a Greensboro, N.C., operator of a landscaping business and a Philadelphia textile mill weaver.

Braden, field secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, headquartered in New Orleans, flatly told the committee his business and associations were none of its business. He was freed of a sedition conviction in Kentucky as a result of a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in a parallel case involving Steve Nelson in Pennsylvania.

The Louisville man, former copy editor for the Courier Journal told the committee it should be inquiring into violence against Negroes and Jews in this section.

To a query whether he was a Communist, Braden said the question had no pertinency and that he stood on "Supreme Court decisions protecting his rights to his own beliefs."

He refused to say whether he wrote a letter of protest against the Atlanta committee hearing; declined to answer questions about Atlanta meetings of the Southern Conference Educational Fund but did identify pictures of himself and others as having been taken at the meetings.

Arens displayed a letter he said was signed by Braden and his wife asking congressmen to oppose bills on security measures. The letter, Arens said, also dealt with the Kentucky conviction of Braden and urged recipients not to vote for weakening the U.S. Supreme Court.

Braden also declined to say if he was connected with the Southern News Letter, edited by Eugene Feldman. The latter earlier was identified by Armand Penha, former FBI undercover man, as a Communist party "colonizer" in the South.

Wilkinson refused any information about himself other than his name and said he did so in cooperation with the civil liberties committee to make a "legal test of the constitutionality of the mandate" of the un-American activities committee.

HUNTER PITT O'DELL
Called Red Zealot

Integrationist clams up on Red hunters

ATLANTA, July 30—(AP)—Carl Braden, a racial integrationist from Louisville, Ky., clashed sharply today with the House committee on un-American activities and refused to say whether he is a member of the Communist Party.

Braden is field secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund which is supporting racial integration. He told the committee his associations and activities are none of the committee's business.

"You should be investigating violence against Negroes and Jews in the South," Braden told the investigators.

BRADEN, who was convicted of sedition in Kentucky but freed by the U. S. Supreme Court, read a letter sent to Congress on July 22 which told of bombings in the South, "terror against Negroes in Dawson, Ga." and other incidents.

"However, there is nothing to indicate the committee will investigate these, but the committee is interested in following other investigators who tried to attach the subversive label to those working for integration," Braden continued.

Richard Arens, staff director for the committee, asked if Braden prepared the letter he read. Braden, a former newspaper man, refused to answer.

Rep. D. L. Jackson (R., Calif.) commented there is strong indication the letter was prepared by Communists. Braden said, "I am sure the people who signed the letter will appreciate these aspersions."

ARENS QUESTIONED Braden about a meeting in Atlanta in December, 1957, in an Atlanta Red Cross building. He displayed photos showing Braden and others entering the building and asked Braden to identify the people in the pictures. The witness said they showed himself, James A. Dombrowski, executive director of the Southern Educational Conference Fund, and Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala., farm magazine publisher.

Seventeen witnesses have been summoned.

EUGENE FELDMAN was identified by former FBI Agent Armand Penha as a former colonizer sent to Alabama and to Winston Salem, N. C. Feldman refused to answer about 40 questions, including whether he edited The Southern News Letter.

Six witnesses refused to answer questions on the opening day of the three-day hearing despite warnings that they might be in contempt of Congress.

Others heard by the committee yesterday included Jack Hester Jr., who identified himself as a resident of Chicago and a student. He declined to say if he was a party member.

Penha, a former FBI agent and one time millworker at New Bedford, Mass., testified that college educated agents concealed their background and took menial jobs to infiltrate the textile industry. He named Fanny L. Litch of New York as the party's top organizer in the South, and listed Junious Scales as North Carolina district organizer.

ANOTHER CHICAGOAN, Perry Cartwright, identified himself as business manager of the publication, which he said circulated among Southern white persons who "do not go along with racism." Both Cartwright and Feldman took refuge in the First and Fifth Amendments, and both had the Rev. C. Ewback Tucker of Louisville, a Negro minister, as their counsel. Tucker said he is a member of the Kentucky bar.

A New York customs official assigned to help control importation of Communist propaganda, Irving Fishman, testified that the flow of such publications into the United States is increasing steadily.

The probers also heard Mrs. Mitchell Saba of Roanoke, Va., say she was fired as a doctor's secretary because he objected to the publicity that would follow her appearance before the committee. She said she was called because of her strong stand for integration.

Both she and her husband Mitchell declined to say whether they were members of the Communist Party.

Questions put to the Feldman included whether he was editor and publisher of The Southern News Letter; whether he knew Penha as a party member; whether he knew Mr. and Mrs. Carl Braden of Louisville, who recently criticized the committee hearing as one to harass white people working for integration; whether the Bradens were his associates in the publication and whether Feldman authored a letter attacking the committee.

Richard Arens, staff director for the committee, asked Feldman if he would identify an application Feldman purportedly made for a post office box in Louisville, filed in March, 1957, for use by the publication.

OTHER QUESTIONS dealt with Feldman's birth place, whether he is a Communist, and whether he has always been known by the name Feldman.

After some 40 refusals to answer, the witness was asked by Rep. Donald Jackson (R., Calif.) if he was a Communist, then whether he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. When Feldman made his stock reply, Jackson commented:

"Well you are consistent at least."

The committee earlier was given a report on Communist Party meetings in North Carolina, including one in the chapel at Duke University in Durham.

Penha, former New Bedford Mass., millworker, said he was an active member of the Communist Party from 1950 to 1958 at the behest of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He said the party plan, broadly, was to infiltrate through the textile industry and to exploit the economic and political problems of the Negro in the South. College-educated agents usually were used, he said.

Penha said the apparatus of the Southern program is the National Textile Commission of the party with headquarters in New York under the direction of Robert Hardman, known by the code name "Fred."

Jackson interposed. "I don't care what you think. We want to know what you are doing for the Communist Party. The committee is not investigating integration."

Early in the hearing, Arens said,

"It is our understanding you are a Communist Party member. You have been identified by reputable witnesses as Communist. You have been propagating the communistic line in the South and masquerading as a humanitarian and your activities are designed to further the Communist cause in the United States".

HE THEN ASKED directly if Braden is a party member and Rep. Edwin Willis (D., La.), presiding, directed the witness to answer. Instead, Braden said his beliefs are none of the committee's business.

Braden's refusal to answer questions was a continuation of yesterday's opening session trend when witness after witness invoked the Fifth Amendment despite warnings that refusal to answer might make them liable to contempt of Congress action.

CARL BRADEN
. . . Refuses to talk

WITNESS WON'T TALK FOR CONGRESSMEN
. . . Eugene Feldman, left, and counsel, Rev. C. Ewback Tucker, African Methodist Church

Atlanta hearings termed sad show

ATLANTA, Ga.—The House UN-American Activities Sub-Committee, which held a three-day probe into Communist infiltration of the South last week, claimed it secured much information for future congressional legislation to curb Red [illegible].

However, to most observers the sideshow featuring 14 witnesses who consistently stood on the First and Fifth Constitutional amendments in refusing to answer questions was a second-rate performance.

In fact, the committee, many persons felt, came out on the short end of answering witnesses' charges that it had been brought into Griffin-Talmadge-Davis-held Atlanta to ignore White Citizens Council and Ku Klux Klan attacks on colored citizens.

WHEN THE one colored witness attempted to read his statement of views on the committee and what its work might be in the solid South, he was not permitted to be heard.

Hunter O'Dell, an insurance executive of Montgomery, Ala. and former Merchant Mariner proved a stubborn witness for the committee, which claimed through Staff Director Richard Arens that he was a part of the Communist [illegible] during World War II and while a resident of New Orleans, La.

The former Xavier University student did not [illegible] activities and was engaged to promote Communism attributed to him by the committee.

He constantly consulted his attorney, Orzell Billingsley Jr. of Birmingham, Ala., one of the two colored lawyers figuring in the sensational hearings that packed a Federal courtroom.

The other colored attorney in the hearings was Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker of Louisville, Ky. and the AME Zion Church, who was counsel for three white witnesses. Wearing his large cross and clerical Garb, Bishop Tucker, a long-time civil rights fighter, proved one of the most colorful figures in the tensely brassling courtroom.

LECTURED to on the meaning of Communism and finally asked if he was a Red, Mr. O'Dell told Arens:

"I want to call your attention to about 300 years of slavery in this country. I'm concerned with subversive activities that have kept my people segregated in this country.

"You seem to know a lot about how Communism started in Europe years ago, but do you know as much about the slavery in which colored persons are living in this country?"

Arens said, "the committee simply wants to know whether or not you are a member of the Communist party."

"Since we are not talking about the colored persons of this country," Mr. O'Dell countered," I will have to take the First and Fifth Amendments. and refuse to answer."

THE FULL .. Committee Chairman, Rep. Walter (DPA.) and Sub-Committee Chairman Willis, (DLA.) started off the hearing with the testimony of FBI-Man Armand Penha, who claimed he had gathered his information on the accused "witnesses" during eight years of activity. Penha said the accused "Reds" had infiltrated the South and were serving as colonizers of its industry, political and social life.

Eugene Feldman was identified by Penha as a former colonizer sent to Alabama and Winston-Salem, N.C. Feldman refused to answer questions thrown at him as did Perry Cartwright, business manager of a Southern publication.

Mr. Cartwright said his publication was circulated among whites in the South "who do not go along with racism."

* * *

DURING THE first day of hot enchanges and counter-exchanges, witnesses called included John E. Hester Jr., formerly of Atlanta and now of Chicago; Mr. Feldman and Mr. Cartwright of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Saba, of they contended that the pro was intended to silence whi people who believed in integr Roanoke, Va.

All refused to answer wh ther they are or were former connected with Communist They frequently clashed wit the House committeemen whe tion. Cartright admitted bein business manager of the South ern Newsletter, which he sai was intended to counter such segregationists as Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin,

Mrs. Saba charged the committee with summoning her "because of my strong stand on integration." Rep. Donald L. Jackson of California, answered that the committee was not interested in the segregation-integration question, but merely probing Communism in the South.

The second day garnered the testimony of William Robertson of Chicago, O'Dell, Madge S. Cole of Greensboro, N.C., Frank Wilkinson of Los Angeles, Calif, Karl R. Korstad of Greensboro, Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky. and Jerome Van Camp of Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

CLASHING SHARPLY with the committee, Braden, field secretary of the Southern Conference Educational Fund which supports integration, flatly told the group;

"You should be investigating violence against colored persons and Jews in the South. My associations and activities are none of the committee's business."

Braden, a former newspaperman, was connected with the Wade house bombing case in Louisville a few years ago. His sedition conviction was voided when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in another similar case.

The arrest and conviction of Mr. Braden grew out of the Bradens buying a house in a white Louisville neighborhood, then conveying it to a colored family.

* * *

"THERE IS nothing to indicate the committee will investigate the terror against colored persons in Dawson, Ga., but it it interested in following other investigators who have attached the subversive label to those working for integration," Braden snapped.

Committeeman Willis ordered Braden to answer questions asked him, but Braden firmly refused to comment. Both Braden and his wife had been subpenaed in the case.

In a prepared statement, the Bradens said, in part;

"These hearings are apparently designed to harass white people working to bring about peaceful integration in the Southern states.

"We have been active for many years in the southern integration movement and are presently employed as field secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, a southwide interracial agency working for integration."

Mr. Wilkinson and Braden did not invoke the protection of the First and Fifth Amendments in refusing to answer questions about alleged Communist connections. They thus, opened themselves to possible committee contempt citation and court tests.

* * *

ANOTHER subpenaed witness, Don West, former minister and professor who farms 200 acres of land near Douglasville, Ga., testified;

"I don't know anything about any members of the Communist party. I'm just trying to make a decent living on my farm. I don't advocate violence and believe only in the brotherhood of man." He added;

"But I certainly haven't bombed any colored homes on dynamited any Jewish synagogues."

* * *

REVEALING the pressure that was on the committee not to come South to hold its probe, Rep. Jackson stated that a letter signed by 150 colored leaders in the South and Washington "may have been prepared by a Communist."

The letter called for an investigation of bombings, school segregation and White Citizens Councils in the South. Jackson declared that signees would petition the subcommittee to have their names removed from the letter before it was admitted in the official record of the hearings.

Witnesses viewed this proposal as a veiled threat to many of the top leaders of the nation now engaged in the integration fight.

Members of the sub-committee refused to indicate whether or not the House UN-American Activities committee would ever be interested in a probe of bombings, economic squeezes and segregationist activities in the South.

* * *

EVER SINCE the group announced its intentions to hold hearings here, it has been charged that its sole purpose was to harass liberal white persons in favor of integration.

So far as could be learned the committee has not subpenaed any member of the Citizens Council or the Ku Klux Klan.

Chicagoan Refuses to Tell If He Worked Here as Red

By JACK NELSON

A young Chicago man who "peddled vegetables" in Atlanta in 1956 and 1957 refused Tuesday to tell a House Un-American Activities subcommittee whether he engaged in Communist activities in this area.

John (Jack) E. Hester Jr., 26-year-old student at a Chicago junior college, also refused to say whether he had been associated with Don West of near Douglasville, Ga., who often has been charged with links to the Communist party.

Hester did say that while working as a vegetable peddler in Atlanta, he lived on a farm near Douglasville. He refused to answer a question as to whether the farm is one which is operated by West.

REFUSE TO ANSWER

Like three other witnesses who testified earlier Tuesday before the subcommittee, Hester invoked the 1st and 5th constitutional amendments numerous times in refusing to answer questions by committee members and by Richard Arens, staff director.

Hester and the other witnesses, all of whom attacked the motives of the subcommittee, were represented by counsel. His attorney was a Negro bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Rev. C. Eubank Tucker of Louisville, Ky.

Other witnesses who refused to answer questions about communist activities on the grounds that their answers might tend to incriminate them were Eugene Feldman of Chicago, who gave his occupation as "tutor," and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Saba of Roanoke, Va.

Feldman was represented by the Rev. Mr. Tucker; the Sabas and Don West were represented by Joseph Forer, Washington, D.C., attorney.

WIFE IN ACCIDENT

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa), chairman of the full committee, excused West from testifying after Forer told the subcommittee that West was under strain because of injuries received by his wife in an automobile accident earlier this month.

Walter commented that it probably was just as well that West didn't take the stand because Forer usually "advises all of his clients not to remember."

West, who attended the hearing under subpoena, sat on the front row of the federal district courtroom here during most of the hearing.

West showed little sign of emotion when Armand Penha, one-time undercover man with the FBI, testified that in 1955 he was told by Communists that West was an "effective organizer" for the party.

ACTIVE MEMBER

Penha said that as an active member of the Communist Party from 1950 until March 1958, he reported regularly to the FBI on a Red conspiracy to infiltrate the textile industry, particularly in the South.

Most of Penha's testimony on his cloak-and-dagger work was in generalities. While he said he considers the Communist threat in this country "greater" than ever, he indicated the party has had little, if any, success in its attempts to organize the South.

He said the South is "virgin territory" as far as the party is concerned.

The party plan, broadly, was to infiltrate the Southern textile industry and to exploit the economic and political problems of the Negro in the South, Penha testified.

He said that college-trained "colonizers" were usually assigned the job of organizing in the South. These Communist agents, he said, usually held a bachelor's, master's or doctor's degree.

Penha said that he served as a member of the National Textile Commission, an arm of the party, which had headquarters in New York City and controlled the Southern program. He is now a veterans service investigator for New Bedford, Mass.

Penha told of attending many meetings of the colonizers in Durham and Winston-Salem, N.C. The strategy of the colonizers, he said, were to get jobs at textile mills where they were to "spread propaganda in order to cultivate workers and undertake concealed activities of the party, including promotion of strikes and slowdowns."

Penha identified Eugene Feldman as one of the 32 "secret party members" with whom he said he met to plot strategy for the Southern program.

Don West, who at the time (1955) was editing The Southerner at Dalton, Ga., attended a meeting with Jeffrey White, a "colonizer" for the South, and two other Communists in New York, Penha testified.

CAME SOUTH

The meeting, Penha said, was to discuss the necessity of White coming South to "assist the nonwhites in the South in the labor movement." White subsequently came South for that purpose, the witness said.

Penha swore that it was "reported to me" that West was a party organizer.

Feldman, in taking refuge behind the First and Fifth Amendments some 40 times, gave the committee only his name, address and occupation.

Feldman refused to say whether he was editor of the Southern News Letter, a monthly pro-integration publication printed in Chicago. Committee director Arens identified Feldman as the editor.

The witness also refused to say whether he ever characterized himself as a Southerner and spoke at a Chicago rally on the subject, "A White Southerner Looks at Civil Rights." He also refused to say whether Don West contributes articles to the publication. Arens said West does.

BUSINESS MANAGER

Perry Cartwright of Chicago testified he is business manager of the Southern News Letter, which he said is sent mainly to Southern white people who "don't go along with Rep. Walter's good friend, Gov. Griffin, on segregation."

Gov. Griffin welcomed the subcommittee to Georgia earlier in the day and Rep. Walter commented that he admired the governor.

When Cartwright continued to attack the motives of the committee and speak sarcastically of "Rep. Walter's friend, Gov. Griffin," the committee chairman interrupted to tell him, "Let's not be funny."

Walter said, "I'm not fortunate enough to be among the governor's friends because I just met him this morning." He added, angrily, that the committee was interested in communism, not integration or segregation.

Cartwright told the committee, "You know perfectly well I'm not a Communist."

Mrs. Saba told the subcommittee that she lost her job as a receptionist to two Roanoke physicians after she received her subpoena to the Atlanta hearing. She got in a wrangle with committee members over whether the physicians fired her because she didn't intend to cooperate or whether she was fired just because she was subpoenaed. She maintained that the physicians fired her because they feared the publicity.

Mrs. Saba invoked the 1st and 5th amendments numerous times, refusing to answer such questions as whether she was a member of the Communist Party.

Her husband, Mitchell Saba, also refused to answer questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

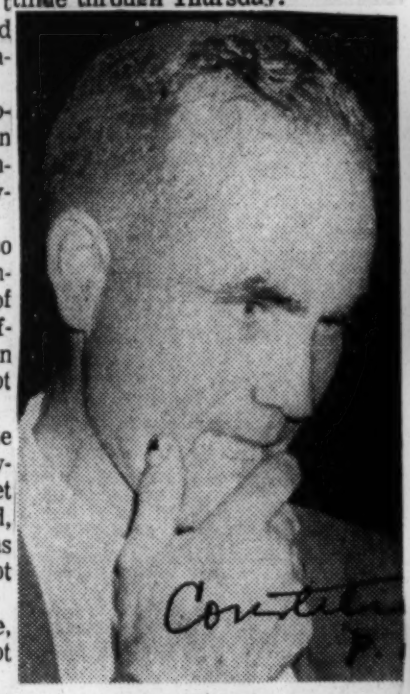
OBJECT TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Mr. and Mrs. Saba both objected to being photographed, but Chairman Walter told them the presence of news photographers is sanctioned by the committee.

Irving Fishman, deputy U.S. clerk of customs at New York, testified that the flow of communist propaganda publications into this country is increasing steadily. He said a number of the publications come into the South.

A large volume of the publications is unsolicited, Fishman testified. He said some of the publications are sent to colleges, including those in Georgia.

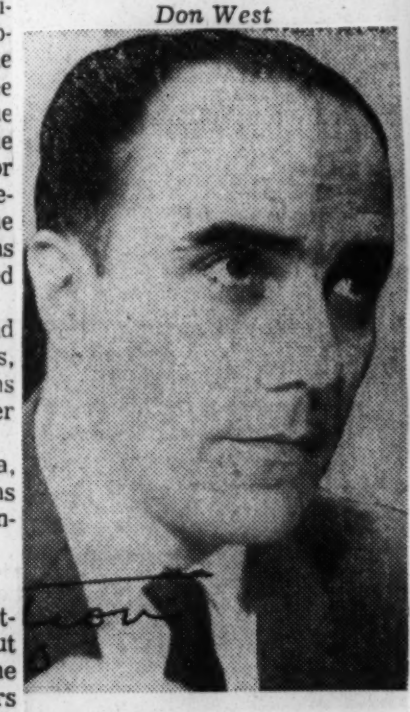
The hearings will resume at 10 a.m. Wednesday and will continue through Thursday.



Staff Photos—Charles Pugl

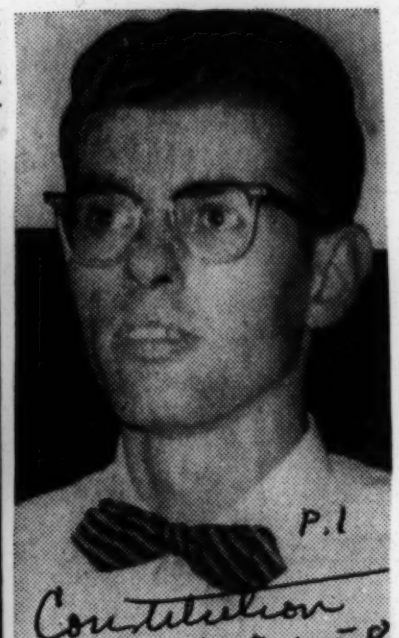
HE WAS DISMISSED

Don West



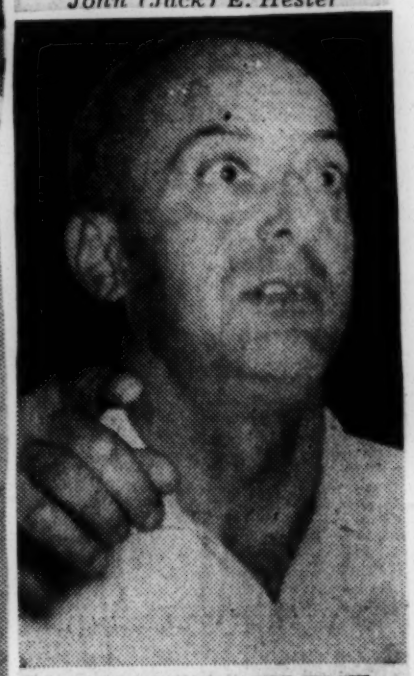
UNDERCOVER MAN

Armand Penha



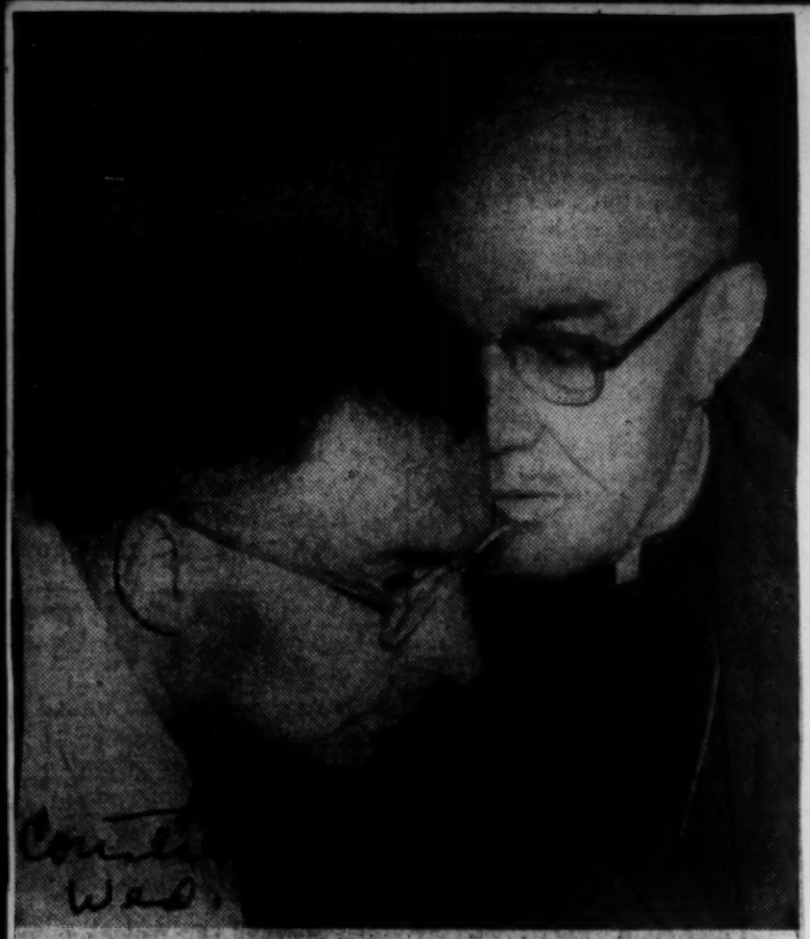
LEANED ON FIFTH

John (Jack) E. Hester

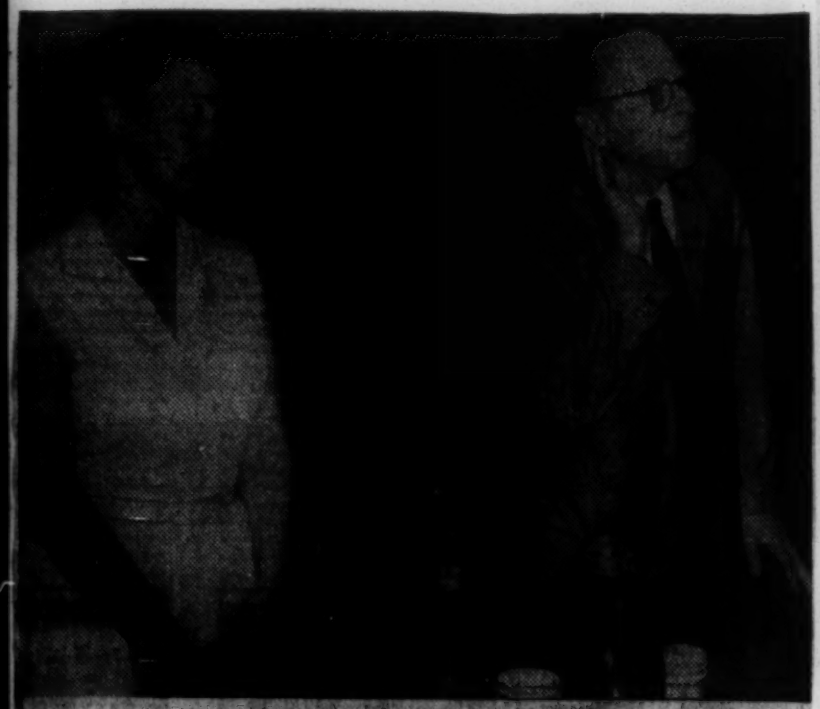


VIRGINIAN SILENT

Mitchell Saba of Roanoke



REFUSES TO ANSWER PROBERS' QUESTIONS
Eugene Feldman and Counsel, the Rev. C. Eubank Tucker



Staff Photos—Charles Pugh
WITNESS SAYS INQUIRY GOT HER FIRED
Mrs. Mitchell Saba With Attorney Joseph Forer

Witnesses In Dixie Red Probe Balk At Queries

ATLANTA (AP)—Efforts of a congressional committee to uncover Communist party connections in the South were balked repeatedly Tuesday by witnesses who refused to answer questions.

A former undercover agent for the FBI told the House Subcommittee on Un-American Activities that the party sent colonizers and organizers into the area. But half a dozen witnesses heard by the committee flatly refused to say whether they were party members or identify others despite warnings that they might be in contempt of Congress.

A former FBI agent Armand Penka, one-time New Bedford, Mass., mill-worker, told the committee that Communist activity in the United States is greater now than ever before. He drew a picture of college trained agents who hid their educational background and took menial jobs to infiltrate the textile industry.

Also heard by the committee were a woman from Roanoke, Va., who said she lost her job as secretary to a doctor because of the subpoena she received from the group, a Chicago man who refused to say whether he edited a publication called the Southern News Letter, and another Chicagoan who admitted he was the organ's business manager. The latter said the publication, printed in Chicago but mailed from Louisville, had a circulation among those who do not go along with racism.

HANDMAN NAMED

Penha told the investigators the party set up the National Textile Commission with headquarters in New York to carry out the Southern drive. He listed Robert Handman as director and said Handman and other officers were spoken of only by code names.

The witness named Fanny L. Litch of New York as the top organizer of the party in the South and Junious Scales as North Carolina district organizer.

Eugene Feldman, of Chicago, followed Penha. Feldman said he was a teacher. Penha previously had mentionad Feldman as a former colonizer sent to Alabama and later to Winston Salem. Feldman refused to answer some 40 questions, including whether he was editor of the Southern News Letter, and names of his associates on the publication.

AMENDMENT INVOKED

Perry Cartright, Chicago, told the committee he was the business manager of the Southern News Letter but took refuge in the First and Fifth Amendments, as did Feldman, on other questions.

Cartright said the publication has a circulation among southern white people and "we find that many young white persons do not go along with racism." "We are obliged to publish in Chicago," he said "because segregationists like the Georgia governor would bring pressure on us" if the sheet were published in the South.

Both Feldman and Cartright had as their counsel a Negro minister, the Rt. Rev. C. Eubank Tucker, of Louisville. Tucker identified himself as a member of the Kentucky bar.

Probers Deny Hunting Reds in Integration

ATLANTA, July 28 (AP) Charges that the House Un-American Activities Subcommittee hearing starting here Tuesday is aimed at integrationists were denied today by two sources.

A spokesman for the full committee in Washington said certain Southern liberals are spreading false reports that the Subcommittee would look for Communists in the integration movement.

Rep. Edwin Willis (D-La.), chairman of the Subcommittee, said the hearings will not be concerned with segregation and integration.

The Subcommittee, opening a 3-day hearing Tuesday on Communist influences in the South, has subpoenaed 15 witnesses.

Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky., whose conviction under the Kentucky Sedition Law was set aside by the United States Supreme Court, is among the witnesses summoned. He charged the hearings "are apparently designed to harass white people working to bring about peaceful integration in the Southern states."

Braden is a field secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., of New Orleans. A letter signed by individuals from all Southern states and reportedly "coordinated" by the Educational Fund, was cited by the committee spokesman in Washington.

The letter asked that the committee be kept out of Georgia. It charged the Subcommittee is coming south to follow up work started by Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.). Eastland sought to prove that the integration movement is infiltrated by Communists.

Loyalty oath assailed from three sides

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

A three-pronged attack was made Saturday on the loyalty oath for candidates in Alabama Democratic primary elections by two anti-loyalty pledge aspirants and by a South Alabama attorney.

Coleman Long of Uniontown, one of those who helped lead the 1948 States' Rights revolt, rapped State Democratic Chairman Roy Mayhall for his criticism of efforts to junk the oath. Long was one of those who helped prevent Alabama's 11 electoral votes from going to the national Democratic ticket of Truman and Barkley that year to give the votes to the Thurmond-Wright States' Rights ticket.

"I have observed Roy Mayhall's attack upon the character, motives and integrity of these loyal Democrats who do not believe in the gag rule of the so-called loyalty oath," said Long, candidate for the state committee from the Sixth District.

"Personally, I have never cared to base a political campaign on slander, mud-slinging or deception, nor shall I stoop to do so now. I shall simply state the issue.

It is: Shall the voters of Alabama have the right to vote freely and independently in our national elections? They are denied that right now.

James E. Simpson, Birmingham attorney and one of the anti-loyalty oath slate candidates for the state committee from the Ninth (Jefferson) District, said:

Where party will go

"THE PRIMARY OF MAY 6 will decide whether the Democratic Party of Alabama will be returned to the people of this state or remain under the control of a few professional politicians.

"If the loyalty oath, now required of all candidates in the Democratic primary, remains in effect, our electoral votes will be delivered on a silver platter to the Northern integrationist wing of the Democratic Party," Simpson added.

Simpson, who is making his first race for political office, said "these people, who now control the national party, care nothing for the South and our problems here. Why should they? They receive our support, regardless of what they say or do towards us."

He is the son of Birmingham Atty. James A. Simpson, former state senator.

"They can turn their full attention to wooing the votes of the large Eastern minorities by presenting platforms that appeal to those minorities, such as enforced integration of the South.

Whoever he may be

THE PRESENT loyalty oath requires that all our candidates support the nominee of the national party, whoever he may be. It is absurd that we should be put in a position to vote for candidates who are pledged to support candidates who are enemies of the South, and a platform which has enforced integration as one of its major planks.

"The supporters of the loyalty oath say our congressmen would lose their committee posts if the loyalty oath is repealed. Isn't it strange that no state has a loyalty oath that requires all candidates in the Democratic primary to support the national Democratic nominee, except Alabama and yet congressmen in other states retain their committee posts

"I know the people of Alabama will not be fooled by the nonsense put out by the pro-loyalty oath supporters. Vote for those candidates pledged to repeal the loyalty oath, such as Mike Bagwell Jr., Barron Bethea, John Golden, Lawrence McNeil, Earl T. Rogers, Victor H. Smith, Sidney W. Smyer Jr. and myself."

Assailed action

E. O. BALDWIN, Andalusia attorney, assailed action of the state committee in adopting the loyalty oath for candidates. He asserted that "the 'Black Monday' decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, sidestepping the constitutional doctrine of states rights, party catering to left-wing elements and the adoption by the committee of the nefarious, blind loyalty oath barring life-long Democrats from running for office in the Democratic primary, is knocking the people of Alabama groggy."

Baldwin also decried repeal of the two-thirds rule in Democratic National Conventions for nominating presidential candidates, saying "This knocked the South to the floor and its influence has grown less and less since."

He said "The Democrats from the North and West control the conventions and nominate candidates who please the party outside the South."

Baldwin pounded Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler, saying he "told a group of Negro students in the North before the last Democratic convention that the party has no doubt about the Southern Democrats voting the Democratic ticket."

Yet, he added, "the loyalists yell long and loud that the South receives greater benefits from the Democratic Party than any other party."

Yell 'Little Rock'

BALDWIN SAID "the loyalists yell 'Little Rock,' and certainly the sending of troops to Central High to enforce integration was tragic and by doing so Eisenhower disillusioned millions of people."

But he said "Stevenson did criticize Eisenhower severely in this matter, not for sending the troops, but for his delay in doing so."

The Andalusia lawyer said the state committee's adoption of the loyalty oath "reflects the feeling it is a captive of the national Democratic Party and fully subservient to the wishes of the Northern liberals."

Long, in his statement, said the issue in question in the upcoming election is "shall the voters of Alabama have the right to vote freely and independently in our national elections"

"They are now denied this right," Long said. "I think that if America is to remain free, the right to vote must not be denied

". . . Any policy is stupid that has driven 140,000 lifelong Democrats out of our party in Alabama and into the ranks of the Republican Party where they did not wish to go."

Saying he has been a delegate from Alabama to three national Democratic conventions, Long continued, "I have seen our influence at the national level stripped away from us and destroyed by this vicious and stupid oath.

Never have a voice

"ALABAMA is the only state in the union that has such an oath. We will never have a voice in national Democratic policy without the power to back up our ideas with our votes."

The statement said a Democratic victory in 1960 is indicated by sentiment, business conditions and all political signs.

"Alabama must have a voice in the national party platform and choice of our next president," he said.

The South is patriotic and conservative, Long added, and forms "the unshakable foundation" of the Democratic Party.

"I do not think it wise to have a two-party system in Alabama now when we are sorely beset by outside agitators. Segregation is an unshakable principle. It must be preserved.

"Affairs have reached an all time low in Alabama when . . . Mayhall can say to thousands of our best citizens—'get out, you are not qualified but to . . . Tiger Thompson, yas sur, come right in and govern us.

(He referred to ePrry L. Thompson, a Negro janitor in a Bessemer plant who filed to run for lieutenant governor but later withdrew).

"That is the issue. The solution is simple. Let the voters of Alabama rise up and throw out this present subservient, self-seeking committee (and) retain control of our presidential electors at the very grass roots in Alabama."

Long urged the election of men who are pledged to oppose the loyalty oath "and we may again have in Alabama a Democratic Party of which we can all be proud."

Candidates In Second District Favor Immediate Repeal Of Demo Loyalty Oath

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Voters residing in Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Lowndes, Pike and Montgomery counties will elect eight of the candidates listed below. We suggest this box be clipped for use at the polls May 6.

	"LOYALTY OATH" Against	For
L. D. (LUKIE) ANDERSON, ATMORE	X	
HUGH M. ASHURST, MONTGOMERY	X	
W. BRANNAN JR., FOLEY	X	
E. BRANTLEY, BANKS		X
JOHN F. BRITTON, MONTGOMERY		X
MORRIS (BUBBER) DEES, MT. MEIGS		X
CHARLES W. EILAND, ANDALUSIA		X
ARTHUR C. EPPERSON, FOLEY	X	
C. (JIM) GATES, MONTGOMERY		X
EN L. HALEY, ATMORE		X
RAYTON N. HAMILTON, MONTGOMERY		X
ENN HARRISON, MONTGOMERY	X	
WARD HAYGOOD, GREENVILLE		X
ENRY HELLER, MONTGOMERY	X	
IFFORD A. HERREN, MONTGOMERY	X	
A. HODGSON, BAY MINETTE		X
J. KETTLER, LUVERNE	X	
RANK J. MIZELL JR., MONTGOMERY	X	
B. NIX JR., EVERGREEN	X	
LBERT L. ROEMER, MONTGOMERY	X	
T. (TYRE) RUSSELL, MONTGOMERY		X

Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of articles on the campaigns for membership to the State Democratic Committee. The purpose of this series is to inform readers of The Advertiser as to how the various candidates stand on the loyalty oath.

By BOB INGRAM

A crowded field of 21 candidates are running for the eight places on the State Democratic Executive Committee from the Second Congressional District.

And as is true in the First District, which like the Second is made up entirely of South Alabama counties, candidates strongly opposed to the Loyalty Oath are in a slight majority.

A poll of the 21 candidates by The Advertiser and the Associated Press showed that 11 men running favor the immediate repeal of the Loyalty Oath. Five feel that the oath should be retained.

The most outspoken opponent of the pledge is Frank J. Mizell Jr., Montgomery attorney and a candidate for reelection to the committee. Mizell was one of two men who voted against the readoption of the oath at the meeting of the committee here in January.

Since that time he has waged a running verbal exchange with Committee Chairman Roy Mayhall of Jasper.

At least two eight-men slates are entered in the race, with literature having been distributed in support of each group. But in addition, five other men not on either slate as such are also running. Four of these candidates oppose the oath, one favors it.

A number of the Second District candidates polled by The Advertiser expressed strong opinions on the issue, either for or against it.

L. D. (Lukie) Anderson of Atmore called the oath a "brass-collar gag rule" which "binds Alabama Democrats to the South haters in the National Democratic Party.

Mizell said it was "morally wrong and politically stupid" for Alabama to pledge its votes in advance for "unselected candidates and unknown platforms."

Montgomery Attorney Albert Roemer called the oath "basically wrong" and declared that it "violates a fundamental principle of American democracy, that is, the secret ballot."

Banks Mayor J. E. Brantley, in support of the oath, insisted a political party "must have some form of discipline."

He said the oath was a means of "separating the loyal Democrats from the disloyal ones."

S. T. (Tyre) Russell of Montgomery, although opposing repeal of the oath, said he personally would favor a "modified" oath.

Drayton Hamilton of Montgomery said in support of the oath it would insure "the maintenance of a strong Democratic Party" in Alabama which he said is essential.

One candidate, Howard Haygood of Greenville, refused to participate in The Advertiser poll, but he is identified in campaign literature as in support of the oath.

His only reply to The Advertiser was:

"I am not accountable to a Republican newspaper but to the good Democrats of the Second Congressional District."

Arthur S. Epperson of Foley warned that the oath would "ultimately destroy" the Southern way of life, and Solicitor Joe Kettler insisted he did not feel Alabama Democrats "should be penalized for opposing those Democratic national leaders who are doing everything they can to destroy our way of life."

Morris (Bubber) Dees of Mt. Meigs, a 21-year-old University student, defended the oath.

"The Loyalty Oath is an effort to keep our Democratic Party Democratic," Dees said. "Oath has a bad meaning, pledge would have caused less attention. Is a club pledge unusual?"

J. B. Nix of Evergreen also spoke out against the oath, as did Montgomery's Henry Heller who referred to it as the "oath of infamy."

Four of the candidates in the May 6 primary for committee membership from the Second District are currently members of the committee. They are Mayor Brantley, Rep. L. W. Brannan of Foley, Mac Hodgson of Bay Minette and Mizell.

All But One Candidate In Fifth District Favor Retaining Democratic Loyalty Oath

Editor's Note: This is the fifth in a series of articles on the candidates running for membership on the State Democratic Executive Committee in the May 6 primary. The purpose of the series is to inform readers of The Advertiser as to how the various candidates stand on the "Loyalty Oath."

By BOB INGRAM

Candidates loyal to the Democratic Party, the so-called Loyalists, are in full control of the race for the eight places on the State Democratic Executive Committee from the Fifth Congressional District.

There are 16 men running for these eight seats, and of the 15 who responded to a survey conducted by The Advertiser, all but one favor the retention of the "Loyalty Oath."

The lone exception was William I. Byrd of Alexander City, an attorney who was elected state-at-large delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1956.

"Everyone knows I am a good Democrat, an active supporter of Stevenson in 1952 and 1956, but so help me, I am opposed to binding ourselves in advance to that left wing element which is now in command of the party and will be even more so in 1960," Byrd declared.

But Byrd is definitely in the minority with 14 other candidates declaring their firm support of the oath. The only candidate who did not reply to the questionnaire was Harold Kilpatrick of Altoona in Etowah County.

The race for the committee from the Fifth District is stacked with Etowah County (Gadsden) candidates, with seven of the 16 in the race from that county. Only two—Byrd and Jim Lovelace of Dadeville—are from the southern section of the district.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Voters residing in Cleburne, Chambers, Cherokee, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, Randolph and Tallapoosa counties must elect eight of the candidates listed below. We suggest that voters clip this table for use at the polls.

	"LOYALTY OATH" For	Against
Y. G. ALLEN, GADSDEN	X	
CECIL G. BROWN, GADSDEN	X	
WILLIAM I. BYRD, ALEXANDER CITY		X
CLAYTON CARTER, GUNTERSVILLE	X	
GEORGE E. COX, BOAZ	X	
AL FOX, GADSDEN	X	
MILLARD FULLER, CUSSETA	X	
WILEY HICKMAN, GADSDEN	X	
H. A. (DOC) HOUZE, GADSDEN	X	
PAUL KILPATRICK, ALTOONA	NO REPLY	
HAROLD M. LEE, ALBERTVILLE	X	
J. W. (JIM) LOVELACE, DADEVILLE	X	
ROY DAVIS McCORD, GADSDEN	X	
M. M. (BUSTER) MILES, HEFLIN	X	
HOBDY G. RAINS, GADSDEN	X	
JOHN R. WALKER, SPRINGVILLE	X	

Lovelace is one of four members of the present committee seeking reelection, and all four are Loyalists. In addition to Lovelace the incumbent candidate are Y. G. Allen and Hobdy D. Rains of Gadsden and Cecil G. Brown of Roanoke.

Most of the candidates running cited the issue of "party discipline" on their support of the oath.

George E. Cox, Boaz automobile dealer, in pointing out the necessity of discipline, said he too "resented the treatment we have received from some Northern Democrats but it is a family matter to be worked out in the family."

Al Fox, a staff member of the Gadsden Times, in support of the oath said "you can't win by running away from fight."

Millard Fuller of Cusseta, a University Law School student, said he favored the oath because he would the "recurrence of the fiasco of 1948 when the people of Alabama were denied the right to vote for the President of the United States."

H. A. (Doc) Houze of Gadsden said he "wholeheartedly endorsed" the oath because it will "eventually put the Republican Party, Dixiecrats and the racial agitators out of the federal government."

Lovelace, seeking his third term on the committee, said he believed "there must be party discipline for we cannot trust our leadership to men and women who desert the party when they think it is the popular or expedient thing to do."

McKay sees 9000 chances of Butler 'boot'

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 13 — Alabama's Democratic National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. said Saturday he believes "South-hating" Paul Butler can be replaced as the party's national chairman.

McKay, who long has been after Butler's political scalp, predicted he would be ousted at the February meeting of the committee Feb. 27-28 in Washington.

TAYLOR

But McKay, Sylacauga attorney and former legislator, declined to name a prospective candidate being groomed to run against Butler and a man McKay is convinced can win hands down.

McKAY WITHHELD the "prospective candidate's name. But he did say that "this man lives outside the South and has strong backing from national committee members, and other party stalwarts in the East and Middle West as well as in other sections."

"There's no question but that Butler can be replaced if we can get two things," declared McKay.

McKAY

For strategy purposes, McKay would not elaborate further than to say:

"Butler will be given the boot if we can get one of several persons who are reasonable men and who would be willing to accept the chairmanship, or who would be willing to be drafted for this important post.

"And if the move to replace Butler comes from outside the South."

McKay was quick to add that "the movement most certainly is expected to come from strong forces outside the South."

"Ill-timed" resolution

McKAY BRANDED as "ill-timed and ill-worded" a resolution praising Butler for his "forthright" utterances on civil rights, adopted recently by the national committee over protests of Southern members.

"This resolution gave a false impression of the strength of Paul Butler on the committee," said McKay: "That resolution was calculated to do three things:

"1. Embarrass the South.

"2. Put all committee members from the North and West in such a position as to praise Butler for his statements on civil rights and his support of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions on integration.

"3. It was written by a Pacific Coast group on the committee to curry favor with Butler in an attempt to lure the 1960 Democratic National Convention to a Pacific Coast city. (Both San Francisco and Los Angeles are seeking the convention.)

ENGLEHARDT GIVEN MAYHALL'S BACKING

JASPER (AP) — Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall Friday night said he is supporting State Sen. Sam Engelhardt to replace him as State Democratic Chairman.

Mayhall's statement indicates a political fight for control of the new Alabama Democratic Executive Committee may be in the offing when the group holds its organizational meeting in January.

Mayhall's statement followed one issued by three states rights members of the newly elected committee, which was issued at Mobile Friday.

Mayhall is a leader of the party's loyalist members.

He said he prefers to see someone elected chairman who favor's the party's loyalty oath, but added: "I do not think this can be done."

Mayhall said "it's my information that Sam Engelhardt favors staying in the Demoratic party and that he does not favor forming a third party."

The statement issued by the three states righters at Mobile said Engelhardt is permitting his name to be used as a candidate for the committee chairmanship contrary to agreement reached at a Sept. 3 caucus at Montgomery.

At that time, 39 states rights members of the committee pledged themselves to repeal the Democratic party loyalty oath and to support Frank Mizell of Montgomery for the chairmanship.

Mayhall said Friday night that "I was not invited to the caucus in Montgomery. I would feel free to support anyone I choose for chairman of the state committee."

Sen. Engelhardt Friday night branded as "just politics" charges that he had broken his word in a earlier pledge to support Mizell as chairman.

He still declined to confirm or deny that he was actively seeking the chairmanship of the committee.

Engelhardt emphasized that his position in opposition to the loyalty oath had not changed.

"If the motion to repeal the loyalty oath gets only one vote that will be mine," he said.

The charge was made by three new members from the Third Congressional District — S. Foy Williams and Dan R. Morgan of Dothan and W. H. Garner of Union Springs.

The move to elect Engelhardt developed after it appeared Mizell was a sure choice. The Montgomery attorney was one of 39 members elected to the 72-seat committee last May and June pledged to repeal the controversial loyalty oath.

In September these 39 men, representing a majority of the committee, held a caucus here at which time they renewed their pledge to repeal the loyalty oath and also agreed to support Mizell for chairman.

Engelhardt was one of the members elected on an anti-oath pledge; he was also one of the members who pledged himself to support Mizell for chairman.

It was this apparent change of heart by Engelhardt which aroused the ire of Garner, Williams and Morgan.

"Mr. Sam Engelhardt, also an elected member of the committee from the Third District, participated in the caucus with us and entered into its agreement," the statement by the three members noted. "We never entertained any doubt that his honor would bind him to abide by the action of the caucus."

The statement continued:

"We were surprised, therefore, when it became known to us that Mr. Engelhardt was allowing his name to be used privately and publicly as a candidate for the chairmanship in direct contravention of specific engagements entered into by caucus.

"Surprise became astonishment and dismay when we learned that the Hon. Roy Mayhall, arch defender of the so-called loyalty oath, who fought us bitterly in the election, was actively supporting the candidacy of Mr. Engelhardt for the committee chairmanship.

"To us this can only mean one thing. It is that advocates of the gag rule have not given up, that they are attempting to nullify the votes of a majority of Alabama Democrats who thought they had thrown off the yoke of northern radicals. If the Mayhall followers can break the caucus agreement in one respect, they may well succeed in breaking it in all respects. The alienation of Mr. Engelhardt from his agreement is merely the first step in an attempt to regain gag rule over the Alabama Democrary."

NO SIGNS OF DIXIECRAT REBELLION AT NINE-STATE DEMOCRATIC MEETING

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., Aug. 15.— The nine-state meeting of Democratic leaders held in Columbia this week was strictly a loyalist gathering, without the slightest suggestion of Southern deflection, though Hugh Clayton, Mississippi committeeman, one of the arrangers of the confab (along with Chairman Thomas H. Pope of South Carolina), said the election of a Republican congressman in North Carolina and another in Florida, plus the fact that several states voted GOP in 1952 and 1956, have made it clear that the South no longer can be taken for granted.

S. L. Latimer

Mr. Clayton, spokesman at a press conference following the executive session, said no resolutions of any kind were passed but the group had proceeded in a spirit of unity determined to make the party strong. He gave as the two prime concerns of the gathering, the following:

1. To make contact with voters, to make them more conscious of the Democratic Party, and to get the program of the party over. (He declared the Democratic Party has always been concerned about the South and the South has prospered under the Democrats, but not so under the Republicans); and

2. To solicit funds.

In keeping with these purposes, the group talked about how to organize and sell the Democratic Party better in the South and how to get the money to do this job. And it was agreed that those Southern states without permanent Democratic headquarters ought to have them. Four already have.

Signs of a Dixiecrat rebellion were conspicuous by their absence. As Mr. Clayton put it:

"The presence of Sam Wilhite (regional representative of the national committee) should be enough to establish that this was not a split party meeting."

Each of the nine states in the region was accounted for when the roll was called, but three—Georgia (Mrs. Edna D. Kendrick, committeewoman), Florida (Mrs. Christine Maxwell, proxy for the committeewoman) and Virginia (G. Fred Switzer, committeeman) had only one representative here.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Week in South Carolina

State revenues for July—the first month of the new fiscal year—were up nearly half a million dollars over the same month last year. Collections (1958) amounted to $13,545,576. In view of an anticipated deficit, this increase in collections was hailed by state officials as especially good news. . . . South Carolina's cotton crop, according to Clifford Sims, agricultural statistician, is the smallest since 1871. The forecast is for only 260,000 standard bales. Once the crop ran 800,000. . . . Traffic deaths in this state this year are now more than 100 under those for the some period in 1957. . . . Thursday was visitors day for the South Carolina Air National Guard at Travis Field, Savannah. Maj. Gen. James C. Dozier, state adjutant general, and other South Carolina dignitaries were in attendance. . . . For the first time in this state's history there is a woman sheriff, Mrs. Almyra Hursey Kirkley of Chesterfield County, having been appointed to fill out the unexpired term of her late husband.

Refugee Romance

A Hungarian boy and a Hungarian girl, born and reared in the same little town, and sweethearts from childhood, fled their native country at the time of the revolt in 1956. They were to meet in Austria but their plans didn't work out. Neither could find out where the other was but both continued to yearn and to search. Finally he signed up in Europe with the United States Army under the Lodge Act and was sent to Fort Jackson. Here he met a fellow refugee who happened to know that an uncle of his girl was living near Akron, Ohio. The young soldier lost no time in getting off a letter to see if the uncle knew where his lost love was and, lo and behold, when the answer came it was not from the uncle but from her! She, too, had made her way to America. She came here and this week they became Pvt. and Mrs. Matyas Krim as the military post and a good part of Columbia joined in making their wedding a gala affair.

Albert Riley
Atlanta Constitution

Dixie Discontented With Sen. Johnson

WASHINGTON—Lyndon Johnson is more interested in the Democratic Party than he is the country as a whole," a Southern member of Congress caustically commented the other day as the 85th session moved toward adjournment. This remark typified a growing irritation among Southerners with Johnson's leadership in the Senate.

The tall, suave Texan has done a masterful job in keeping his party from splitting wide open. But some of the Southerners recently thought he was more or less trying to sell them down the river in the interests of party harmony.

A master of compromise, Johnson was able last year to avert a party split when he helped to pass a civil rights bill and thus pleased the Northern liberals, but helped to weaken it and thereby pacified Southern conservatives.

However, some of these still blame Johnson for a civil rights bill passing. If Johnson had not supported it, they argued, the Southerners would have blocked the bill last year.

The Dixie faction was irritated this year when they had a states' rights bill ready for consideration but Johnson stalled it as long as he could. It was similar to a bill already passed by a thumping majority in the House to curb the powers of the Supreme Court. And Southerners figured they had the votes to pass it in the Senate if they could get the bill called up under favorable circumstances.

The last thing Johnson wanted, however, was an all-out, name-calling fight between the Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic Party in the closing days of the session and in a congressional election year.

Dixie forces figured they could achieve one of two things by having the states' rights bill called up soon enough before adjournment. They could either succeed in passing the bill they want very much or they could force Northern liberals into a filibuster. If that happened the Northerners would be in a poorer position next year in trying to change Senate rules to make the filibuster impossible.

But with time running out and the Senate droning on night and day on other bills, the Southerners were frustrated. Each day the session moved toward adjournment chances of getting the states' rights bill passed faded even if it could be called up.

Many observers believe Johnson not only is striving to hold the party together but that he has ambitions to be president.

Despite their irritation with Johnson, however, the Southerners really wouldn't want to swap him for someone else as majority leader. They might get some Northern or Western liberal less sympathetic to Southern conservative views than Johnson.

PLEADS WITH PARTY CHIEFS

Smathers Fears Race Issue Will Wreck Democrat Hopes

HENDERSONVILLE, N.C. (AP)—Sen. George Smathers (D-Fla) Saturday issued an "appeal to reason" to Democratic party leadership concerning the integration question, "a dark cloud floating on our bright horizon."

He told Young Democrats of the Southeast:

"If reason and moderation cannot bring about accord in the cold war between integration and segregation — if the future does indeed belong to the extremists—then the Democratic party as we know it, in my judgment, is doomed—and so are those who are its servants."

The occasion of the speech by Smathers, chairman of the Senate Democratic campaign committe, was the close of a two-day planning conference by Young Democrats club leaders of 12 Southeastern states.

Smathers confidently predicted sweeping Democratic victories at the polls this fall, saying, "we are going to increase our majority in the United States Senate by at least 10, and we will increase the Democratic majority in the house by close to 60."

SEES '60 TROUBLE

He said he did not anticipate that the integration issue would affect elections in November, but, he cautioned, "it could blot out the sunshine in 1959 and it could ruin our great chances for success in 1960"

The Florida senator pointed out that the racial issue "has been a problem within our party since the days of Jefferson and Jackson."

Smathers continued, "on the threshold of great victories as we Democrats now are, this is a time when our party needs peacemakers, not agitators."

Smathers said some Democrats in the North are talking about the party without the South. This would mean for the South, he said, "the futility of a third party, and when that course is followed we will see the end of Southern influence and power in the Congress and in the nation."

URGES UNITY

He said: "I would, therefore, like to suggest to the leaders of our party on the state level as well as on the national level, that they devote their talents and their energies to unifying our party and binding up its wounds, rather than allowing it to further divide itself.

"I would suggest to them that they remember they are supposed to represent all the Democrats from every area of the United States, and that a disservice results to our party when any leader forgets that he represents the whole of the party and begins to advocate the banishment of one segment in one area of the country in order to gain favor and encourage the die-hards in another area."

Smathers warned the Young Democrats of the South:

"This issue of so-called civil rights will have to be faced fully and fairly when we go into our national convention in 1960. A platform plank will have to be arrived at, and let us hope and pray that those men and women who serve on that platform committee will be first of all great Americans, and second, great Democrats who remember that their responsibility is to keep our party together, active and strong in all sections of our country."

BUTLER IS SCORED BY SOUTHERNERS

'Family Row' on Civil Rights Grows — Smathers Asks Unity, Hits 'Agitators'

By ALLEN DRURY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—A Democratic "family row" over civil rights grew today. It was inflamed by a sharp suggestion from the party's national chairman that Southerners might have to "take political asylum wherever they can find it" if they did not like the party's stand on racial integration.

Paul M. Butler said on a television program over the weekend that "those in the South who are not deeply dedicated to the philosophies of the Democratic party will have to go their own way."

Mr. Butler said that if the Southerners did not want to go along on the racial issue and the whole area of human rights, they would have to find asylum either in the Republican party or a third party.

His remarks brought tart comments from Southerners, and one of them, Senator George A. Smathers, Democrat of Florida, announced he would hold a press conference tomorrow, presumably to discuss the issue. The Senator, chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee also is expected to discuss the prospects of Democratic candidates for the Senate across the country.

Smathers Asks Unity

Senator Smathers said yesterday he thought the time had come when Mr. Butler "should start spending his time pointing up the unity of the Democratic Party rather than its divisions."

"What we need is unity, not dividers," he said. "What we need are peace-makers, not agitators."

Another Southern Democrat, Senator A. Willis Robertson of Virginia, said he thought is was "a little too early for the left-wingers to throw the South out of the party on the grounds that they can win without us and don't need our help."

He said a lot of things could happen in two years' time, "and the Biblical injunction still stands: 'Let not him who buckleth on his armor boast as he that putteth it off.'"

In still another Democratic squable, Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin sent a telegram of gratitude to the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee for its "substantial help." A group of New York liberals charged last week that the committee had given more aid to Southern Senatorial candidates than to liberals such as Mr. Proxmire.

Says No Aid Was Given

Earle Clements, executive director of the committee, said that no aid had been given to Southern Senators seeking reelection because none was faced with important opposition.

Senator Proxmire wired Mr. Clements that, "your assistance has come at a most critical phase of campaign and will be extremely helpful to me in offsetting mispresentation of my record which is being attempted through saturation radio, television and press advertising by my opponents."

The Republicans announced today that a state-wide telecast from New York City would be added by Vice President Richard M. Nixon to a campaign swing he will start tomorrow. The tour will include Middle Atlantic, New England and Upper Midwestern states.

Arthur S. Fleming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, announced that he would make a campaign speech in Cleveland on Oct. 29 and then visit Minnesota to campaign for Senator Edward J. Thye, Republican, who is seeking reelection.

Faubus Scores Action

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 20—Gov. Orval E. Faubus declared today that "it's going to be difficult to even drive Southern Democrats out of the party."

He made the statement in reply to the suggestion by Mr. Butler that Mr. Faubus and other Southern segregationist leaders accept a strong civil rights plank or join the Republicans or a third party.

The Governor said he had turned down requests to lead a third party movement, He added:

"Let's wait and see whether Mr. Butler is just speaking for Mr. Butler or who he's speaking for."

He also deplored the national chairman's recent attack on Gov. Earl K. Long of Louisiana. This stemmed from the action of that state's Democratic central committee in voting to oust Camille F. Gravel Jr. as National Committeeman.

Democrats' rights stand triggers Dixie conniption

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Democrats from the North and South last week engaged in several skirmishes while preparing for a showdown on the party's civil rights position.

Paul Butler, national chairman of the party, declared that the South will have to "go along with a strong stand on civil rights, or else."

But Mrs. Leonard Thomas of Montgomery, Ala., Democratic committeewoman, quickly retaliated.

She said "the southern states and not Mr. Butler will control the 1960 Democratic National Convention."

* * *

STILL JOCKEYING for positions, Gov. Averell Harriman ripped open a two-day conference of Democrats from 22 southern and eastern states by stating:

"Two-thirds to three-quarters of the people of the world have colored skins. If only in recognition of the National security we crave, we must learn to accept all creeds, nationalities and races on an equal basis."

The regional conference here is for Democratic leaders to discuss campaign tactics and other general problems to be faced by the party at the coming 1960 convention.

In addition, would-be Presidential candidates are putting their best foot forward to gain as many supporters as possible.

* * *

SO FAR, only Butler and Harriman have made clear-cut stands for strong civil rights, making the issue paramount to the election of a Democrat as the next President.

Governor Harriman's strong stand for civil rights is being looked on as a bid for the nomination as the party's next Presidential candidate.

Also considered as prospects for the nomination are Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey and Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts.

SENATOR KENNEDY and Governor Meyner, however, only treated civil rights issues with a passing mention during their speechs at the sessions.

The Massachusetts senator asked "better race relations ...better homes in better neighbors . .and better health programs.

Governor Meyner said he believed the civil rights problems could be ironed out by enforcement of Federal law giving everybody the right to vote.

BUT BACK in Alabama, Mrs. Thomas bitterly declared that if the South "fails (in nominating a southerner for President in 1960—not a blind radical), the whole nation will suffer."

She also assailed Butler's stand that the South must string along with a strong civil rights stand "or else."

Hinting that the South will fight to ouster Butler, she declared that "we shall let Mr. Butler know the 'or else' means he, and not the southern states, will be seeking refuge."

"The southern states are planning constructively to save the Democratic party from men of Mr. Butler's radical thinking," she explained.

34d 1958

DEMOCRATIC

Truman Has No Worries About Southern Defectors

By LEE M. COHN
Star Staff Writer

Even Harry S. Truman's loyalty to the Democratic Party wears thin when stretched to cover all the South.

Defections from the old solid South would be good riddance, the former President told a press conference yesterday. And, he continued, Congress would serve the Nation better without some of its Southern Democratic stalwarts.

This was his only lapse from the frank partisanship he relishes. He used most of his bubbling energy to throw barbs at Republicans.

"Good for Country"

It might be good for the country" if Democrats such as Senators Byrd of Virginia and Eastland of Mississippi were dislodged from their seats of power, he said, adding that he could expand the list without half trying.

But there are good Southern Democrats, Mr. Truman said, naming as examples House Speaker Rayburn of Texas, Senate Majority Leader Johnson of Texas and Senator Russell of Georgia.

Squabbling over civil rights may pull some Southern States out of the Democratic Party, Mr. Truman admitted. "But we don't need them all; we'll keep the ones that count," he remarked jauntily.

None of the reporters could remember any other occasion when Mr. Truman has willingly tossed even a handful of votes to the opposition.

Scoffs at Third Party

He scoffed at talk of a really big third party movement in the South, noting that "they tried it once before and it didn't work" when he was elected President in 1948.

The main reason most of the South will stay Democratic, Mr. Truman said, is that "they hate to give up their seniority."

Southern Democrats — who rarely face serious opposition in re-election campaigns — are chairmen of many powerful congressional committees by virtue of their long serivce. If the Democrats lose control of Congress, these Southerners will lose their chairmanships.

It was with reference to this point that Mr. Truman made his comment about the beneficial effects of demoting Senators Byrd and Eastland. He often has clashed with them and other conservatives.

"Reconstruction" Fear

Aside from the seniority factor, Mr. Truman said, fear of "reconstruction" will keep most of the South Democratic.

"I don't think they will be foolish enough to invite an invasion" by Federal troops, he said, referring to the use of soldiers to quell school integration disturbances last year in Little Rock, Ark.

Dispatch of troops to Little Rock amounted to revival of the "reconstruction" era, Mr. Truman charged. He implied that the South will blame the Republicans, since the G. O. P. also was in power during the reconstruction period after the Civil War.

The former President emphasized that he believes in civil rights and equality. He denied a Republican charge that in 1948 he said he did not believe in civil rights but needed it as a political issue.

Turning to his main mission this campaign year—attacking Republicans — Mr. Truman again charged that "the Republicans put foreign policy into politics in 1952 when they surrendered in Korea." He was commenting on the current fuss about the proper role of foreign policy debate in a political campaign.

Mr. Truman labeled foreign policy the top campaign issue this year — though "it's a shame" to make it partisan. He listed economics and agriculture as other major issues.

He blamed the Republicans for widespread failures of small business, and summarized his views on other issues by declaring that "they've bungled everything they've undertaken."

The Democrats, he predicted, will win "a great increase" in their Senate and House majorities, but he declined to make a detailed election forecast. He warned again against the dangers of "Deweyitis" — overconfidence—in his party.

Declines to Name Choice

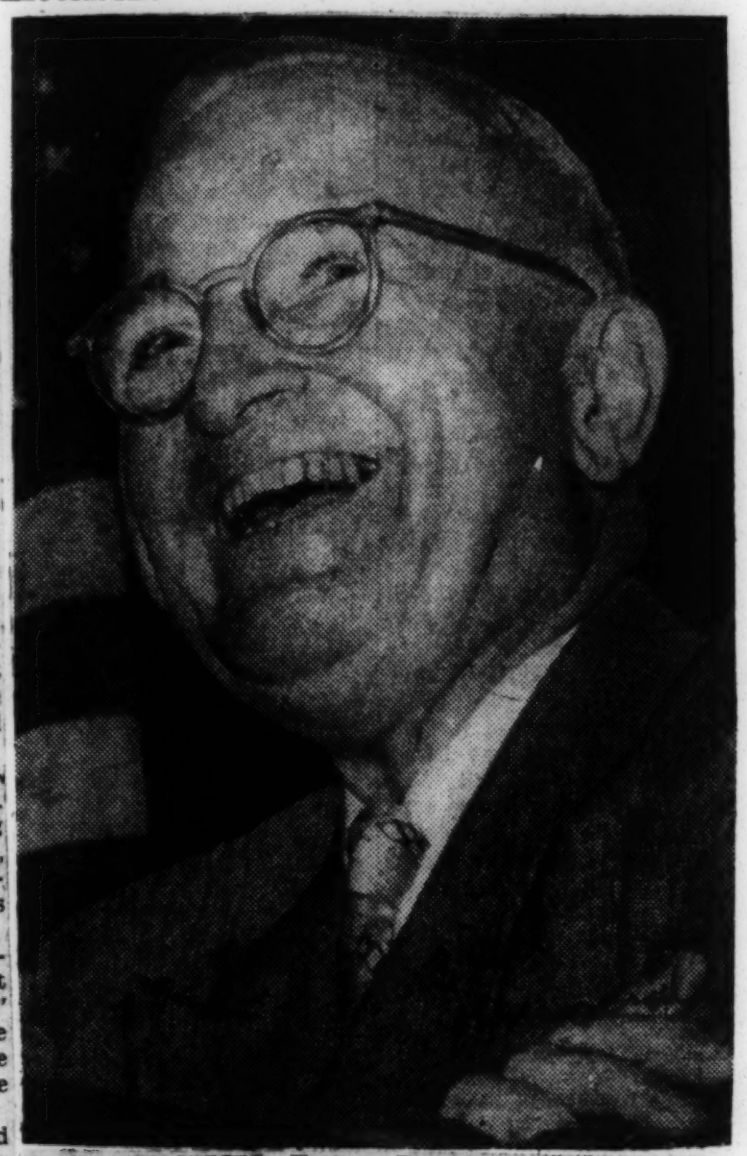
Mr. Truman said "a dozen or so" Democrats would make good Presidents, but declined to name a choice for 1960.

"I'm not a candidate for anything," he chuckled, "I'm just having the best time in the world puncturing stuffed shirts."

The 74-year-old former President looked fit and acted jolly. He reveled in the homecoming flavor of the press conference, where he happily greeted newsmen remembered from his White House days.

After ending the press conference with the comment that "you've pumped the well dry," he chatted amiably with the reporters. "How are those grandchildren of yours?" he asked one of them.

Mr. Truman, who arrived here Friday noon with Mrs. Truman, attended a private reception and luncheon with former members of his staff after the press conference.



LIKE OLD TIMES—Former President Truman at a press conference here yesterday.—AP PHOTO.

Truman Blasts Ike On Rights

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Two Republican spokesmen said Saturday that former President Truman was guilty of recklessness and irresponsibility in campaign debate on the civil rights issue.

The attacks came from Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) and Val Washington, a minister who is director for the GOP National committee.

Their statements reflected increased attention being given to attempts to exploit Negro votes as the Congressional election campaign approached its climax.

Case's statement was a reply to Truman's Thursday night Boston speech charging President Eisenhower with failure to give leadership needed to safeguard civil rights. The former President attributed violence and bombing to that failure.

CALLS IT UNWORTHY

The New Jersey Senator said Truman's "attempt to blame the President personally for bombings outrages of recent months is shocking and unworthy of him."

"Even a political campaign cannot excuse recklessness in this sensitive area," Case said.

He recited moves taken by the Eisenhower administration in the field of civil rights and said the first major civil rights law in 75 years was enacted after "20 years of Democratic inaction."

Washington said Truman had given the Negro a "slap in the face" by saying that Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, leader of the southern fight against school integration, and other southerners should not be thrown out of the Democratic party.

He reminded that the former President had said a week ago that it might be good for the country if some southern Democrats in Congress were deprived of committee chairmanships.

DISPLACE THEM

"The way to dislodge them, of course, is to elect a Republican Congress so that the Democrat racists no longer would be in charge of the all-important committees," Washington said.

He noted that Truman had praised Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.), Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) and Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.)

Washington said Rayburn never voted for a civil rights bill and that Johnson had not done so until 1957. He described Russell as "perhaps the most dangerous man in the United States Senate as far as Negro rights are involved."

He said both Truman and Democratic national chairman Paul M. Butler had taken an "on-again-off-again" attitude toward "southern segregationists. . . in control of the Democrat party."

Southern Dems Lose Civil Rights Tests

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—The Southern wing of the Democratic party went down in defeat on a series of civil rights tests, Saturday, on the last day of a three-day meeting of the National Democratic party.

The final test came when the body adopted by a 84-17 vote a strong resolution praising the work of Chairman Paul Butler, thus retaining him as head of the National Democratic Committee. The resolution was passed after the South had been defeated on a motion to delete all references of civil rights contained in the statement.

The lost motion offered by Camille F. Gravel, National Committeeman from Louisiana, would have removed from the resolutions the phrase which praised Butler for supporting all provisions contained in the Democratic platform "including his forthright utterances on civil rights, and the determinaton of the Democratic party that the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court shall be enforced and made effective."

■

THE AMENDMENT was offered by the Louisianian after the body had turned down by a 29-72 vote a motion to send the resolution back to the Resolutions Committee.

The Butler resolution was presented by Mrs. Georgia N. Gray of Kansas on behalf of herself and Leo C. Graybill of Montana.

Opposing the civil rights clause in the amendment was Byron Skelton of Texas who charged the Democratic party with cutting itself to pieces on civil rights. He expressed fondness for Paul Butler as a good Christian gentleman, but "we can't win a victory by playing one group against the other." He urged the group to "reason together. This is an issue which tries men's soul. If we put these words in this resolution we will split the party" wide open.

Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky claimed that the civil rights reference was ill-timed. He pleaded with the party to "take time" on this issue and not try to ram it down the throats of their Southern brethren.

Contending that the party should maintain its strong stand on civil rights as previously expressed by Butler, Paul Ziffren of California said the question of principle and honor is at stake. We should not be asked to "be tolerant with dishonor." The great failure of the Republican party, he continued, is its refusal to take an honest and vigorous stand on this issue. This is a problem which we must face and "we cannot pretend that it does nto exist."

■

GERALD W. HEANEY of Minnesota reminded his Southern colleagues that this is a national issue and not aimed at any specific section of the country.

Orlando Antonsanti invoked laughter when he informed the group that "we of the deep south (Puerto Rico) express approval of the civil rights reference."

The voice of California, speaking through Paul Zifferen, added commendation to the civil rights reference to the Butler resolution. Adding that, through Butler's leadership, the Republicans lost California.

The most vigorous protest to this resolution came from Thomas H. Pope of South Carolina, who admitted that anything he said would not stop passage of this resolution, but he could not sit in a meeting like that and not make his position known. "I cannot sell my soul for something which I absolutely do not believe in," he emphasized. "The South is going to be punished here today, but don't try to make the South walk its last mile." He said he was not a member of the Citizens' Council, the Ku Klux Klan, or the NAACP, but he believes in the sovereignty of the States, and the party need not think the South is going to "take what you dish out and like it."

■

GRAVEL OFFERED the anti-civil rights amendment immediately after he had defeated the segregationalist group in an effort to maintain his position as Louisiana Committeeman.

The controversary over the acceptance of his credentials arose after the Democratic State Central Committee asked that he be removed from this position because of his so-called "moderate" stand on civil rights. It further recommended the appointment of Segregationalist Jett M. Talbot to fill the position for 30 days until the Central Committee could elect a committeeman in the 1959 primary. The motion to unseat Gravel was defeated by a 90 to 15 vote.

The credentials of five new committee members were accepted without protest, including that of Mrs. Vel Phillips of Wisconsin, the only Negro committee member. The other new committeewomen were Senator Lucinda Millin of the Virgin Islands, and Mrs. Beatrice Holt Rosenthal of Connecticut and Committeemen John B. Hynes of Massachusetts and John D. Larkin of North Carolina.

Roscoe Drummond

Integration Splits Democratic Party

WASHINGTON—Events point unmistakably, I think, to a 1960 North-South split in the Democratic Party which will make the Dixiecrat movement of 1948 look minor league. The ongoing breach in Democratic ranks is now visible and could have larger consequences in 1960 than the Strom Thurmond third party did 10 years ago when it took four Southern states from President Truman and nearly cost him the election.

There are two reasons why a Southern States' Rights Party can be far more formidable and more hurtful to the Democrats nationally than it was in 1948:

1. The Southern walk-out in the 1948 Democratic convention sprang from a plank in the platform which promised too much in the field of civil rights.

This time the forces which are making for a Southern walk-out spring, not from words, not from promises in the platform, but from live events; they spring from the reality of the Supreme Court decision making public school segregation unconstitutional and from the events which have flowed from it. The incentive for a Southern third party is greater today than in '48 and it will therefore be a much more powerful third party.

2. In 1948 many Northern Democrats wanted to compromise the civil rights dispute and President Truman himself opposed the stronger civil rights plank. In consequence the Thurmond third party had only limited success.

This time there is no inclination and no prospect of compromise on either side. Each side believes it must take an uncompromising position in order to survive politically.

That's the nub of it and it seems to me that the Northern Democrats face this dilemma: They know that they may well lose the presidency in 1960 because of a Southern third party, but they also know that they haven't a chance of winning the presidency in 1960 unless they take a stand on civil rights which will compel the Southerners to start a third party.

In other words, the Democratic Party cannot win the presidency without a ticket and a platform which alienates the South and, unlike 1948, this time they may not be able to win because the alienation of the South will be so complete.

This is why a North-South split in the Democratic Party now seems as inevitable as the nomination of Richard Nixon by the Republicans.

What is significant now is that the crevices in the Democratic ranks which will almost certainly lead to the 1960 split are already breaking open.

Democrats Can Find Compromise On Civil Rights, Rayburn Believes

By CLAUDE SITTON

(Copyright 1958, The New York Times Co.)

JACKSON, Miss.—House Speaker Sam Rayburn said Thursday that he thought Democrats could reach a compromise on civil rights in the 1960 national convention that would be acceptable to both North and South.

The Texas Democrat discounted the possibility that disgruntled Southerners would initiate a third party movement. But he flatly refused to discuss the issue that might touch one off—school desegregation.

Rayburn arrived here Thursday by plane for a speech Thursday night to a $20-a-plate Democrats' dinner.

"I'm not at this time going to talk about integration," he told reporters in the mansion of Gov. J. P. Coleman. "I don't think it would be helpful."

Rayburn questioned the action of the Louisiana Democratic Central Committee in voting Wednesday to oust Camille F. Gravel Jr. as national committeeman.

"I've always thought that a national committeeman or committee woman was elected for four years," he commented.

He attacked what he termed the "arms akimbo" foreign policy of the Eisenhower administration, declaring that "the people of the world don't want a big brother."

Discussing the crisis over Quemoy and Matsu, he said that during the last two weeks Secretary of State Dulles "has been on two sides of that question."

He added that the secretary had first indicated that the United States might not back Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in defending the tiny offshore islands near the Chinese mainland but had reversed his field after the Nationalist Chinese leader protested.

"Whether they're going to stay with Chiang on Formosa or with him on Quemoy and Matsu at the hazard of a shooting war, I don't know," Rayburn remarked.

The speaker also said he foresaw an attempt in the next session of Congress to enact legislation to curb the powers of the Supreme Court, which has angered many Southerners with its desegregation decisions. He said that it was "too early" to speculate on who would be the Democratic presidential nominee in 1960.

But he predicted that the Democrats would add to their strength in both the House and Senate in next month's general election.

"The people think that this administration has failed as far as its foreign and domestic policies are concerned," he declared. He also said that the recent recession had "affected the pocketbooks of many" who would oppose Republican candidates as a result.

Negroes Asked To Vote Against Democrats

WASHINGTON (AP)—Val Washington, Minorities Director of the Republican National Committee, said Saturday a Democratic Congress has nothing to offer Negro voters.

Washington, a Negro, said in a statement that a vote for a Democratic candidate for the Senate and House in the coming election is a vote to return segregationist Southern Democrats to positions of power as committee chairmen.

Noting that Southern Democrats hold the chairmanships of eight important Senate committees and 13 of 19 House committees, the committee official said:

"This Southern domination of a Democrat Congress means that Negro voters are voting against themselves and their vital interests when they case a vote for any Democrat congressman or senator.

"Because of the seniority rule, if Negroes help elect a Democrat—even in the North—they are helping the Southern Democrats keep a stranglehold on committees which control what happens in Congress."

Washington said if Republicans control the next Congress it will make small potatoes of such Southern Democratic senators as Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, James O. Eastland of Mississippi, Richard Russell and Herman Tlamadge of Georgia and what he called their "wrecking crews."

Ark. Official Believes South Should Go Along with Party

Attorney General Also Hits High Court

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La. — The attorney general of Arkansas said here Thursday that if the South dropped from the Democratic party "we would have no other place to go."

Bruce Bennett made the observation in a press conference in the office of Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion. Earlier, he made a speech to the Louisiana Kiwanis Club.

"The South now has control of 12 of the 17 chairmanships in the national senate," said Bennett—in rejecting the idea of a third party for the South.

In his speech to the Kiwanis Club Bennett said the National Democratic and Republican parties apparently were misinterpreting the recent liberal Democratic action sweep as an endorsement of integration.

NATIONAL ELECTION

"The national election of this month," he said, "I believe, was not so much a vote in favor of Democratic candidates as it was against the national Republican party, as exemplified by the U.S. Supreme Court."

He interpreted election of Nelson Rockefeller in New York State over Averill Harriman as a revolt against Harriman's contemptuous quest for votes" among the Negroes.

"In the recent elections in Alabama and Tennessee, the sole outstanding issue in the governor's races was who was the most avowed segregationist," he said.

He noted that Arkansas Rep. Brooks Hays, regarded as a moderate on segregation, was toppled from his job recently by a segregation write-in candidate.

Bennett said any person now in or seeking public office should be able to recognize these facts of life. "You go to Chicago or New York, and the cab drivers, the John Does, feel the same as we do."

COURT DECISIONS

He said the recent elections demonstrated "the people of America" have become "sick" of such supreme court decisions as follows:

1 — Permits any communist to obtain a passport to any country in the world.

2 — Opened the FBI files to "any criminal being prosecuted under the laws of these United States."

3 — "Gagged and oppressed" the public officials of America with reference to obtaining confessions.

Bennett said the trouble in Little Rock last year over integration at Central High school is "directly traceable to the Russian Kremlin."

The battle, he said, was not so much integration versus segregation, as Americanism versus Communism. He said this conclusion had been reached after "a research into the aims of the Communist party."

Faubus Says He Will Stay With Party

CRESTVIEW, Fla., Nov. 9 (UPI) — Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus yesterday told 2000 persons at a "dollar" picnic that failed to live up to its billing as a big political rally that "I won't get out of the Democratic Party unless I'm kicked out."

U. S. Rep. Frank W. Boykin of Mobile introduced Faubus and touted him for president, as the Democratic Party candidate in 1960. Boykin and the sponsor of the event, U. S. Rep. Robert Sikes (D., Fla.) of Crestview, were the only congressmen who attended.

Former Florida Gov. Millard Caldwell was there, along with State Rep. Thomas Beasley, speaker of the state House, and State Sen. Newman C. Brackin, but the rally was most notable for those missing.

Sikes had balleyhooed the picnic as a giant political rally, predicting 30,000 persons would attend, including a host of Southern congressmen and governors.

Sikes invited every Southern congressman, senator and governor, but only Boykin showed up to hear Faubus, among the out of state invited guests.

Faubus made lengthy statements about the dangers of losing states' rights and his determination to maintain segregated schools in the face of Federal pressure to integrate schools.

We'd Like To See Them Go

The threat of another Dixiecrat split from the Democratic Party has been sounded by Louisiana's Sen. Russell B. Long.

Louisiana segregationists are unhappy over the blunt refusal of Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler to remove Camile Gravel Jr., as that state's member of the Democratic National Committee.

They voted to oust Gravel because he expressed approval of the 1956 Democratic civil rights plank and uttered the heresay that he felt segregation was morally wrong.

Arkansas' Gov. Orval Faubus has joined the third party blusterers, no doubt envisioning himself as standard bearer of the rebellion.

Mutterings have also come from that traditional hot bed of sedition, South Carolina.

FRANKLY, WE would like to see these malcontents take a walk at the 1960 Democratic National Convention as they did in the 1948 and never come back.

Too long, have they been the stinking albatross about the neck of a party dedicated to look forward, not backward, in the areas of civil rights, human welfare and economic progress.

And too long have they held a stranglehold on liberal legislation by their ascendancy to a preponderance of Congressional chairmanships gained through an archaic seniority system.

* * *

WE HAPPILY would bid these unreconstructed Confederates a farewell. They certainly will not be missed.

That was proved over and over again by the late Franklin D Roosevelt, who didn't need the electoral votes of a single Southern state to win.

More importantly, that political fact of life was made even clearer ten years ago when courageous Harry Truman brushed aside the bitter opposition of Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi to win anyway.

BUT SOUTH WILL STAY

Truman Sees Strong Rights Program For Demos In '60

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — Former President Harry S. Truman said Friday he believed the Democratic party will have a strong civil rights plank in its 1960 platform and that the South will not run out of the party.

However, he said he did not agree with Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler who said recently the South could either accept a strong plank on the civil rights issue or get out of the party.

"I think the civil rights plank we had in 1956 was a good one," said Truman. "The South stayed with it and it will again. It will be a strong plank, you can be sure of that."

But, he added, "I'm not reading anyone out of the Democratic party."

Patterson To Fight For States' Rights

Foes Accused Of Failing To Help Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2 (UPI) — Gov.-elect John Patterson denounced opposition to him in his support of Sam Englehardt for chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee as the "same political enemies that bitterly opposed him and attempted to smear him in his race for governor."

"These same people," said Mr. Patterson, "have never come forward and offered any help in my fight against the NAACP, the Civil Rights Commission, the abuses of the present administration, or anything else that I have tried to do for the people during my term as attorney general."

Mr. Patterson said his political enemies are seeking to prevent him from "having the voice in party matters" that he needs to carry out the platform "which the people endorsed" in electing him governor. He said the opposition to Engelhardt "is an organized effort by my political enemies to cripple my administration."

The young Governor-elect reaffirmed his determination to "carry on the fight for honest government, for segregation of the races and against the invasion of states rights by the Federal government."

"To carry on this momentous task in the years that lie ahead," added Mr. Patterson, "give me the tools that I need and I will do the job."

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DEMOCRATIC

In interests of state—

Anti-loyalists call for loyalty

By FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 27—The Engelhardt-Mizell fight for chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee crackled with new developments Saturday, as State Highway Director-designate Sam Engelhardt Jr., won more support.

John F. Britton, Montgomery attorney and veteran committee member, who pointed out he had voted against the loyalty oath when it was first adopted in 1951, called on his fellow Montgomery attorney, Frank Mizell Jr., to release members pledged to him for chairman.

"I call on Mr. Mizell now to prove that his interest is with—not against—the people of Alabama," said Britton. "I call on him to release anti-loyalty oath members who he considers bound to him so that they may vote their convictions in an orderly and democratic fashion when the committee meets Jan. 19 to select a chairman."

THIS REQUEST came from Britton as he endorsed Engelhardt for chairman and declared, "I think it is time, in the interest of our state and the mutual fight against our enemies from without, that we unite behind our governor-elect, John Patterson, and Sam Engelhardt, his choice for committee chairman. If we are divided, we are beaten, and there will be no victors in Alabama or the South."

In another development, Joe S. Elliott, of Decatur, loyalist member of the state committee and one of the Eighth District ticket leaders in the Democratic primary last Spring, endorsed Engelhardt for chairman "because I know him personally to be a man of great courage and integrity. I believe he possesses the ability and necessary qualifications to keep the Democratic Party strong and secure within our state."

'Stay in party'

"SAM ENGELHARDT believes that we should stay in the Democratic Party and solve our problems within the party," added Elliott, newcomer to the committee. "Hon. John Patterson, governor-elect, has voiced his opinion that Sam Engelhardt would be the best man for our party chairman.

"The voice of the people spoke when we elected John Patterson governor and we should cooperate with him and follow his leadership and direction."

Helped plan walkout

BRITTON pointed out that Mizell was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee which helped plan the walkout of Alabama delegates from the 1948 Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia and which adopted a resolution helping pave the way for the walkout, and asked:

"Will he favor such a course at the next convention?"

Mizell claims edge

Anti-loyalists hold a 39 to 33 margin on the 72-committee. And Mizell claims that a majority of the incoming party governing body members pledged to support him at a caucus held at Montgomery Sept. 3.

Mizell declared that Patterson's endorsement of Engelhardt would not change the outcome of the fight for the committee chairmanship and "would not make Quislings" of those pledged to back Mizell.

Patterson asserted that opposition to Engelhardt "is being engineered mainly by the same political enemies that bitterly opposed me and attempted to smear me in my race for governor."

Mizell declared he has fought actively "for states' rights, segregation, white supremacy and repeal of the obnoxious loyalty oath for the past eight of 10 years."

Britton's statement

Britton pointed out in his statement that Alabama voters had rejected the loyalty oath and, in so doing, "indicated clearly the course for our elected officials to follow."

He also pointed out that the voters, in the same elections, "chose in John Patterson the man they wanted in the position of leadership for the next four years in our state."

"Now we have developing before the surely startled eyes of these same voters a factional fight in which certain groups are trying to wrest from the governor-elect the mandate handed him by the voters only a few months ago," added Britton.

"We have the further confusing spectacle of both factions aligned solidly against the loyalty oath.

"This should bring the issues into clear focus:

Mizell berated

"WILL THE PARTY leadership in Alabama be delivered into the hands of the man elected by the people statewide, or into the hands of a small group of dissidents who have sought through a rump session of anti-loyalty oath committeemen to wrest control before all issues could be considered?

"The Hon. Frank Mizell, who claims to have won the pledges of a majority of the committeemen in his race for chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, has failed to pledge to the people of this state that, if elected to the post he seeks, he will use the power of that position to protect the vital interests of this state.

"It should be clear to all that we cannot win a fight against left-wing elements in the National Democratic Party by removing ourselves from the fight as soon as the battle is joined. Only by holding our advantages in the party—and by strong, united action—can we hope to make our presence felt during the difficult years looming before us."

Raps radicals

BRITTON'S statement added:

"Wild-eyed radicals within the Democratic Party are hoping we in the South will follow such a course, which would lead us unerringly down the path of economic self-destruction.

"For years, the integrationist states of the North and East have looked on with alarm while industry has invested its money and future in the Southland. More recently, they have looked with envy on the enormous military spending program represented at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Brookley Field in Mobile, Maxwell Air University in Montgomery and Hayes Aircraft Corp. in Birmingham, to say nothing of Fort McClellan, Fort Rucker and the other military installations in Alabama.

"Let us realize that now we have none of these things by God-given right, and that the fight to keep them is growing more grim by the hour."

Committee posts vital

HE ASSERTED that "our one advantage — which the North would delight in seeing us dissipate through internal fights—is the vital chairmanships our congressmen and senators hold on committees in their respective houses. Give our enemies an excuse to read us out of the Democratic Party and these positions of leadership would go out with us.

"Then would come the vultures who seek our demise," said Britton. "With them would go all, or a large part, of the $600 mililon of military spending we now enjoy annually in our state. The result would be economic devastation such as we have not seen since Reconstruction Days."

Cites tradition

BRITTON declared that "by tradition and without exception the governor of Alabama elected by the people, has been head of the Democratic Party in the state.

"A rump session, such as was called by Mr. Mizell last September, was also without precedent, and John Patterson was not consulted before the 'Mizell loyalty oath' was extracted from at least a number of those present," asserted Britton.

"It must be a point of some bewilderment to voters who elected an anti-oath delegation to see these same men being asked to bind themselves to another—and equally vicious—personal loyalty oath."

GOV. COLLINS HITS 'COERCION' OF SOUTH

June 1 58

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1—Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida said here tonight that "reformers" should remove the "heavy hand of coercion" from the South and "permit us to resolve our sins of racial discrimination, such as they may be, by our own efforts in our own time."

New York N.Y.

He added that the South must accept universal brotherhood as "our Christian as well as our legal obligation" and move toward the solution of the racial problem when it is reasonably sound to do so."

The courts, he declared, should get out of the legislative business" in implementing the Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment and Congress should provide a "program of implementation developed and administered in each state."

He spoke at a Jefferson-Jackson dinner attended by about 650 North Carolina Democrats, who paid $50 a plate.

He pleaded for national "understanding about the segregation problem" and "acceptance of a sound states rights philosophy."

The Democratic party, he said, must stand for "a positive and dynamic brand" of states rights.

Concerning the party, he declared also that its members should spend the next two and a half years developing a new leader. Earlier, at a press conference, he predicted that a new leader would capture the White House in 1960.

Arthur Chopin, Given High Office in Democratic National Committee

ARTHUR CHAPIN
Assistant to Deputy Chairman for Political Organization, Democratic National Committee.

Paul M. Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today announced the appointment of Arthur Chapin of Montclair, New Jersey, as Assistant to the Deputy Chairman for Political Organization. Mr. Chapin will take over his new post at party headquarters in Washington, D. C. on June 1.

In announcing Mr. Chapin's appointment today, Mr. Butler said that this work will deal with organization matters, including increased registration and inter-party communications, entailing field work in various states. His background includes service with organized labor and as a member of the Executive Board of the New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

Since 1947, Mr. Chapin has served as Human Relations Director of the New Jersey State CIO Council working for the elimination of segregation in public housing and for enactment of the State Civil Rights Law.

Born and educated in Philadelphia Mr. Chapin attended Temple University there and served in the Penn sylvania Department of Labor and Industry for three years, and later as Chairman of the Education Committee of the International Union of Marine and Shipping Workers of America (CIO), Chairman of the Race Relations Committee of the Pennsylvania State CIO Council, and in this latter post for the Retail and Wholesale Department Store Employees Union in St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Chapin was elected as a New Jersey delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1952 and served on the Committee on Permanent Organization.

He is 43 years old, married to the former Clarise Boone, and they have four children. They will make their home in the Washington metropolitan area after June 1.

Chapin Named To Democratic National Committee Post

34d

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Arthur Chapin of Montclair, N. J., was named deputy chairman for political organization of the Democratic National committee here Friday, by Chairman Paul Butler.

His work will deal with organization matters, including increased registration and inter-party communications, entailing field work in various states.

His background includes service with organized labor and as member of the executive board member, New Jersey State CIO council, working for the elimination of segregation in public housing and for enactment of the state civil rights law.

ATTENDED TEMPLE

Born and educated in Philadelphia, Chapin attended Temple University and served in the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry for three years, later as chairman of the education committee, International Union of Marine and Shipbuilders Workers of America—CIO. He also served as chairman of the race relations committee of the Pennsylvania State CIO council, and in the latter post for the Retail and Wholesale Department Store Employees union, St. Louis.

Chapin was elected New Jersey delegate to the Democratic National convention in 1952 and served on the committee on permanent organization.

He is 43 years old, married to the former Clarissa Boone, and they have four children.

CALIFORNIA'S PRIMARY A BOON TO DEMOCRATS

New York Times
June 6-8-58

Outpouring of Labor Votes Augurs Victory for Party in November, Boosts Influence of Unions

P. E 3

BUT SOUTH POSES THREAT

34d

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, June 7—Last Tuesday was a great day for the national Democratic party and for the political action committees of organized labor.

In California the law permits candidates to seek the nominations of both major parties, and registered party members may vote in either primary. Attorney General Brown, the Democratic aspirant for Governor, who had the indorsement of both his party committees and those of union labor, polled votes sufficiently in excess of those for the choice of the Republican organization, Senator Knowland, to invest his nomination with a victory psychology for the campaign that ends in November. And the political action committees of organized labor, aroused against Knowland by the Senator's advocacy of state "right-to-work" legislation, claimed and have received part of the credit for Brown's record totals.

But on that same Tuesday, June 3, 1958, a cloud appeared in Alabama that, though now no bigger than a man's hand, eventually could cast a heavy shadow over the prospects of Democratic national victory in 1960. The emphatic triumph in this state of Attorney General Patterson in the run-off primary for the Democratic nomination for Governor included approval of an amendment to the election laws that leaves the Presidential electors free to cast their ballots for any citizen they may select, regardless of which national party carries the state.

Southern Strategy

Alabama thus joins Georgia in the Southern Democratic movement against the party majority that is designed to deprive its national convention ticket of an electoral majority if this ticket and the convention platform are unsatisfactory to Southern Democrats. This movement if successful would constitutionally require that the next President be chosen by the National House of Representatives, where each state, regardless of its size, has an equal vote of one; and the choice of the next Vice President would be made by a majority of the United States Senate.

This decision by the Democrats of Alabama and Georgia—which will be repeated in other Southern States—also foreshadows another battle in the 1960 Democratic National Convention—more intense and divisive of the party than in 1948—over the "loyalty" oath. By that oath, if adopted by the convention majority, the delegates and Democratic organizations of every state will be bound to (1) pledge that the national party ticket will be placed on the state ballot, and (2) to give this ticket their "loyal" support. The only alternative for a state delegation is to withdraw from the convention. This withdrawal was made by four Southern delegations in 1948, and was followed by the selection of an independent Democratic States Rights ticket that took from President Truman forty-nine electoral votes which normally would have been his.

President Truman, by carrying Illinois, Ohio and California by small margins, was able to win the election without this Southern support. But that may not be the situation in 1960.

Future Speculation

This, however, is a matter of speculation for the distant future, whereas the statistics of the California primary are hard facts favorable to the national and the state democracy. The final returns will show that perhaps one million registered Republicans and a million and a half Democrats failed to vote in the primaries. But in the gross vote for Brown and Knowland the Democratic candidate not only had an excess over the Republican that may reach 600,000. Approximately 100,000 more registered Republicans voted for Brown in the Republican primary than registered Democrats voted for Knowland in the Democratic primary.

Thus, even if all the Republicans and Democrats who voted for Knowland repeat this in November, and are joined by the million or so Republicans who stayed home, Brown would need the votes of only about half of the Democrats who abstained, plus his primary support, to win the election handily. But, while this comeback by the Senator could be attained only by the hard kind of campaigning his duties in Washington prevented him from making before the primaries, it is not impossible.

Cause for Rejoicing

It was not the statistics of the California gubernatorial primary, however, that alone gave the Democrats cause for rejoicing. The indications of a November victory for that

party in the race for Senator were even more impressive. Here a Republican politician, Governor Knight, who like Knowland had previously won both major party nominations, was far outrun by Rep. Clair Engle.

His total vote from Democrats in that primary was about twice the number Knight got from Republicans on their ticket, and while Knight, under the cross-filing privilege, got more votes from Democrats for their nomination than Engle got from Republicans for theirs, the Governor was closely pressed on his party ballot by Mayor Christopher of San Francisco. Since the Knight-Christopher campaign was bitterly personal also the Democrats are hoping for large defections to Engle from the Mayor's supporters in November.

Meanwhile, the political community is expecting consequences from Knowland's unexpectedly poor showing in the primaries that will spread beyond the borders of California. The large vote polled by a labor-endorsed candidate in the second State of the Union, in primaries where regulation of the union was a paramount issue, may influence the shape of the pending legislation in Congress for organized labor correctives. Republican Senators who were standing uneasily with Knowland, their leader, for firm restraints, conceivably could change front.

Nixon Involved

But what principally interest the politicians was the possible bearing of the returns on Republican national prospects in 1960, and on Vice President Nixon's present commanding lead for the Presidential nomination. If the indications of the primaries are confirmed in November by the election of a Democratic Senator and a Democratic Governor, a California delegation to the Republican National Convention will have far less influence on its decisions. And in nominating Nixon to succeed President Eisenhower the convention would be choosing a candidate from a State, essential to national victory, in which a Republican ticket largely named by Nixon had been defeated, and in which the Democrats had gained Statewide ascendancy for the first time in years.

Negro Named To High Position On Democratic National Committee

Washington, D. C., June 1.—Paul M. Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today announced the appointment of Arthur Chapin of Montclair, N. J., as Assistant to the Deputy Chairman for Political Organization. Mr. Chapin will take over his new post at party headquarters in Washington, D. C., immediately.

In announcing Mr. Chapin's appointment today, Mr. Butler said that his work will deal with organization matters, including increased registration and inter-party communications, entailing field work in various states. His background includes service with organized labor and as a member of the Executive Board of the New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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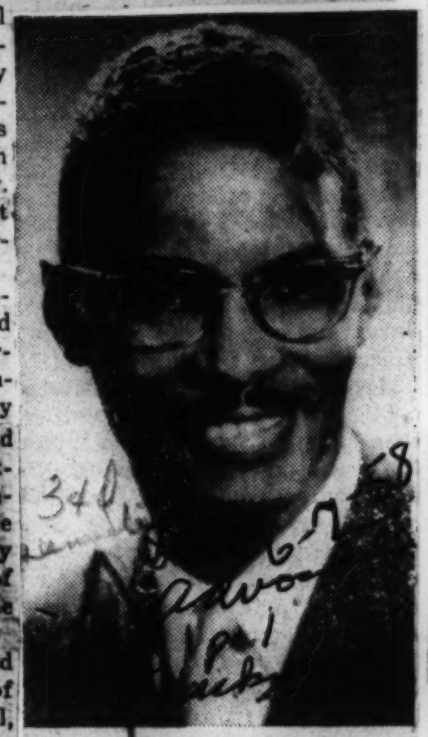


ARTHUR CHAPIN
Assistant to Deputy Chairman for Political Organization, Democratic National Committee.

Senators Expect New Rights Drive

By WILLIAM M. BATES

Sens. Russell and Talmadge warned Wednesday that the increased Democratic majorities in the new Congress will give fresh impetus to drives to push through legislation aimed at the South.

Both Georgia senators, leaders in the South's fight against civil rights legislation, said they expected the incoming Congress to be far more liberal in its outlook than the past one.

This, they said, could spell trouble for the South in renewed attempts to pass tough civil rights legislation and to change Senate rules to curb debate.

Russell and Talmadge agreed however, that the new Democratic-controlled Congress will be more receptive to more favorable farm legislation.

"From what I have seen of the composition of the next Senate, it will be more of what is now termed liberal than is the present Senate," Russell declared.

"I anticipate that we will have a great majority of these so-called civil rights bills that will be pressed very vigorously," Russell declared.

"Of course, we will continue to resist them to the utmost of our ability and we will oppose any change in the rules that will destroy the historic characteristics that distinguish the United States Senate from any other parliamentary body in the world."

Russell said he thought the complexion of the new Congress would be more favorable to farm legislation, national defense and public works projects.

Talmadge said that the results of Tuesday's nation-wide voting will result in a stepped up drive in Congress "to expand the federal government at the expense of the states."

He said the election of so many liberal Democratic senators will mean a more concerted effort in the new session of Congress to amend Senate rules to make it easier to curb debate.

"There will be a great number of very liberal senators in the new group, many of whom campaigned on what they were going to do to the South if they got elected," Talmadge declared.

"It will pose a very difficult problem in the next session of Congress in the field of federal-state relations," he said. "They will be a group who will want to expand the powers of the federal government at the expense of the states."

However, Talmadge said the Democratic victory did not mean all bad news for the South. He said the strong Democratic showing, particularly in the Midwest farm belt, raised hopes that Congress will pass "a meaningful farm bill."

"The election will work both ways for us," the senator said. "We'll have some benefits and some disadvantages."

Gov. Griffin saw little encouraging in the Democratic victory and in the defeat by the voters of several states of so-called "right-to-work" proposals.

"It looks like the people who are advocates of conservative government will have a fight on their hands to keep the principles of government that we know from being destroyed," the governor declared.

Democrats Split In Wisconsin

Negro's Election Causes Row In Party; Proxmire Is Rapped

Milwaukee, June 18 (UP)—The Wisconsin Democratic Party split wide open Wednesday night over the election of a Negro housewife as the state's national committeewoman.

Two Democratic Party workers quit over the issue and angry Democratic leaders charged "racial prejudice in reverse."

Senator William Proxmire, the political "wonder boy" who became Wisconsin's first Democratic senator in decades last year, was accused of ramming through the election of Mrs. Vel Phillips as national committeewoman at the state Democratic convention in La Crosse last week.

'One-man Rule' Is Charged

Anti-Proxmire Democrats charged "one-man rule" and the Senator's onetime campaign manager announced he would run against Proxmire in the September primary.

The controversy over Mrs. Phillips was the biggest split among Wisconsin Democrats since they reorganized their party nine years ago and began challenging Republica rule of the state.

Mrs. Phillips beat out Mrs. Marguerite Benson, the party's present vice-chairman and veteran of 28 years of party work.

Democratic field representative John Dulka and Committeeman Walter Anderson quit their party posts after Mrs. Phillips' election. They called Mrs. Benson's defeat "a repudiation of party service and loyalty."

Called 'Prejudice In Reverse'

Milwaukee County Democrats who supported Mrs. Benson by a 4-to-1 margin charged that Proxmire is attempting to create a machine "to further his own cause."

Fifth District Chairman Howard Meister said Proxmire, "through his handpicked state chairman, Patrick Lucey, is trying to establish his own party to rule the state Democratic Party.

"What happened at the state convention was not racial prejudice but racial prejudice in reverse," Meister said. "It is just as bad to elect someone because she is a Negro as it is to defeat her because she is a Negro."

Harry Halloway, Proxmire's former campaign manager, decided to oppose him in the September primary election after the convention was over. He said the convention was "a further demonstration of Proxmire's drive for power."

"Proxmire sure had me fooled for a while," Halloway added.

Vel Phillips Has Scored Many Firsts In Her Career

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — (UPI) — Mrs. Vel Phillips is a woman of precedent.

The latest accomplishment of the 34-year-old housewife, attorney and Milwaukee alderman, was getting elected as national committeewoman of the Wisconsin Democratic party.

This makes her the first member of her race elected by state organization to the ranks of the Democratic national committee. Mrs. Phillips is a Negro.

Since she first began knocking down the barriers to womanhood in general and her race in particular the petite relative newcomer to politics, also followed a 127 old tradition of motherhood.

Her first child, Dale Franklin Phillips, was born shortly after she became the first woman and first Negro ever elected to the Common Council in 1956. She is expecting her second child next month.

Mrs. Phillips has strong feelings on why she was elected Saturday to the national committee woman post against the formidable opposition of party veteran, Mrs. Marguerite Benson, 59, of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Benson, in her 28 years of politics, had held virtually every post open to a woman in the state —except national committeewoman—including becoming the party's first woman vice-chairman.

"I stand on my merits," said Mrs. Phillips in her clear, slow style of speaking.

"The majority of convention delegates voted for me because they believed I had something to contribute to the national committee. They believed I was young, and fresh, and new, and qualified to do the job.

"I wasn't elected just because I am a Negro. But my backers can doubley rejoice that this will show that there are states which just don't preach democratic principles, but make it a reality."

Mrs. Phillips said the racial implications of her victory "are greatly exaggerated."

She anticipates no trouble— at least racial—in her work with the national committee, including liaison with southern Democrats and national committeewomen from the deep South.

"I've been a member of a minority group 34 years," she said. "If I find it not the least bit difficult to adjust to 47 other women, they shouldn't find it the least bit difficult to adjust to me."

She holds with state Democratic party chairman Patrick Lucey that her election was not dictated by the northern wing of the Democratic party. Both do say she had the backing of liberal Sen. William E. Proxmire (D-Wis.),

Mrs. Phillips considers it merely coincidental that some have called her a "liberal symbol," including former state party chairman Philleo Nash, who said her election victory was "a blow for Little Rock."

"Not any real lady or gentleman will permit another lady or gentleman to be more gracious or dignified than they are themself," Mrs. Phillips contends, accounting for her confidence of smooth sailing in national party work.

After graduating from Howard University in Washington, D. C. in 1946, where she studied on an Elks scholarship, Mrs. Phillips spent two years doing social work in Milwaukee before enrolling at the University of Wisconsin law school in 1948, the year she was married to Dale Phillips.

In August, 1951, she became the first woman Negro graduate of the law school. Her husband had been gradcated from the U. of W. law school in 1950, and upon her graduation, they became the first Negro couple admitted to the federal bar.

They set up the law office of Phillips and Phillips in Milwaukee. Five years later, she won the common council vote.

"Door to door campaigning for alderman really opened my eyes to the challenge and opportunities for public service," Mrs. Phillips said.

VEL PHILLIPS

Some 'Dems' Bitter Over Election of Negro Woman

LACROSSE, Wis.—Mrs. Vel Phillips was elected Wisconsin's first Negro National Democratic Committeewoman and one delegate quit and the National Committeeman voiced his open displeasure in the heated aftermath.

Although Mrs. Phillips, a Milwaukee alderman, told supporters she would not disappoint the people who elected her, Herman Jessen of Philps, Wis., a Democratic national committeeman, was openly bitter.

• Thomas J. Joyce of Park Falls, a delegate, resigned his post and several others, including Milwaukeeans, were considering the same course of action.

Mrs. Phillips captured the post by defeating Mrs. Marguerite Benson (white) of Milwaukee by a 597-447 vote at the Democratic Party Convention.

MRS. PHILLIPS said, "This entire experience has been the most meaningful, wonderful thing that has ever happened to me. Wisconsin has a lot of grand people and all of them are Democrats."

• But Jessen complained, "It looks like it does not pay anyone to work faithfully for the party for 28 years, only to get beat by a newcomer who is not known by 5 per cent of the delegates to the convention. The whole thing looks like a beauty or popularity contest."

Mrs. Phillips denied that she was a newcomer, observing: "I have been active in Democratic circles for 12 years."

• She continued, "I wasn't elected just because I am a Negro, but my backers can doubly rejoice that this will show that there are states which just don't preach democratic principles but make it a reality."

She was nominated for the post by Frank Wallick, editor of the Wisconsin CIO News, and had the solid backing of all labor elements at the convention. Harold Flynn, who seconded the nomination, asserted, "We are not here to reward long service to the party. We are here to elect someone who can serve us well. We are practical politicians."

STATE DEMOCRATIC Chairman Lacey also spoke up denying charges that Mrs. Phillips' nomination was engineered by "the northern wing" of the party. He said that Mrs. Phillips' victory would "solidify and deepen the support of liberals, minority groups and intellectuals for the party in the November elections." Senator William E. Proxmire D., Wis.) was also behind Mrs. Phillips' candidacy.

Mrs. Phillips is an attorney, the mother of two children and is expecting the arrival of a third. In 1956 she was elected to the Milwaukee Common Council for a four-year term, thus becoming the first Negro to hold such a post in her city.

She succeeded Mrs. Betty Graichn, who is now living in Washington, D. C. She is 34 years old.

TRUMAN STUMPING TODAY IN HARLEM

Will Accompany Harriman and Hogan on Auto Tour—Governor Talks Upstate

By LEONARD INGALLS

Former President Harry S. [illegible] lem today with Governor Harriman and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan.

The announcement was made yesterday at Mr. Harriman's campaign headquarters in the Shelton Hotel. The Governor and Mr. Hogan, Democratic-Liberal candidate for Senator, are scheduled to drive through Harlem with Mr. Truman at 4:30 P. M. They will leave their automobile at 5:50 for sidewalk campaigning at Seventh Avenue and 125th Street.

The two candidates are scheduled to meet Mr. Truman at 3:30 P. M. at the Marine Terminal of La Guardia Airport, Queens, when the former President returns by plane from New Castle, Pa., where he made a political speech last night.

Labor Cheers Truman

Mr. Truman's value in the campaign was demonstrated several times yesterday by Mr. Harriman during a speech at a labor union rally. At each mention of the former President's name there was heavy applause.

Mr. Harriman spoke to 700 shop stewards of Local 91 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union at the Roosevelt Auditorium, 100 East Seventeenth Street.

The Governor also told his audience that Nelson A. Rockefeller, his Republican opponent, should denounce as anti-union President Eisenhower and the Republican state ticket of Malcolm Wilson for Lieutenant Governar, and Representative Kenneth B. Keating for Senator.

Mr. Harriman criticized General Eisenhower for supporting Senator William F. Knowland, Republican candidate for Governor of California. Mr. Knowland is supporting "right-to-work" laws, which would prohibit the union shop.

The Governor contended that the President's trip to California had placed Mr. Rockefeller in an embarrassing position. Mr. Rockefeller has announced his opposition to right-to-work legislation.

Governor Rebukes Critic

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 21—Governor Harriman startled a nonpartisan academic ceremony here today by including a sharp political rejoinder to a local Republican critic in his speech.

The Governor spoke at a dedication ceremony for a new $7,000,000 basic science building at the State University Medical Center. His prepared speech was almost exclusively nonpolitical.

However, after the first paragraph he interpolated a stinging attack on Senator John H. Hughes, who has ben one of his chief critics in the legislature. Last Sunday Senator Hughes accused the Governor of "dragging his feet" in the construction of the State Medical Center.

Without identifying the Senator by name, Mr. Harriman denied sharply that there had been any delay and told the audience of physicians, civic leaders and medical students, "ou will have to hold this individual accountable for the responsibility or irresponsibility of his statements."

Later Mr. Harriman attended a State Public Works Department conference at which a new route through Syracuse for the Empire Stateway—the north-south highway from Binghamton to Watertown—was announced. The revised route was designed to meet local objections.

Here the Governor, casting aside any campaign role, congratulated Republican Mayor Anson A. Henninger for his "splendid cooperation" and said he had been glad to work with him on the project.

Mr. Harriman then paid a brief visit to LeMoyne College, where he spoke to students. After that he flew back to New York City.

Gallup Poll—

Negroes Favor Democrats Despite GOP Integration

By GEORGE GALLUP

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—The Negro vote, based on poll results up to the present time, will go overwhelmingly Democratic in the congressional election on Nov. 4.

It will come as something of a shock to Republicans that strong statements in behalf of racial integration which have come from President Eisenhower and other GOP leaders have had no great effect in shifting Negroes in the North from their strong attachment to the Democratic party.

In brief, the Gallup Poll finds, as another election in which the pocketbook is the all-important factor to the Negro.

Integration in the schools is just one of many inter-racial problems. There is widespread belief among Negroes that they are discriminated against in their search for jobs. A remark heard everywhere, sums this up:

Schools Only One Concern

"The Negro is always the last to be hired and the first to be fired."

To determine the "why" behind the Negro's allegiance to the Democratic party, the Gallup Poll sent a team of Negro interviewers to Northern centers of Negro population.

Negro voters were asked:

"If the elections for Congress were being held today, which party would you like to see win in this state — the Republican party or the Democratic party?"

The vote today and the vote of Northern Negroes in congressional races in the two previous national elections:

	TO-DAY	August, 1956	1954 Election
	%	%	%
Democratic	72	77	77
Republican	28	23	23

High Prices Hurt

To make matters worse, along with unemployment are the problems of high prices and high rents. One woman pointed to a nearby car and complained:

"I've got a room not much bigger than the inside of that car and I pay $45 a month for it."

Deeply concerned as he is about the integration problem, the Negro does not think of either party as his champion in this cause. Any advancement in integration, he feels, would have come about regardless of which party was in office at the time.

Despite this lack of distinction the Democrats have the advantage in the over-all area of racial questions. Because the Negro regards the Democratic Party as his "friend" in the economic area, he feels that this friendship will help him in other areas—where racial differences are felt.

DEMO DIXIE EMPIRE TOTTERS

Steady Drop Shown In Voting Strength

By GENE WIRTH
Clarion-Ledger City Editor

The Democratic Party's Dixie empire is tottering.

The 1960 presidential marathon, thus, offers the party th opportunity to stabilize or reverse the drift, or watch a continued downward popularity trend.

The Democratic decline in the South has been established over the last four political campaigns, beginning with the fourth and final Roosevelt campaign in 1944. The 1944 drop was of little consequence at the time because Roosevelt's strong Southern standing was touched only slightly. But, it was a tip-off to further political reverses that were to follow.

Mississippi, long one of the more solid Democratic powers in the Southern bloc, gave birth to the States' Rights movement in 1948. It succeeded in carrying four states—Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina— and taking 39 electoral votes with a ticket composed of South Carolina Governor J. Strom Thurmond and Mississippi Governor Fielding L. Wright. The electoral vote also included one from Tennessee.

This States' Rights revolt represented the greatest break from either of the two major parties since 1912, when Teddy Roosevelt, running on the Progressive ticket, rolled up 88 electoral votes in Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington and part of California.

The States' Righters, on the ballot in 16 states, polled a total of 1,169,021 votes, all in the 11-state Southern belt except 14,496. Outside the South the ticket polled: California 1,228, Kentucky 10,411, Maryland 2,476, New Hampshire 7 and North Dakota 374. Additionally, in Maryland, Wright received a write-in vote of 2,294.

A look at the Southern states in this election show that the Democratic ticket of Hary Truman and Alben Barkley did not even get on the ballot in Alabama. The percentage of popular vote given the Democratic ticket in the other Southern states is as follows: Arkansas 61.7 percent, Florida 48.8 percent, Georgia 60.8 percent, Louisiana 32.7 percent, Mississippi 10.4 percent, North Carolina 58.0 percent, South Carolina 24.1 percent, Tennessee 48.2 percent, Texas 65.4 percent, Virginia 47.8 percent.

All of these represent a drastic reduction in Democratic strength from previous elections.

There followed the elections of 1952 and 1956 in which the Republicans with their Eisenhower-Nixon ticket took over the reins of government, cracking the Solid South as they went.

Dixie emocrats gave up four states to the Eisenhower cause in the 1952 election. They were Florida, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Again in the 1956 election the same four states went to the Republicans, plus. the additional Deep South state of Louisiana. It is interesting, too, to note that the Democrats lost Tennessee, even after her governor, Frank Clements, delivered the Democratic keynote speech, and one of her senators, Estes Kefauver, was put on the ticket as the vice presidential nominee.

Despite the fact that Eisenhower's great personal popularity was being strained by the time he came up for the second race, voting records show that, without exception, the percentage of Democratic popularity in the Southern states dropped in every state from the previous election.

State-by-state the popular vote percentages for the Democratic ticket in the last two prsidential races are as follows:

Alabama, 64.5 to 56.5; Arkansas 55.9 to 52.4; Florida, 44.9 to 42.6; Georgia, 69.6 to 67.3; Louisiana, 52.8 to 39.5; Mississippi, 60.5 to 58.2; North Carolina, 53.9 to 50.6; South Carolina, 50.7 to 45.2; Tennessee, 49.7 to 48.5; Texas, 46.6 to 43.9; Virginia, 43.3 to 38.3.

These are facts that the Democrats must face in 1960, when they go about selecting nominees and a platform to oppose the Republicans.

The Republicans, too, face some problems not the least of which is the reaction, not confined to the South, from the Little Rock incident. Also, the Republicans will have to come up with a replacement for Eisenhower.

Mississippians and Southerners will likely find it difficult to "swallow" anything that either of the two major parties offer, but they'll have to vote one of the tickets or that of an opposition force that may come to life as in the past.

Segregation Oath Caution Is Urged

Could Backfire Mayhall Warns

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 14 (AP)—A suggested new segregation oath for candidates in the Democratic primaries in Alabama this year brought a word of caution today from the party chairman.

Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper said he isn't opposed to the pledge as such, but that he questions its advisability. He said it might invite the Federal courts to nullify the primaries.

The controversial party loyalty oath will be up for readoption or rejection when the state Democratic Executive Committee meets here Jan. 24 to fix rules and regulations for this year's party elections.

It disqualifies would-be candidates who voted for President Eisenhower in 1956.

National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr., of Sylacauga had advocated readoption of the loyalty oath with a further provision requiring candidates to take a segregation pledge which reads like this:

"I believe in and will support the principle of segregation upon which the Democratic Party in Alabama was founded and will support in the general election all candidates of the Democratic Party who take this oath."

Mayhall, who heads the state committee, questioned both the wisdom and need of such a pledge. He said "it might get us in trouble if someone should appeal. That could result in the courts declaring our entire primary null and void."

The judge recalled that the Supreme Court outlawed the old Texas white primary several years ago. Texas Democrats had a rule limiting the party election to white voters.

CAUTIOUS—Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper.

Mayhall said he doesn't see any real need for a segregation pledge in Alabama because, as he puts it, "anyone who qualifies as a candidate will support segregation anyway. If he doesn't he might as well not run."

But he made clear he isn't opposing the oath. In fact, he said he would readily sign it if adopted.

Political Activity Results In Negro-Democratic Split

While the outcome of the past year's political activity left much to be desired, the Democratic party took 50 out of 53 contested offices from the Republicans but failed, however, to poll their usual sweeping majority in the predominately Negro wards.

A tabulation of the concentrated Negro precincts in the city wards 7-12 shortly after the election revealed that of a total of 45,697 votes cast, 20,318 or 44 per cent went into the Republican column.

Outregistered 2-to-1

It must be noted here that Negro Democrats outregister Republicans 2 to 1 in these precints. In short, the Democrats would have had to garner 88 per cent of the total vote to justify their advantage.

Another factor to consider is the 5,000 odd Democratic job holders in the city. Realizing that each job holder will influence one person, the Republican party were down 10,000 votes at the beginning of the campaign.

From the above figures it is safe to assume that Negroes no longer vote necessarily the way they are registered but for the individual they deem best qualified to do the job.

Attitude of Parties

There is yet another reason for the division of last year's vote, namely the non-committal attitude taken by candidates of both parties on the question of civil rights and housing, both vital issues to the Negro populace.

Successful candidate Mayor Bruce Hoblitzell, however, indicated that he was in favor of civil rights but this was not the time for such legislation. When it was suggested that an interracial committee be named, if he was elected, to educate the public in the matter of civil rights, he said that he would be glad to do so. The committee, as yet, has not been named.

W. W. Beckett

For Representative

Also last year a Negro announced his candidacy for U. S. Representative in the 3rd Congressional District (Louisville and Jefferson County). The candidate, Mark Anthony, deputy tax commissioner, said that he would run as an independent.

Of the four Negroes running for office in the last election, two were successful in their bids. Incumbent Alderman for the 8th Ward, W. W. Bcekett was re-elected and Rev. Felix Anderson elected state representative in the 42nd District. Anderson has since taken a leading position in the legislature.

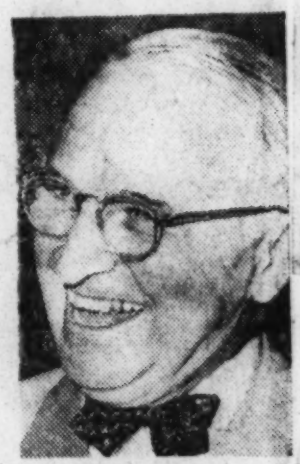
JOHN M. CUMMINGS

Civil War Is Still On Down in Mississippi

Inquirer Mon. 1-27-58
Philadelphia, Pa.
3A

ON AT least two good counts Harry Truman has every reason for remembering the Democratic National Convention of 1948 in Philadelphia. It was this convention which nominated the then President Truman, a nomination that bore juicy fruit in November when he defeated the Republicans' Tom Dewey.

The second reason was the big walkout of Southern delegates who protested the effort to bind them to full support of the platform and the candidates. Led by one Henry M. Fraser, of Mississippi, the Southerners took off for Birmingham where as Dixiecrats they nominated a third party ticket with Gov. Strom Thurman as the candidate for President. It was felt by some, and emphatically predicted by others, that this defection of a considerable number of Southerners would prove a fatal blow to Truman's chances. Truman won without the South.



EX-PRES. TRUMAN

Henry M. Fraser was back in the news the other day. He had read in a newspaper that a portrait of Union General Adelbert Ames, a native of Maine, was hanging in the Hall of Governors in the State Capitol at Jackson, Miss. The newspaper described the likeness of Ames in Yankee uniform with his chest bearing "a line of military decorations earned by the blood of Confederate soldier boys."

* * *

IT WAS too much for Mr. Fraser. He let go with this: "Are the portraits of Hitler, Mussolini, Joe Stalin and others of their ilk hanging in the Capitol at Washington?" The obvious answer, of course, is no. But a search that need not be too diligent will disclose more than one portrait of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and other leaders of the rebellion and no one protests.

Unfortunately for the unity implied in the Republic's official name, far too many folks in the South continue to fight the Civil War which ended more than 80 years ago.

The Fraser outburst and the crack about military decorations earned by the blood of Confederate soldier boys emphasize this tendency. Boys from the North and West also died in that struggle. But in the North the disposition is to let the dead past bury its dead. Hot heads and hop heads keep the issue alive in the South.

General Ames, fourth Union officer to command the military district that covered Mississippi and Arkansas (remember Little Rock), was certainly no saint. He employed the military to drive the civil officers from the Mississippi capitol. He was military governor when what historians call the "Black and Tan" convention was held.

* * *

THIS body of carpet baggers, recently freed slaves and such Southern whites as would participate, adopted a constitution which granted the franchise to the Negroes. They held firm control for a while. Corruption was widespread. In 1875 the Democrats won control of the Legislature. They proceeded at once to impeach the Negro Lieutenant Governor. Proceedings were instituted against Gen. Ames. The charges were dismissed. He resigned.

Certainly the career of Gen. Ames in Mississippi can hardly be pointed to as a shining example of righteousness. But the times must be considered; the temper of the people; the triumphant North divided as to whether the South should be further punished or dealt with leniently, as Lincoln proposed.

People in the prostrate South were bitter and depressed. Their bitterness has descended on many of the present generation. For one reason or another, political no doubt, it is kept alive by men of the Fraser type.

Many years ago Gen. Lee and many Southern boys visited Gettysburg. Some of them lie there today in graves close to the last resting place of Northerners. If you want to see a good portrait of Gen. Lee go over there to Adams county and the historic battlefield. No one is demanding that Lee be torn from the wall.

Truman Says Ike Voters Got What They Deserve

Post Times Herald P.A7
Washington D.C.

International News Service

Former President Harry S. Truman declared yesterday that people who adopted the "I-Like-Ike" slogan in the last two presidential elections "got what was coming to them."

Mr. Truman spoke at a breakfast given in his honor by the Electric Consumers' Information Committee, an organization representing labor unions, and various cooperative groups.

The former Chief Executive said he would lay down "the facts of life" on Republicans at a $100-a-plate Democratic fund-raising dinner tonight. He advised the 150 persons present at the breakfast to "tune in."

(WTOP-TV (Channel 9) and WTOP-Radio (1500 kilocycles) will broadcast Mr. Truman's speech, Major Issues Facing the Nation in 1958, at 10:30 p. m.)

Mr. Truman asserted that when he gets started, he usually gets "steamed up." He added he could talk "until noon about things that haven't been done." But he said he had an obligation to the Party to deliver his major speech of the week tonight and not before.

Mr. Truman told his audience: "I am not sorry for you because most of you voted for this situation. I told you what you'd get."

He said he had seen a sign recently reading "I like Ike, but I don't think Ike likes me."

Mr. Truman declared the job of the President is to "help the 150 million people who have no lobbyists." He said this is what is meant by the idea that "the people control the Government."

Powell dares Democrats to toss him out

Afro American
Baltimore Md.
P. 5
Sat. 2-22-58

NEW YORK — "There's no real free leadership in this whole (NYC) city. They are all slaves to the white folks who control them.

"Well, I am one man they can't control. I dare them to fight me in my own district, but they don't dare. If they buck me for re-election, then there won't be a Democratic governor in Albany next year. I promise them that."

So spoke Rev. A. Clayton Powell as he took cognizance of reports that the Democrats may dump him in reprisal for his 1956 support of President Eisenhower's reelection in a speech before a Brooklyn mass meeting.

* * *

OTHERS ON the impossing list of Democratic officeholders who spoke at the meeting, organized by the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, himself a longtime Democratic bigwig, included Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack, who left before Mr. Powell hurled his dare at the Dems;

Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker, Sixth Assembly District leader, Brooklyn; City Councilman J. Daniel Diggs, Municipal Court Justices Lewis F. Flagg Jr., Oliver D. Williams and Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink.

There is talk that the Democrats may seek to deny Mr. Powell renomination in the

Southern Strategy

3A

(From The New Republic)

THOSE INVENTIVE extremists among the Southern Democrats who gave us the Dixiecrat and State's Rights movements of 1948 and the Democrats-for-Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956 plan a different approach in 1960. This time they will work from within the Democratic Party with the Constitution as their secret weapon.

Herald P.8

Most of us forget between elections that although there have been more than 200 attempts to modernize our method of electing Presidents since the electoral college system was adopted, we still operate under laws which do not bind the electors to vote for the candidates. Mortality is falling. Furthermore, the Soviet Union is of their party's choice. Legally electors are free to vote for whomever they choose. By revising state laws where necessary to give a few party leaders the power to pick the electors and specifically freezing the electors from any obligation to vote for the national party nominee after the election, the ultra-conservatives hope to control enough electoral votes to prevent either party from winning a majority if the next election is close.

Sat. 6-28-58

Alabama, South Carolina and recently Georgia—(with a total of 31 electoral votes)—have already taken these legal steps. There will be no immediate rush of neighboring states to follow suit—for most of them have more enlightened elected leaders. But more Little Rock incidents and the 1959 elections could quickly change that.

34d 1958

DEMOCRATIC

14 DECEMBER

Sat., April 5, 1958

Democratic Auxiliary Hosts 500 At Gala Se

SETTING A PACE in lavish receptions, the Second Ward Regular Democratic Women's Auxiliary was host to more than 500 members and friends, Sunday, at the democratic Headquarters, at 315 E. 35th st. Looking their loveliest the ladies of the Auxiliary graciously received their distinguished guests in a setting made lovely with a festive table decoration and a parade of fashions and beautiful smiles. A pause to please the photographer found a group of the charming ladies (left photo) smiling a welcome to the throng of guests in attendance. (Left to right, front row) Mesdames Mattie Davis, Wausie Norton, Geralen Harris, Mabel Jones, Sadie Banks; (second row) Kathryn Robinson, Rosegina Delaney, Theresa Craft, and Mabel Elliott. A bevy of attractive Principals at the lavish fete (center photo) receive refreshments from the hands of new Committeewoman Mildred Casey who slices the beautifully decorated booklet cake bearing the inscription "Welcome Mildred Casey and Mary Campbell." (Left to right) Mesdames Geneva Hunt, one of the hostesses; Dorothy Herron O'Bryant, musical director of the Second Ward; Mildred Casey, Committeewoman; Ena Taylor, chairman of hostesses; and Mary Campbell, president of the Auxiliary. And still other corsaged ladies who

Politics Fills Leisure Time Of Concert Star's Wife

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

Handsome Gladys Duncan is a firm believer that politics is everybody's business and shouldn't be left to the fellow who makes a living at it. That's why she spends most of her spare time actively working in this and a number of other civic areas. This just about makes her one of the busiest people in Washington.

It so happens she's a Democrat, but she insists that she measures a candidate by his qualifications and record and not by party label.

Todd Duncan

Despite the fact that as a resident of Washington where she and some two or three hundred thousand other people do not have the right to vote, Mrs. Duncan works harder at good citizenship than most people who do have franchise privileges.

As the wife of the famous actor-singer Todd Duncan, she used to accompany her husband on his concert tours all over the world and acquired some of her higher education in this period.

Mrs. Duncan is a native of Charlottesville, Va. After going to boarding school at Barber Scotia in North Carolina, she enroiled at Teachers College in the District of Columbia and graduated from there. Her teaching career was interrupted by leaves of absence when she and her son, Charles would join Todd on tour.

She was among the first American Negro women to go to Australia and New Zealand and in between concerts, she managed to get in some extra studies at the University of London.

Gladys says she first became interested in politics in 1934 when she felt there was a job to be done and she still feels that way.

To every civic-conscious Washington resident, Home Rule is not just a dream, but a year in year out fight on which he works persistently.

In lieu of elections, District dwellers who are hard pro - Home Rulers put on preferential primaries. Especially in an election year, these are good stimulation for the "stateless ones" and are often a barometer for candidate support for convention nominee.

In 1956, Averill Harriman and Estes Kefauver were the principal contenders in a preferential primary in the District.

The drive had all the earnest intensity of a campaign in a regular Congressional district and Gladys Duncan threw herself into the Harriman boom with all of her energy.

At the big house on T St. where she and Todd make their home, she gave a big party with the Harrimans as guests of honor.

cond Ward Fete

found time out for a smile to the photographer are (right photo, first row) Mesdames Marie Harvey, Velva Murebun, Verna Bowen, Hazel Cooper and Kathryn Pembertron; (second row) Wilhelmina Richter, Mary Smithburg, Osa Durham, Lillian Cotton and Edythe Mabin. Top names in Democratic circles were included among the distinguished guests who enjoyed the hospitality of the Auxiliary.

That year, was a marked one for her because she not only helped Averill Harriman to win the primary, but was elected a delegate to the Democratic convention in Chicago and also to the District Democratic Central Committee.

Mrs. Harriman sponsored her for admission to the exclusive Democratic Women's National Club. She was the first and still is the only Negro woman member of the club.

The Duncans are proud of the achievements of their son, Charles, a practicing lawyer in the District who had the distinction of arguing in the historic schools cases which resulted in the 1954 decision to desegregate. Charles is a graduate of Harvard University and holds a Phi Beta Kappa key from Dartmouth College where he was a member of the exclusive Casque and Gauntlet Society.

But the pride and joy of the Duncan family is nine year old Todd II, who was born while his grandfather was on concert tour in Norway. His pet name for his grandfather is the Norwegian "Fa Fa" and Todd Senior thinks he has all indications of becoming a singer too.

The Duncans are members of Plymouth Congregation Church.

WHILE HER HUSBAND, Todd, relaxes at home she likes to listen to some of her husband's records on their hi-fi set.

Gladys Duncan is occupied with a busy round of civic duties but when she is away on concert,

Gladys serves on the boards of the Washington Housing Association, the Columbia Heights Boys club and the Americans for Democratic Action. She was president of the Washington chapter of ADA for two years.

In addition, she is a member at large of the National Symphony Association, the Women's Civic Guild and of course, the Committee For Home Rule.

Alabama Politics.

The hope of Southern independent Democrats to avoid being "in the bag" in 1960 were raised last week when state righters regained control of party affairs in Alabama. The states rights Democrats now have the power to repeal the loyalty oath which has bound Alabama to the national Democrats in the past two presidential elections.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson won the Democratic nomination for governor in the race that re-established the power of the states righters. The significance of his victory is unclear, however.

The charge has been made that he was the candidate of the Ku Klux Klan. Certainly, a revival of the Klan as a political force in a Southern state would be a matter to deplore in strong terms. But the fact that a candidate may have received the votes of individual Klansmen does not necessarily indicate that he subscribes to the ugly practices of the hooded order.

We shall await further information on Mr. Patterson's associations before attempting to assess the full situation.

Let 'Em Walk Out

Republican-minded pundits like Roscoe Drummond see in the landslide re-election of Orval Faubus an evil omen for the Democratic party in 1960.

They argue that the Arkansas victory portends bad news for Northern liberals and that the Democrats must saddle themselves with a presidential candidate acceptable to the segregationist South or face a split in the party.

That's utter hogwash.

In election after election, the late President Roosevelt proved that the votes of the South were not needed to win.

And President Truman, by his victory in face of an all-out Dixiecrat revolt, spiked that political illusion forever.

If Mr. Truman could do it in 1948, certainly an equally forthright and liberal candidate can do it in 1960, what with the growing strength of the Democratic party in the middle and far West.

Let the onerous Dixiecrats take a walk. It would be the best thing that could happen for us, the party, the nation and the world.

Wisconsin Demos Split Over Negro

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19 (UPI) — The Wisconsin Democratic Party has split wide open over the election of a Negro housewife as the state's national committeewoman.

Two Democratic Party workers quit over the issue and angry Democratic leaders charged "racial prejudice in reverse."

Sen. William Proxmire, the political "wonder boy" who became Wisconsin's first Democratic senator in decades last year, was accused of ramming through the election of Mrs. Vel Phillips as national committeewoman at the state Democratic convention in La Crosse last week.

Anti-Proxmire Democrats charged "one-man rule" and the senator's onetime campaign manager announced he would run against Proxmire in the September primary.

The controversy over Mrs. Phillips was the biggest split among Wisconsin Democrats since they reorganized their party nine years ago and began challenging Republican rule of the state.

Mrs. Phillips beat out Mrs. Marguerite Benson, the party's present vice-chairman and veteran of 28 years of party work.

Democratic Field Representative John Dulka and Wauwatosa Committeeman Walter Anderson followed up Mrs. Phillips' election by quitting their party posts. They called Mrs. Benson's defeat "A repudiation of party service and loyalty."

Milwaukee County Democrats who supported Mrs. Benson by a 4-to-1 margin, charged that Proxmire is attempting to create a machine "to further his own cause."

Fifth District Chairman Howard Meister said Proxmire, "through his handpicked State Chairman Patrick Lucey, is trying to establish his own party to rule the State Democratic Party.

"What happened at the state convention was not racial prejudice but racial prejudice in reverse," Meister said. "It is just as bad to elect someone because she is a Negro as it is to defeat her because she is a Negro."

Sen. Proxmire Denies Charge

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI) —Sen. William Proxmire (D., Wis.) dismissed as "ridiculous" today charges that he is trying to take over the Democratic Party in Wisconsin.

Proxmire said neither he nor any member of his staff took part in the election of Mrs. Vel Phillips over Mrs. Marguerite Benson as State Democratic National Committee woman.

DEMO COMMITTEE-WOMAN — Mrs. Vel Phillips. (UPI Telephoto).

Negro Woman Election Draws Democrats' Ire

Wisconsin Elects Her As National Committeewoman

LA CROSSE, Wis. (AP) — Mrs. Vel Phillips of Milwaukee, the first Negro national Democratic party committeewoman for Wisconsin, said Sunday she would not disappoint the people who elected her.

Mrs. Phillips, an alderman in Milwaukee, was named to the post at the Wisconsin Democratic party convention Saturday. She defeated Mrs. Marguerite Benson of Milwaukee, a veteran of 28 years of party politics, by a vote of 597-447.

An attorney, Mrs. Phillips is the mother of two children and is expecting her third child in about a month. Her public career began in 1956 when she was elected to the Milwaukee Common Council for a four-year term. She was the first Negro ever elected to the Council.

Mrs. Phillips succeeds Mrs. Betty Graichen, now residing in Washington, D.C.

Herman Jessen of Phelps, Wisconsin's Democratic national committeeman, was perturbed because Mrs. Phillips was elected.

"It looks like it does not pay anyone to work faithfully for the party for 28 years, only to get beat by a newcomer who is not known by five per cent of the delegates to the convention," Jessen said. "The whole thing looks like a beauty or popularity contest."

Thomas J. Joyce of Park Falls, a delegate, resigned his post after Mrs. Phillips was elected. Several others, including Milwaukeeans, reportedly were considering the same course of action.

Mrs. Phillips was nominated for the post by Frank Wallick, Milwaukee, editor of the Wisconsin CIO News, and had the solid support of all labor elements in the Democratic organization.

Election Of Negro Splits Wis. Dems.

By DAN HANLEY JR.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — (UPI) — The Wisconsin Democratic party split wide open this week over the election of a Negro housewife as the state's national committeewoman.

Two Democratic party workers quit over the issue and angry Democratic leaders charged "racial prejudice in reverse."

Sen. William Proxmire, the political "wonder boy" who became Wisconsin's first Democratic Senator in decades last year was accused of ramming through the election of Mrs. Vel Phillips as national committeewoman at the state Democratic convention in La Crosse last week.

ONE MAN RULE

Anti-Proxmire Democrats charged "one-man rule" and the Senator's onetime campaign manager announced he would run against Proxmire in the September primary.

The controversy over Mrs. Phillips was the biggest split among Wisconsin Democrats since they reorganized their party nine years ago and began challenging Republican rule of the state.

Mrs. Phillips beat out Mrs. Marguerite Benson, the party's present vice-chairman and veteran of 28 years of party work.

Democratic field representative John Dulka and Wauwatosa, Wisc. committeeman Walter Anderson followed up Mrs. Phillips' election by quitting their party posts. They called Mrs. Benson's defeat "A reputation of party service loyalty."

Milwaukee county Democrats who supported Mrs. Benson by a 4 to 1 margin, charged that Proxmire is attempting to create a machine "to further his own cause."

Fifth district chairman Howard Miester said Proxmire, "through his handpick state chairman Patrick Lucey, is trying to establish his own party to rule the state Democratic party.

"What happened at the state convention was not racial prejudice in reverse, "Meister said. "It is just as bad to elect someone because she is a Negro as it is to defeat her because she is a Negro."

Harry Holloway, Proxmire's former campaign manager, decided to oppose him in the September primary election after the convention was over. He said the convention was a "futher demonstration of Proxmire's drive for power."

"Proxmire sure had me fooled for a while, "Holloway added.

Election Of Negro Woman Raises Furor In Wisconsin

LA CROSSE, Wis. (UPI)—Wisconsin Democrats renewed their task of hammering out a platform at the state convention today, but rancor lingered over the naming of a Negro to serve as national committeewoman.

Supporters of Mrs. Marguerite Benson interpreted the election of Vel Phillips, a Negro attorney, as a rebuff to Mrs. Benson's 25 years of party service.

State Democratic Chairman Patrick Lucey, meanwhile, denied the Negro's election was maneuvered by the northern wing of the party.

Her election by a 597-447 vote late Saturday would "solidify and deepen the support of liberals, minority groups and intellectuals" for the party in the November elections, Lucey said. Lucey is known to have the backing of Sen. William E. Proxmire (D-Wis.) in this case.

Mrs. Benson's adherents remained bitter and charged, that the Negro wman was elected merely to demonstrate liberalism, without any reference to the long service of the 59-year-old grandmother. The Negro, 34, is the first of her race to be elected to such an office in the country.

"I wasn't elected just because I am a Negro, "But my backers can doubly rejoice that this will show that there are states which just don't preach democratic principles, but make it a reality."

Harold Flynn, who seconded the woman's nomination, said "We are not here to reward long service to the party. We are here to elect someone who can serve us well. We are practical politicians."

Wisconsin Democrats Elect Negro Woman

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"This entire experience has been the most meaningful, wonderful thing that has ever happened to me," Mrs. Phillips told the convention delegates. "Wisconsin has a lot of grand people—and all of them are Democrats."

Denies She's a Newcomer

Mrs. Phillips denied that she was a newcomer to Democratic party politics in Wisconsin "as my opponents claim."

"I have been active in Democratic circles for 12 years," she said.

An attorney, Mrs. Phillips is the mother of two children and is expecting her third child in about a month. Her public career began in 1956 when she was elected to the Milwaukee Common Council for a four-year term. She was the first Negro ever elected to the council.

Mrs. Phillips succeeds Mrs. Betty Graichen, now living in Washington, D. C.

Committeeman Perturbed

Herman Jessen of Phelps, Wisconsin's Democratic National Committeeman, was perturbed because Mrs. Phillips was elected.

"It looks like it does not pay anyone to work faithfully for the party for 28 years, only to get beat by a newcomer who is not known by 5 per cent of the delegates to the convention," Mr. Jessen said. "The whole thing looks like a beauty or popularity contest."

Thomas J. Joyce of Park Falls, a delegate, resigned his post after Mrs. Phillips was elected. Several others, including Milwaukeeans, reportedly were considering the same course of action.

Staunch supporters of Mrs. Benson said she should have been elected as a reward for her many years of service and that snubbing her could cause a breakdown in party discipline.

Mrs. Phillips was nominated for the post by Frank Wallick of Milwaukee, editor of the Wisconsin CIO News. She had the solid support of all labor elements in the Democratic organization.

WINNER AND LOSER—Mrs. Marguerite Benson (left) raises the hand of Mrs. Vel Phillips, who was elected National Committeewoman Saturday by the Wisconsin Democratic convention. Mrs. Phillips defeated Mrs. Benson for the post.—AP Wirephoto.

For Wisconsin Democrats

Negro Committeewoman

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IKE SEEN SHIFTING ON SCHOOL ISSUE

Afro American
P. 8 Baltimore, Md.

REPORTERS' ROW

3-4d

Democrats Dilemma

But Some Republicans Act Like Faubus Too

By Samuel Hoskins

WASHINGTON

The word here is that the Democratic National Committee has a bad attack of Faubus shakes.

Politically, this is described as an extremely nervous condition, causing them to run scared in New York and indulge in much soul searching in border states and the Deep South.

The reason for the Democrats' anxiety in New York can be summed up in three familiar words — Adam Clayton Powell.

* * *

THEY FEAR the unpredictable congressman, who took on and defeated Tammany Hall, may throw his weight to Nelson A. Rockefeller, the GOP candidate for governor.

In fact, some of the Democrat policy - makers are almost certain this will happen.

If such comes to pass, they are even more certain that the Powell influence will be the margin Rockefeller, the multi-millionaire, needs to defeat Gov. Averell Harriman, also a multi - millionaire.

As if Powell wasn't enough to worry about, now they are also worried about Mrs. Anne Hedgeman, who "resigned" last week as aide to Mayor Wagner.

A brewing Democrat nightmare is the fear she will toss her support to the Republicans.

AS FOR Democratic worries South, all the ills of that unhappy area (afflicted with the Almond - Faubus blight) were symbolized by the aborted political pow - wow also known as the Southern Governors' Conference.

The extremes of this political conglomeration, almost wholly Democrat, were represented by Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland and Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas.

McKeldin, a Republican, tried to persuade the group to take a firm stand in support of the Supreme Court school rulings.

* * *

FAUBUS, a Democrat whom some other Democrats call "the wild man of Little Rock," came out bluntly for open defiance of the Supreme Court and the Federal Government.

Caught between these grinding millstones were such alleged moderates as Govs. LeRoy Collins of Florida, Luther Hodges of North Carolina and Frank Clement of Tennessee.

Collins wanted to pass the buck to Congress. Hodge was for ignoring the desegregation issue all-together.

Clement, who created quite a stir at the last national Democratic convention as keynote speaker, backed into the issue with an amazing bit of logic.

* * *

HE SAID: "There are no parents in the South, white or colored, who want their children to attend integrated schools."

He added: "But no colored parent wants to be told his children cannot attend certain schools."

ALL OF THIS means Arthur Chapin, ex-New Jersey labor official turned aide to Paul Butler, embattled national Democratic chairman, has his work cut out for him.

From across New Hampshire Ave., NW, one almost can hear Val Washington, assistant GOP national chairman, saying, "I told you so."

This doesn't mean, however, that come November Val will be minus Republican headaches of his own.

GOP organizations in both Little Rock and Jackson, Miss., are making noises like Dixiecrats.

* * *

IN JACKSON last Friday, Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn of Bronxville, N.Y., (of all places) was banquet speaker for the White Citizens Council.

Not only did the New Yorker praise Herr Faubus, but he said the white people of the South should not be forced to integrate "their" schools "if they don't want to."

* * *

REMEMBER THE Rev. professor Clennon King, the former history teacher at Alcorn College?

Well, he has had it—but good.

Pending is a request to Bishop Frederick D. Jordan, prelate of the Eighth AME District, to be transferred to Africa.

Reason? The colored people of Gulfport, Miss., where he pastors, do not appreciate him and the white are against him.

To think, all of his troubles started when he attacked the NAACP.

* * *

LAST WEEK this column warned that the hatchet men would seek to make pro-segregation propoganda of the attack upon the Rev. Martin Luther King.

Among the first to jump to the attack was William S. Morris, publisher and editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

In an editorial he asks: "Just how crazy is King's assailant?"

He intimates she isn't crazy at all, just weary of the rabble-rousing about segregation and integration.

* * *

"SHE HAS grown to mistrust" King, according to the editorial.

In the same issue the fact that a Cartersville, Ga., citizens unit sent money to King's attacker is played up.

* * *

ANOTHER AUGUSTA newspaperman made the news, last week.

Roy V. Harris, publisher of a weekly and president of the Citizens Council of America, Inc., told a cheering crowd:

"We are engaged in the greatest crusade in the history of mankind."

He added: "If you're a white man, then it's time to stand up with us, or black your face and get on the other side."

* * *

HIS SIX-POINT plan of action is as follows:

1. Reduction of all political campaign issues in all state and local elections to a single question, "Who's the strongest man for segregation?"
2. A boycott of merchants who fail to join and actively support racial segregation.
3. A "straightening out" for clergymen who preach "the brotherhood of man."
4. Chasing Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, "clean out of the state of Georgia."
5. A fight against all agencies of mass communications—newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations.
6. Absolute defiance of all federal court rulings favoring racial integration "by every means and at any cost."

* * *

SUCH ARE the people who form the hard core of resistance in the South.

These are the people the Federal Government is handling with kid gloves.

Their hearts can't be changed, nor can they be "educated," as President Eisenhower insists.

They understand only one language: Obey the law or go to jail.

VAL WASHINGTON

Takes firm stand; hits school closing

Dat-10-4-58

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—President Eisenhower Thursday criticized Governors J. Lindsey Almond of Virginia and Orval Faubus for the closing of public schools in their states to avoid complying with Federal court orders for desegregation of public schools.

In a letter to J. Albert Rolston, chairman of the Committee for Public Education, Charlottesville, Va., Mr. Eisenhower said the consequences of the closing of schools in those two states would be "disastrous" to the nation and the children affected.

The letter was regarded as perhaps the strongest statement the President has made on school integration since the Supreme Court decision outlawing racially segregated public schools.

* * *

IN IT HE said the belief in the equality of all men is a part of the religious faith of the American people and "substantial progress" toward achieving the ideal of the equality of man was being made, but the closing of the schools represented a "material setback" in the right to a public education.

Mr. Eisenhower's letter was in reply to a telegram Mr. Rolston sent him on Sept. 17, expressing appreciation for the President's recognition of the Charlottesville Committee for Public Education and endorsement of its aims as set forth in a statement issued by Attorney General William P. Rogers on the day before.

Mr. Rogers, after conferring with President Eisenhower on Sept. 16, announced that the Justice Department had received reports from both Virginia and Arkansas "concerning efforts on the part of parents and children to prevail upon the responsible state officials to open the public schools."

* * *

MR. ROGERS' prepared statement said: "The reports received from the communities involved indicate that the serious impact of what it means to have the public schools closed is beginning to be keenly felt and its significance more fully appreciated."

The text of Mr. Rolston's telegram, addressed to President Eisenhower at the Summer White House, Newport, R.I., follows:

"The Charlottesville Committee for Public Education wishes to express to you its greatest appreciation for your recognition of our group and endorsement of our aims as set forth in the statement as issued by your Attorney General yesterday.

"The fact that you know and approve of the efforts of Charlottesville's parents and children to prevail upon the responsible state officers to open the public schools is heartwarming and encouraging.

* * *

"AS EVIDENCE that the important human factor of good judgment and civic responsibility to which you refer in your statement are indeed beginning to play a much more important role, we would like respectfully to report to you that membership in our committee and support of our program is pyramiding throughout our city.

The response is inspiring and heart-warming. It convinces us beyond the shadow of a doubt that the people of this American community stand solidly in favor of our public education system.

"Our platform, as unanimously endorsed at our organization meeting just three short days ago and subscribed to by hundreds of new members who have joined with us since, is as follows:

* * *

"1. **WE ARE** determined to pursue every legal means to keep public schools open.

"2. We are here concerned with neither encouraging integration nor perpetuating segregation.

"3. We oppose any permanent arrangement which entrusts public education to private hands having no responsibility or accountability to the general public.

"4. We have faith in Charlottesville's ability to meet its public education problems."

* * *

THE TEXT OF the President's reply to Mr. Rolston follows:

"Thank you for your telegram of Sept. 17.

"I deeply regret the action of Virginia and Arkansas in closing schools that are subject to integration orders of the Federal Courts. The direct consequences to the children in those schools and the eventual consequences to our nation could be disastrous.

"Their education seemingly has no present prospect of early resumption. For this cessation, they are given a reason which is contrary to one of the generally accepted basic ideals of our country.

* * *

"MOST OF US in the U.S., as part of our religious faith, believe that all men are equal in the sight of God. Indeed, our forefathers enshrined this belief in the Declaration of Independence as a self-evident truth.

"Just as we strive to live up to our fundamental convictions, we constantly strive to achieve this ideal of the equality of man.

"We had been making progress toward that goal. The closing of the schools, however, represents a material setback not only in that progress, but in what we have come to regard as a fundamental human right—the right to a public education.

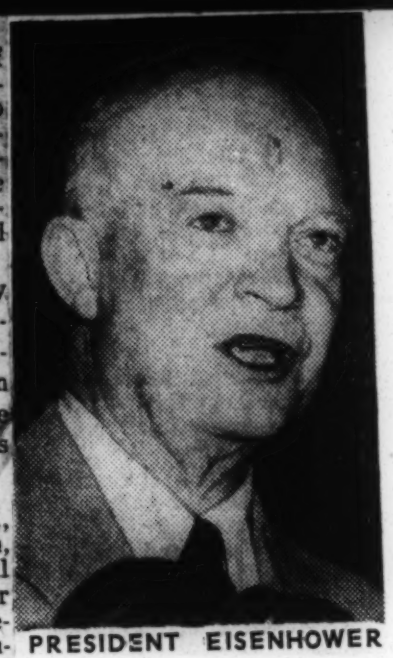
"I fervently hope that the schools will reopen soon and that progress toward our goal will resume."

* * *

THE COMMITTEE for Public Education was organized by 200 persons at a meeting Sept. 14, and reported a membership of 500 at its second meeting. It describes its goal as the opening of public schools and has declared it is concerned "with neither encouraging integration nor perpetuating segregation."

Mr. Rolston is a chemical engineer at the ordnance research laboratory at the University of Virginia. He has held that position for the past six years. He was born in Georgia and grew up in Tennessee and North Carolina.

Other officers are Dean Ralph W. Cherry of the University of Virginia School of Education, vice chairman and J.R. Jarman, official of an office furniture and stationery store, membership chairman.



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Alaska Expected To Favor Demos In First State Voting

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP) — In city, village and arctic outposts through this vast northern land voters will cast their ballots Tuesday in the nation's last election of 1958 and Alaska's first as the 49th state.

More than one-fifth of Alaska's 200,000 plus residents are expected to visit the 287 polling places despite cold, snow and wintertime darkness near the top of the world.

For the first time they will choose two U.S. senators, one congressman, their own governor, a secretary of state and a 60-member State Legislature.

The voting will take place in four major election districts and 24 local districts stretching nearly 2,400 miles from Ketchikan to Barrow, and to within sight of Soviet soil in the Bering Strait. The new state covers 586,400 square miles, nearly 2½ times the size of Texas.

WAITING ELECTION

Not until the results of the election are certified will President Eisenhower issue a proclamation, probably in December or January, admitting Alaska as the Union's 49th state.

But that is only a formality. In essence Alaska will take its first steps in swaddling statehood clothes when the polls open at 8 a.m. local time.

Selection of two U.S. senators will bring the Senate's membership to 98. With Alaska still to be counted the Democrats held control 62-34. The Democratic edge in the House was 282-153.

The Democratic tide in the Nov. 4 general election in 47 states portended victory for most of the party's candidates in Alaska—but Republicans campaigned hard and had help from Vice President Nixon and Interior Secretary Seaton in the final weeks.

Democrats are expected to win control of the first State Legislature, perhaps with as great a majority as they held in the 1957 territorial session. They controlled the House 21-3 and Senate 11-5. As a state Alaska will have a Legislature of 20 senators and 40 representatives.

One major race has been virtually conceded. E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, 54, Democratic nonvoting delegate in Congress for 14 years, was regarded as a certain winner for one of the U.S. Senate seats. He has had little campaign opposition from Republican candidate R. E. Robertson, 73, and independent Keith Capper.

REPUBLICAN HAS EDGE

Republican Mike Stepovich, 39, was believed to have a slight edge over Democrat Ernest Gruening, 71, in a battle between two former Alaska governors for the other Senate seat.

A drawing when they take their seats in January will determine the length of the terms of the first Alaska senators.

The congressional contest between Democrat Ralph Rivers, 55, and Republican Henry Benson, 48, appeared a tossup.

Democrat William Egan, 44, was favored to win the governorship over John Butrovich Jr., 48, the Republican nominee.

Dixie Democrats Give Little Cash

Report Shows Contributions Small From South

GOP DONATIONS LISTED

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Dixie Democrats are contributing little cash to the Democratic National Committee these days, a report filed with the clerk of the House showed Monday.

The report showed the committee, headed by controversial Chairman Paul Butler, received a total of $110,256 in contributions between Sept. 1 and Oct. 24.

Big Gifts Deficient

Contributions of less than $100 were not itemized. But those of more than $100 were. It was in this latter category that the Southern deficiency was evident.

It was apparent many leading Southern Democrats are irked at the invitations that Chairman Paul Butler has made, asking the Southerners to join in the civil rights program or take a walk from the party.

Of $45,330 received in amounts of $100 or more, Dixie contributors supplied only $8,983.

The Davidson County Democratic Executive Committee of Nashville headed the list with a contribution of $2,817. The Young Democratic Clubs of Alabama and a Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner in Trenton, N. C., contributed $2,506 each.

The Anderson County Democratic Women's Club of Oak Ridge, Tenn., contributed $366, and W. T. Moran of Houston, Texas, $200. All other itemized Dixie contributions were for an even $100.

Two $100 From Arkansas

Two $100 contributions came from Arkansas. One was from the Lincoln County Democratic Committee, Allen Tarver, chairman, Star City, Ark. The other was from Sadie Overton, State Hospital, Little Rock.

Another was from Milton K. Cummings, 1204 Ward Avenue, Huntsville, Ala.

The report also listed unpaid pledges totaling $25,251. Under this heading Sam Wilhite of Aberdeen, Miss., was listed as having an unpaid balance of $220 on his pledge. And Representative Paul C. Jones of Kennett, Mo., was listed as "owing" $75.

A report on disbursements disclosed that the national committee paid $2,820 in September for rental of offices, pays Chairman Butler a salary at the rate of $25,000 a year, had a payroll of $9,489 for the week ending Oct. 18, and subscribes to the Arkansas Gazette.

A study of the Republican National Committee's report, filed Saturday for the Sept. 1 to Oct. 20 period, showed more contributions of $100 or more from the South than the Democratic report.

$4,000 From Arkansas Unit

Heading Dixie contributions to the GOP committee was $4,000 from the Arkansas GOP State Committee. Others of more than $100 included Millsaps Fitzhugh, 2724 Lombardy, Memphis, $750, and Dyer Butterfield, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., $100.

The Republican report also itemized contributions of less than $100. Some of these included G. L. Mallory, Little Rock, $5; Frederick McIntosh, 736 South Dudley, Memphis, $30; Howard E. Lucy, Little Rock, $25; Calvin Mahan, Charleston, Ark., $5; R. W. Ruff, Solgohachia, Ark., $30; James L. Cook, Rogers, Ark., $10, and W. E. Thorpe, 1420 Union, Memphis, $30.

The GOP report listed total contributions of $251,285 during the covered period. The disbursement report did not list a salary for Chairman Meade Alcorn, but indicated the total outlay for salaries is greater than the Democratic committee's.

Democrats gird to hold election lead

NEGRO-MEXICAN UNITY—Purposeful group is determined to put over political goals of Nov. 4 election, which are: election of Democratic and minority candidates, defeat of "right-to-work" legislation, and unity toward civil rights goals of Negroes, Mexicans and other racial minorities.

This group is sponsoring a rally tonight (Friday) at the Embassy auditorium, at which Texas State Senator Henry T. Gonzales, of San Antonio, who fought enactment of Texas segregation and NAACP curtailment laws, will be guest speaker. Democratic Minority Conference is sponsoring the rally with La Opinion and Avance, Mexican community daily papers, and minority group labor leaders shown above: Mike Queveda, Dan Harvey, Tony Rios, seated from left; Milton Hanks, Robert Sauceda, and J. J. Rodriquez, standing from left. Smith photo

Events Point To A 1960 North-South Split Among Democrats

BY ROSCOE DRUMMOND

WASHINGTON

EVENTS POINT UNMISTAKABLY, I think, to a new North-South split in the Democratic Party which will make the Democratic alignment of 1948 look like child's play.

The impending breach in Democratic ranks is now visible. It could have larger consequences in 1960 than the Strom Thurmond third party did ten years ago when it took four Southern states from President Truman and nearly cost him the election.

There are two reasons why a Southern states' rights party can be far more formidable and more hurtful to the Democrats nationally than it was in 1948:

1. The Southern walk-out in the 1948 Democratic convention sprang from a plank in the platform which promised too much in the field of civil rights.

This time the forces which are making for a Southern walk-out spring, not from words, not from promises in the platform, but from live events; they spring from the reality of the Supreme Court decision making public school segregation unconstitutional and from the events which have flowed from it. The incentive to a Southern third party is greater today than in 1948 and it will therefore be a much more powerful third party.

No Civil Rights Compromise Is Seen To Be In Prospect

2. IN 1948 MANY NORTHERN Democrats wanted to compromise the civil rights dispute and President Truman himself opposed the stronger civil rights plank. In consequence the Thurmond third party had only limited success.

This time there is no inclination and no prospect of compromise on either side. Each side believes it must take an uncompromising position in order to survive politically. Northern Democratic candidates can't carry their states if they oppose integration, and Southern Democratic candidates can't win if they support integration.

That's the nub of it and it seems to me that the Northern Democrats face this dilemma: They know that they may well lose the presidency in 1960 because of a Southern third party, but they also know that they haven't a chance of winning the presidency in 1960 unless they take a stand on civil rights which will compel the Southerners to start a third party.

In other words, the Democratic Party cannot win the presidency without a ticket and a platform which alienates the South and unlike 1948, this time they may not be able to win because the alienation of the South will be so complete.

This is why a North-South split in the Democratic Party now seems as inevitable as the nomination of Richard Nixon by the Republicans.

Crevices In Ranks Are Already Breaking Open

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT now is that the crevices in the Democratic ranks which will almost certainly lead to the 1960 split are already breaking open.

The shape of things to come began to show itself in Louisiana last week. The telltale event was the action of the Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee seeking to oust Camille F. Gravel as the Louisiana member of the Democratic National Committee and demanding that the National Committee accept his removal so that another could be elected to his place.

The reasons? They are that Southerner Gravel had been consorting too cooperatively with Northern Democratic liberals, that as a member of the Democratic Advisory Committee he had supported several integration resolutions which other Southerners wanted him to oppose and because he had said that "a lot of people in the South realize the justice of the Supreme Court decision on school integration."

Gravel Is Great Supporter Of Kennedy

THE EVENT WILL NOT stop there. Mr. Gravel, himself a man of conviction and a great supporter of Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts for the 1960 nomination, is not planning to yield. He is not going to resign and the Democratic National Committee, holding that it is the sole judge of its membership, is not going to allow the Louisiana State Committee to purge him.

The impasse which the Louisiana Democrats and the National Committee face over Mr. Gravel is exactly the same impasse which will arise between the Northern and Southern wings of the party in 1960. Since I see no way they can compromise, the result will likely be a bigger split than in 1948.—©

'FINE—NOW ALL WE NEED IS SOME CANDIDATES NAMED McKINLEY'

—Herblock.

Democratic Party Chairman For Strong Civil Rights

A strong civil rights platform is a necessity in the Democratic Party's national campaign and one which must be adhered to, even at the risk of losing the South, Paul M. Butler said in an article in the New York Times.

The Democratic Party chairman said his party could win again in 1960 only by "taking a forthright and positive stand" on the issue, according to an article by Russell Baker.

Baker wrote: "Mr. Butler's statement was significant not so much for its sentiment—he has been saying essentially the same thing for the last month—but for its timing."

The article continued: "In the wake of Tuesday's big victory, the Democratic Congressional leadership has already started moving to hold Southern and Liberal factions together by restraining both sides from taking strong and emotional advance commitments on the issue.

"Mr. Butler, who has rarely been in political stride with his party's Congressional leaders, suggested today that the party could win in 1960 even if the South bolted, a suggestion scarcely calculated to fill the Southerners with goodwill.

"Asked whether the Democratic party would win the Presidency without the Southern states, he replied that President Harry S. Truman had won in 1948 despite the loss of some Southern States as well as New York.

"The essence of the Congressional leadership's view on civil rights has been, as illustrated in the Civil Rights Act of 1957, that some progress can be made if both sides are willing to accept compromises.

"Mr. Butler, by contrast, said the party could win nationally only if it took a most forthright and positive stand in the area of human rights.' He added that he could see no place for compromise on what was' a moral, not a political, issue.'

"Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, who will be the Senate Democratic leader for the next two years, set forth a twelve-point legislative program for the next Congress in a speech at Big Spring, Tex.

"His tewlve points did not include civil rights legislation, but Mr. Johnson took the line that progress might be made in this area if both sides approached the problem in a spirit of conciliation.

"Mr. Butler said he found nothing in the Johnson program, to disagree with. But, he said, he is sure more points will be added. He said he hoped that Congress would seriously consider expanding civil rights protection beyond the right to vote.

"Whether he remains as national chairman for the next two years will be decided by his stand on civil rights, Mr. Butler said.

"The chairmanship will be decided next month when the Democratic National Committee meets here to survey its position and choose a city for the 1960 national convention.

"It will meet Dec. 4 and 5 to hear bids from Miami Beach, Atlantic City, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Chicago," the article said.

REPORTER'S ROW

Manifesto Warfare

The Scopes plot campaign of chaos, turmoil

By Samuel Hoskins

WASHINGTON

It was a blunt statement, put bluntly and without apology.

"Let us talk plainly. The Southern Democrats are making war on the colored citizens and on colored children."

It was made by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, in a letter to officers of the organization.

WILKINS SAID to wage that war, Southern Democrats (also known as Dixiecrats) are willing to do three things:

- Tear up the U.S. Constitution.
- Ignore the White House.
- Defy the U.S. Supreme Court.

* * *

DIXIECRATS cannot very well tear up the Constitution as long as the Supreme Court stands in their way.

There also is a limit beyond which they dare not go when it comes to ignoring the White House.

(Remember the 101st Division paratroops at Little Rock?

Consequently, the strategy is to attack the Court.

* * *

SO WHILE the Dixiecrats are screaming defiance, they also are busy on a campaign to curb the powers of the Court in the next session of Congress.

They hope to do this by passing a law to counter Article VI, clause 2, of the U.S. Constitution, which states:

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States . . . shall be the supreme law of the land . . . anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

* * *

IF THEY can nullify this part of the Constitution, they will be able to knock the props from under the Court's desegregation rulings.

The reason is there is no Federal statute that puts a criminal penalty on disobedience of the Court's desegregation rulings.

Without such a criminal statute, the only other provision is state officials may be jailed or fined for contempt of court if they disobey orders specifically and personally directed against them.

(This is the only reason Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas has not re-opened the Little Rock schools on a segregated basis.)

* * *

IF THE defiant Dixiecrats can curb this power of the Supreme Court, they feel they can successfully delay or even defeat school desegregation in the South.

The architect of this strategy is Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi.

Launching the anti-Supreme Court campaign, he told Southerners:

"You are not required to obey any court which passes out such a (desegregation) ruling.

"In fact, you are obligated to defy it."

* * *

OBVIOUSLY, Eastland is not alone.

Senators Russell, Georgia; Thurmond, South Carolina; McClellan, Arkansas, and Gov. Almond, Virginia, are all Dixiecrat generals in the war against colored citizens and school children.

In his letter to NAACP officials, Wilkins pointed out how freedom-loving citizens outside the South can help win the war against the Dixiecrats.

He suggests that before the Nov. 4 elections all voters do the following:

* * *

1 ASK CANDIDATES of both parties for both the House and Senate to pledge to vote against all bills in the next Congress aimed at curbing the authority of the Supreme Court.

2. Ask candidates of both parties for senator to pledge to vote on the opening day for the new Senate to adopt its own rules.

* * *

ONLY IN this way can the filibuster Rule 22 be changed.

If the new Senate organizes itself under the old standing rules, then the filibuster will remain undisturbed and the fight for civil rights will remain hamstrung.

Wilkins sums up his advice in this manner:

Keep your eye on the political effort to shackle the Supreme Court.

Stop cussing Arkansas (which won't do any good) and use your vote (which will do some good).

34d 1958 DEMOCRATIC

Four Declare Opposition To Loyalty Oath In Sixth District Campaign For Committee

(Editor's Note: This is the sixth and final article in a series devoted to the campaigns for membership to the State Democratic Executive Committee. The purpose of this series was to inform readers of The Advertiser as to how the candidates felt about the one overriding issue in the campaign—the Loyalty Oath.)

By BOB INGRAM

Opponents of the Loyalty Oath in the Sixth Congressional District at the very best cannot hope to win solid control of the eight seats to be filled on the committee in next week's primary election.

A poll of the 14 candidates showed that in the Sixth District the States Rights group did not enter a full slate. Of the 13 men who participated in the survey, only four declared their opposition to the oath.

Nine others declared their support of the oath and one candidate—Bruce Jones of Tuscaloosa—did not reply to questionnaries sent him by The Advertiser and The Associated Press.

The four who opposed the oath do so in no uncertain manner. They are Sen. David M. Hall of Eutaw, James B. Laseter of Tuscaloosa, H. Coleman Long of Uniontown and John D. McQueen Jr., of Tuscaloosa.

Long declared the "right to vote must remain free an uncoerced."

"We have lost all influence at the national level by this gag rule," he declared. "We must back our ideas with our votes."

Laseter, noting that no other state had such an oath, warned that it was causing "the Republican Party to grow in Alabama."

Sen. Hall made much the same observation.

"No other Southern state blindly binds itself as does the present oath in Alabama," Hall said, "we should use the type of oath which has served us well in the past."

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Voters residing in Bibb, Chilton, Greene, Hale, Perry, Shelby, Sumter and Tuscaloosa counties will elect eight of the candidates listed below. We suggest you clip this box for use at the polls May 6.

"LOYALTY OATH"	Against	For
JEFF B. deGRAFFENRIED, TUSCALOOSA		X
DAVID M. HALL, EUTAW	X	
BRUCE JONES, TUSCALOOSA	Did Not Reply	
JAMES B. LASETER, TUSCALOOSA	X	
H. COLEMAN LONG, UNIONTOWN	X	
P. T. MARTIN, DEMOPOLIS		X
HENRY J. MAYFIELD, TUSCALOOSA		X
LEWIS E. McCRARY, TUSCALOOSA		X
JACK H. McGUIRE, TUSCALOOSA		X
JOHN D. McQUEEN JR., TUSCALOOSA	X	
M. L. ORR SR., MONTEVALLO		X
W. D. PARTLOW JR., TUSCALOOSA		X
A. B. STUTTS, YORK		X
L. G. WALKER, MARION		X

Hall said an oath wtihin the was acceptable, but not one which extended to the national level.

Jeff B. deGraffenried of Tuscaloosa, in support of the oath, said that "in order to survive politically one must be a member of one of the two parties."

"For the South there should be only one choice — Federal troops have never occupied any part of the South during Democratic administrations" he added.

Jack McGuire, who described himself as "A loyal Democrat all the way," said the oath prevented "splints, splinters or bolters."

"It is a choice of our fine party or that of Ike, Tricky Dick and Little Rock," McGuire said. "It's that simple to me."

Former Adj. Gen. W. D. Partlow Jr., now practicing law in Tuscaloosa, replied briefly that he felt the oath "is best for the Democratic Party."

Eight Committee Hopefuls Opposed To Loyalty Oath

A widespread campaign throughout the Third District to elect a slate of eight members of the State Democratic Executive Committee opposed to the party loyalty oath was under way as the May 6 primary drew near. Cards bearing the names of the loyalty oath opponents were being circulated and word was being spread that the loyalty oath shackles Alabama Democrats to the Northern radical element of the party.

With eight members to be elected from the District, the eight anti-loyalists could sweep the ticket if all won election.

Opponents of the oath in the District are outspoken in their opposition, contending that the loyalty oath binds in advance the people of Alabama to support any platform, however humiliating to the South and however disruptive of the Southern way of life.

The eight committee candidates who are pledged against the loyalty oath are W. H. Garner, Union Springs, C. W. Johnson, Dothan, Hugh D. Kirkland, Newville, Sam Engelhardt, Shorter O. P. Lee, Opelika, Dan R. Morgan, Dothan, Joe Sanders, Dothan, and S. Foy Williams, Dothan.

Alabama Rejects Loyalty Oath As States' Righters Assume Control

Democratic Party loyalists in Alabama received a stinging defeat this past week, when voters in that neighboring state delegated control of their Democratic Executive Committee to States' Rights candidates. Tuesday's balloting placed 39 States' Righters and 33 Democratic Loyalists on the committee, at last count.

Voter action in this phase may prove more important that the gubernatorial election which gave John Patterson Alabama's governorship over Judge George Wallace. Control of Democratic Party machinery in Alabama by States' Righters might conceivably decide the outcome of the presidential campaign in 1960.

Defeated loyalists supported the controversial oath of loyalty to the National Democratic Party. They would have required all candidates in the state 1960 primary, including presidential electors, to pledge support in advance to the nominees and platform of the subsequent Democratic National Convention, in addition to nominees of the Alabama primary.

Since 1930, Alabama Democrats have had a loyalty oath for primary candidates to pledge allegiance to party nominees. In 1952, the oath was spelled out to include national nominees after Democratic loyalists had regained control of their state Executive Committee from those who led the States' Rights revolt against the Truman-Barkley ticket. The oath applied only to candidates and not to Alabama voters generally.

Now, however, this controversial loyalty oath seems certain to be junked before the 1960 presidential race, since States' Rights candidates have gained a comfortable majority on the Democratic Executive Committee as a result of Tuesday's voting.

During the recent campaign, States' Rights candidates for the committee contended that the people of Alabama "are too intelligent to bind themselves in advance to a national party which insults them at every turn." They also reminded that "other Southern states have realized this fact long ago and do not require the loyalty oath." Such an oath has been discussed occasionally in Mississippi but has never made much headway.

National Democratic Party leaders can find no comfort whatsoever in Alabama's rejection of the loyalty oath this past week. Alabamians appear to have served clear-cut notice that they cannot be counted in the lump, and that they are in no mood to have objectionable candidates and platforms crammed down their throats in 1960. There are growing indications that many people of other Southern states, including Mississippians, feel the same way.

has served 12 years as presiding elder and district superintendent, and as pastor of two charges for 12 years.

In 1934 Dr. Wroten was sent to be presiding elder of the Corinth District where he served with distinction for four years. He next served as pastor of the First Methodist Church at Columbus for six years. As pastor of this great church his work was outstanding. During the next six years of his ministry he was district superintendent of the Greenville District, now Cleveland.

This district made definite progress under his leadership as he continued to promote the total program of the Methodist Church. The next six years he served as pastor at Louisville. . . two years ago he was sent to the Cleveland District where he has given the last two active years of his ministry to leading the ministers and laymen to greater victories.

Through his long and fruitful ministry, Dr. Wroten has served in many places of Methodist leadership. The Church has honored him with great responsibilities. He has been a trustee of Millsaps College for many years.

Though he has reached the age where the Church has decreed that he must retire from the active ministry, Dr. Wroten will continue to make many worthwhile contributions to the cause of Methodism in Mississippi.

Demo Leader Hits GOP Claim of Making Inroads in Sou

Wilhite Declares 'Skeletons Are in Closet'

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

JACKSON, Miss.—A regional representtive of the national Democratic party said here Wednesday that claims by Republican leaders that the Democratic party is "dead" in the South are aimed at hiding "skeletons in the closet" of the GOP.

Sam Wilhite, who represents the Democratic national committee in nine Southeastern states, charged here that Southern states "will never again" be led by "a bunch of false promises" to support the Republican party.

Wilhite, West Point, Miss., native and former administrative assistant to former Gov. Hugh White, made the observation here as a rejoinder to an attack on the Democratic party by I. Lee Potter, special assistant to the Republican national committee.

DOWNFALL SEEN

Last week Potter, who is assigned to Southern states, said in Charleston, W. Va., that the Republican party's inroads in 1952 and 1956 had started the downfall of Democrats in the South.

"Mr. Potter reminds me of the little boy who is walking past the graveyard at night whistling to assure himself that those aren't real skeletons he sees," Wilhite declared.

The Democratic party representative said the "skeletons are right out of the Republican closet where they have been hidden from the public's view."

WILHITE REPLIES

Wilhite charged that reports from Washington Tuesday on a congressional probe linking presidential assistant Sherman Adams to a Massachusetts industrialist "shows a new way of peddling influence on the Washington scene, right out of the White House."

Southern industry, Wilhite said, "cannot keep pace with the displacement of farm workers caused by the Benson farm program.

His reference was to a statement attributed to Secretary of Agriculture Benson advising displaced farm workers to find jobs in industry.

34d 1958

DEMOCRATIC

AFL-CIO Meeting Flays Southerners To Please Negroes

Globe Nashville Tenn. Jul-10-58

"Liberals" Have Been Smoked Out And May Be Forced To Deprive Many Of South's Stalwarts Of Their Dominance In Congress; Political Action Group of Unions Issues Warning Of Probable Action In New Congress

Negro Democrats Up North have pleaded for sometime to the white "liberals" of the North to cut their alliance with the Southern wing of their party to make sure that Negro Democrats will remain in the Democrat fold.

While for a long time the Demorcat Party, as a whole, never did anything more than to assure Negro Democrats that they need not "pester" their minds over the fact that the Southerners appeared to hold a higher hand with the Northern "liberals" and Big City bosses than Negro voters, now it appears these Northerners are beginning to "speak out" in meetings and express their disgust with the way their party stalwarts Down South continue to say and do things which make it appear to the Negro allies that actually, they had no business "monkeying around" in the Democrat Party in the first place. This has been because the Democrat Party split in twain, away back there just before the Civil War, over the Negro.

Although the Democrats were able to "mend the split," enough to get their party going after the Civil War, it still was well understood by Negro leaders and rank and file as well that the Democrat Party, as a whole was dedicated to the proposition that Democratas were the "white man's Party."

In the present era, that is beginning with 1932, the Democrats put over a fast one with the colored brethren Up North. They nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for president and sent him forth to make full use of the "Roosevelt name and fame," which had been made famous by Theodore Roosevelt.

Teddy's several sons and also his distinguished daughter, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, never did have much dealing with Franklin D. Roosevelt. Nevertheless the Democrats made no effort to dispel the rumor which got out in some colored circles in 1932 saying that Franklin D., was a son of "Teddy." Then as now a favorite slogan of Democrats, with regard even to their Negro supporters was: "Treat 'em rough and tell 'em nothing." This they did following the election of FDR and Harry S. Truman.

The world-wide depression of 1928 29 was just what the doctors ordered to help the Democrats to latch on to a powerful contingent of Negro voters Up North. Democrats were able to lay hands upon money like nobody's business and part with plenty of it to the colored "man and brother," to hear the Northern "liberals tell it." The Southerners with no intention whatever of carrying out any platform pledge to Negroes, nevertheless were glad to go along with the Democrats as long as what the liberals did for the Negro merely was Up North stuff; they knew that nothing in the shape of civil rights for the Negro had the ghost of a show of emerging Down South.

Globe 8-4

FDR was too smart to talk any civil rights Down South. Mrs. FDR was his spokesman in Dixie, which she visited often. She is closer kin to "Teddy" Roosevelt than was Franklin D. was a mere fifth cousin of "Teddy." But up to now it doesn't seem that the talkative Mrs. Eleanor has as yet been able to "hit it off" with Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth.

Jul-10-58

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt showed her true color in the 1956 presidential campaign. She blasted Congressman Adam Clayton Powell for coming out for Eisenhower. Talked ever so much like she believed that the Democrats and not a Republican issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. She chastized Congressman Powell for "misleading his race." You would have thought Adam Powell was an unlettered politician instead of being, as he was and is, the son of a noted Baptist pastor, the late Rev. Clayton Powell, long time leader of the great Baptist congregation in Harlem, Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Congressman Powell was educated at Colgate University. On his own, he has moral courage, willing to oppost either Democrats or Republicans when he disagrees with their policies. He opposed the Democrats "Do Nothing" policy on civil rights and supported Eisenhower in whom he had more confidence than he had in Adlai Stevenson and Vice Presidential candidate John Sparkman of Alabama.

Sparkman a Senator from Alabama has just come out with a ringing endorsement of the Democrat decision to dismember the County of Macon in which Tuskegee Institute, the well known school founded by Booker T. Washington is located. The Democrats have counted noses and have found out that in Macon County, Alabama, Negroes outnumber whites seven to one and right now the Republicans are beginning to make a noise like they believe that Negro citizens of Macon County and everywhere else Down South must be allowed to vote, same as they do in Nashville.

"Ike" says he is in favor of 'em voting and you know how "Ike" is about putting the Constitution into effect.

Vice President Nixon, believes like Ike. He says let every citizen cast his ballot, with no interference with the Negro's Constitutional right to vote for whom ever he pleases.

Maybe you can give the Northern Democrats credit for candor and righteousness at the beginning of this great year of Decision. They talk like they are fixing to do what Northern Negroes have been pleading for the liberals and big city boses to do for several years. That is throw the Southern Democrats overboard, saying they are excess baggage for the part of Roosevelt and Truman to be carrying. Northern Negroes call all the Southern politicians "Dixiecrats." That is not so, of course. Many Southern Democrats are just as fairminded, all things considered, as Nortnern Republicans.

If there had been any fairminded Southern Democrats in Macon County, Alabama, they could have been assured of the support of Negro voters in local elections on par with what Negroes in Nashville have stood for when such fine citizens as Mayor Ben West and Judge Briley have run for office.

Incidentally, the Democrats of Tennessee have the likes of the man Faubus in Arkansas and his counterpart Judge Senpolfield of Chattanooga. He will "be considered" for governor this year. He is, lest you forget, ex-governor Prentice Cooper.

It is difficult to tell actually what the Democrats as a whole are going to do about the bad situation which has developed in their party over the Negro membership in their party. Southern Democrats are sincere in still saying that theirs is the "white man's party."

Northern "liberals" profess their belief in the equality of Negroes with whites as members and have begun to make many gestures to show this to be true.

But finally, it appears the Northern Negroes have become dissatisfied with mere toleration as Democrats. They want the Southerners to lay off insisting on segregation and in harrassing the Supreme Court.

Eisenhower's action in sending Federal troops to Little Lock to uphold that city's decision to desegregate the all-white Central High school wa sa popular politically and Republicans are due to profit by the action of the President even though Ike is not known to do things merely for their political effect.

Northern Democrats are so scared over the Little Rock incident that they have belatedly decided to make it plain to the Southerners that they are hurting the party, and will insist that the Southerners wither ceases and resist their misbehavior or suffer the consequencies.

It will be an easy matter for the Northern "liberals" to for a coalition with the Republicans and deprive the Southerners of their dominance in congress, which is now the last stronghold the Southern Democrats have in national affairs.

In 1936 Roosevelt and Farley took from the Southerners the power they had to force the Northerners to submit to a rule requiring a two-thirds majority to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

That was deliberate action by the Northrerners to reassure the Negro Democrats that the Democrat Party at long last would be dominated by Northerners. The AFL-CIO now is the voice of the Democrats and is the source of campaign funds. At their recent national convention they spoke as follows:

"The opposition to civil rights legislation by Southerners (note they didn't say Southern Democrats) who dominate the Democratic Party in Congress, has tended more and more to alienate the Negro voters from their natural allies (Democrats, that is) the liberal Democrats of the North and West. Thus the anti-civil rights Southerners are depriving the Democratic Party of one essential force in the coalition that carried Roosevelt and Truman to victory and kept the New Deal and Fair Deal in office for 2 (probably means 20) years."

That is all the convention said specifically about civil rights. They didn't threaten to do anything to the politicians fighting civil rights. They may do nothing, for instance, to prevent the Democrats of the next congress from going into caucus, putting Eastland and Co., on congressional committees where they can deal a death blow to any of the civil rights pleas of Negroes whom AFL-CIO call the natural allies of the Democrats.

An so Democrat politicians are becoming frightened about the likelihood of the masses of Negroes foregoing to be the "natural allies" of the Democrats. AFL-CIO could keep the reactionaries off the vital committees of congress. They could strike on furnishing campaign funds.

Democrat bosses near from their National Chairman that the party can not hope to win unless they can retain the support of the Negro masses. They hear the same from nearly all of the Northern Democrat governors.

They hear from the distinguished Thurgood Marshall predicting the revolt of Negro Democrats from the Democrat party Up North; they are due to keep hearing from the colorful Congressman Adam Clayton Powell who likes Eisenhower as president better than he could have liked Stevenson.

Undoubtedly the Democrats are in bad and VERY BAD.

"THE BIG WHITE JAIL"

(From The New York Times)

Mr. Truman's before-breakfast stroll on Sunday took him past the house in Washington where he used to live. He seemed happy enough to be outside looking in instead of inside looking out. He referred, indeed, to the Executive Mansion as "the Big White Jail." When he got around on the south side, he took another look at the controversial balcony which he caused to be built some years ago and insisted that this was still a good idea. He ventured into even more dangerous grounds when he declared that the White House could be and should be expanded to give more office space without, as The Associated Press put it, "changing its architectual design or historic beauty."

But he didn't go in. This may have been because the approaches are not only guarded but carry signs that say "Stop" and "Do not enter." If Mr. Truman had looked at the morning papers—this one, anyhow—he might have noticed something about another former White House resident, a lady who we have just learned called herself "Dolley" Madison. It isn't quite the same building, because in 1914 it was burned by tourists from abroad. Subsequently, during Mr. Truman's Administration, it was remodeled so that it wouldn't fall down on future Presidents and their families.

It doesn't seem that anybody ever enjoyed being an ex-President quite as much as Mr. Truman does—all the more, perhaps, when he can inspect historic sites without responsibility and testify as he did yesterday before a Congressional committee without having to sign or veto any resulting legislation.

Bitter, Below-Surface Fight Being Waged In First District On Loyalty Oath Stand

(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of articles on the races for State Democratic Executive Committee from the various Congressional districts. The purpose of this series is to inform the readers of The Advertiser on the stands taken by the candidates concerning the Loyalty Oath.)

By BOB INGRAM

A bitter, below-the-surface fight is being waged in the First Congressional District for membership on the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Eight members are to be elected from each of the state's nine congressional districts May 6, and it is in the First where those opposed to the controversial Loyalty Oath appear to be strongest.

Under the guiding hand of Gessner T. McCorvey of Mobile, a former chairman of the state committee, a full slate of anti-loyalists have been entered with several to spare.

By comparison there are but six men in the First District race who have publicly acknowledged they favor the continuation of the Loyalty Oath.

In an effort to inform the voters as to how each of the committee candidates stand or the important issue, The Advertiser mailed questionnaries to all 20 candidates in the race from the First District. Simultanelusly, an identical survey was made by the Associated Press.

The combined efforts of The

(Continued From Page 1)

Advertiser and the AP resulted in replies from 18 of the 20 candidates. As indicated by the accompanying table, Huston Carter and Frank A. Massa, both of Mobile, responded to neighter questionnaire.

Of the remaining 18, all but one took a definite stand either for or against the Loyalty Oath. The lone exception was Sidney Van Antwerp of Mobile, who insisted he was not on either side.

"I'm not taking sides," Van Antwerp declared. "The first meeting of the new committee will not be until January, 1959 and I intend to wait until that time to make up my mind."

The anti-loyalists (they object to the identification of "Dixiecrats") outnumber the loyalists in the First District by a margin of 11-6.

In reply to the question: "Do you favor the repeal of the Loyalty Oath?", the following men answered in the affirmative:

Sam C. Blount of Millry, W. H. Bruce of Catherine, Frank Bunkley of Mobile, David R. Coley, III of Mobile, Paul E. Delchamps of Mobile, A. F. (Dick) DeVan of Mobile, Albert H. Evans Jr. of Butler; Roy E. Haag of Fruitdale, H. H. Matthews of Camden, John Marvin Shipp of Wagarville and Frank Thomas of Thomaston.

In favor of the Loyalty Oath and opposed to its repeal are H. Tom Cochran, Mylan R. Engel, Wallace M. Johnston, Ed Kahalley and E. Allen Sullivan, all of Mobile, and John M. Coxwell of Monroeville.

Five of the men in the race are now members of the State Committee — Blount, Devan, Evans, Haag and Matthews.

An active campaign is being waged in behalf of the anti-loyalists by the Mobile Committee of States' Rights Democrats, of which McCorvey is a member.

The candidates polled by The Advertiser were given an opportunity to express their views on the Loyalty Oath, and most of them did in an outspoken manner.

Some of the replies received were:

Bruce: "I do not delieve our candidates should be pledged to national candidates who in all probability will be anti-South in their views and platforms."

Cochran—"It is essentil for Alabama to maintain its present position of influence in the National Democratic Party in order to present our views and beliefs within the party."

Bunkley: "I do not think it is any more necessary than it is in other Southern states."

(Alabama is the only state with a Loyalty Oath.)

Delchamps—"It is not right or conceivable that state Democratic candidates would be forced to pledge support to National Party nominees, prior to their selection and adoption as candidates."

Kahalley: "The repeal of the Loyalty Oath would allow the Democratic Party to be infiltrated by those who would destroy the party and its principles and use the party for their own selfish and greedy purposes."

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Voters residing in Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, Washington and Wilcox will elect eight of the candidates listed below. Readers should clip this box for use at the polls May 6.

	"LOYALTY OATH" Against	For
SAM C. BLOUNT, MILLRY	X	
W. H. BRUCE, CATHERINE	X	
FRANK BUNKLEY, MOBILE	X	
HUSTON CARTER, MOBILE	NO REPLY	
H. TOM COCHRAN, MOBILE		X
DAVID R. COLEY, MOBILE	X	
J. M. COXWELL, MONROEVILLE		X
PAUL E. DELCHAMPS, MOBILE	X	
A. F. (DICK) DEVAN, MOBILE	X	
MYLAN R. ENGEL, MOBILE		X
ALBERT H. EVANS JR., BUTLER	X	
ROY E. HAAG, FRUITDALE	X	
WALLACE M. JOHNSTON, MOBILE		X
ED KAHALLEY, MOBILE		X
FRANK A. MASSA, MOBILE	NO REPLY	
H. H. MATTHEWS, CAMDEN	X	
JOHN M. SHIPP, WAGARVILLE	X	
E. ALLEN SULLIVAN, MOBILE		X
FRANK THOMAS, THOMASTON	X	
SIDNEY P. VAN ANTWERP, MOBILE	UNDECIDED	

Move started to knock out loyalty oath

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Another campaign aimed at knocking out Alabama's Democratic loyalty pledge for candidates, which was attempted four years ago and which has the long-range objective of unseating both Sen. Lister Hill and Sen. John Sparkman, was underway today.

It is being spearheaded by Dixiecrats and "Eisenhower Democrats" in an effort to re-

HILL SPARKMAN

gain control of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

They are still smarting from action of Hill and Sparkman, who, aided by several other Alabama congressmen, took the stump in 1950 to help wrest control of the state party governing body from those who led the 1948 revolt against the national Democratic presidential ticket.

SLATES OF anti-loyalty oath candidates for state committee have been lined up in each of the nine congressional districts. They are opposing Democratic Party regulars who are running as candidates to retain the loyalty oath for candidates. Eight committeemen will be elected in each district.

This oath was readopted Jan. 25 by the State Democratic Executive Committee by a 56 to 2 vote.

If the anti-loyalty oath fight is successful this year, it could lead to another bolt from the National Democratic Party, such as occurred in 1948 when Dixiecrat leaders controlled the party's policymaking organization.

OLD-LINE Democrats, led by Sens. Sparkman and Hill and U. S. Reps. Albert Rains, Bob Jones and other members of the congressional delegation, made speeches throughout Alabama in 1950 in behalf of "stick-by-the-party" candidates for state committee.

Their side triumphed, winning 44 of the 72 seats on the committee.

The fight was centered on the fact that no presidential elector candidates for the national Democratic Party ticket of Truman and Barkley were on the 1948 Alabama ballot.

ALABAMA'S 11 presidential elector candidates were pledged against the national Democratic Party nominees, and they voted for the States' Rights ticket of Thurmond and Wright. Alabama joined with Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina in supporting the Thurmond-Wright ticket, as did one presidential elector from Tennessee.

The 1950 fight over control of the State Democratic Executive Committee was repeated in 1954 when candidates pledged to support the loyalty oath won 61 of the 72 seats on the party governing body.

Neither Sparkman nor Hill is up for renomination in the May 6 Democratic primary election.

SPARKMAN, Democratic vice presidential nominee in 1952, comes up for reelection in 1960, with Sen. Hill's seat open in 1962.

Former State Democratic Chairman Ben Ray, commenting on the attacks on the loyalty pledge for candidates by Dixiecrats and Eisenhower "Democrats," asserted they were heading "a dead-end movement."

Among those helping lead this year's fight on the loyalty oath are Mobile's Gessner T. McCorvey, who was chairman of the state committee during the 1948 revolt, and Montgomery's Frank J. Mizell Jr. Mizell was one of the two state committee members who voted for readoption of the loyalty oath Jan. 25.

McCORVEY SAID, "We have a slate of eight good men running for the state committee in the First Congressional District. And I understand the same is true in other districts."

Mizell said, "All we want to do is change the loyalty oath to require candidates to support nominees of their party in Alabama and not tie their hands to support anyone the national party decides to run."

The loyalty oath was spelled out by the state committee in 1952 to require candidates in Alabama Democratic primary elections to pledge they would support all Democratic nominees, including those for president and vice president.

As May primary draws nearer—

Bitter battle over Demo loyalty oath is certain to get hotter

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 8—The long and bitter fight over the controversial loyalty oath for candidates in Alabama's Democratic primary elections is certain to get hotter and more heetic during the next eight weeks before May 6 voting day.

The battle again has been joined between "stick-by-party" Democrats, who have refused to break away from the national Democratic Party, and "free Democrats," or would-be bolters, who emphasize they want no part of the national party.

Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee and strong supporter of the loyalty pledge recently readopted by the committee by a 56 to 2 vote, Friday certified a total of 175 qualifiers as candidates for the 72 seats on the party governing body.

Senators lead fight

OPPOSING SLATES have been lined up in all nine congressional districts, with eight committee members to be elected from each.

The fight is for control of the state committee, which was held by those who bolted from the national Democratic Party in 1948 to support the States' Rights presidential ticket of Thurmond and Wright.

Led by Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman, and aided by several other Alabama congressmen, stick-by-party Democrats wrested control from the bolter forces in a torrid scrap in 1950.

Chairman Mayhall and former Chairman Ben Ray were among other "stick-by-party" campaigners fighting alongside Sparkman and Hill that year. And their side won 44 of the 72.

Oath is readopted

FOUR YEARS LATER—in the equally heated 1954 fight—these campaigners, aided by other loyalists up and down the state, won 61 of 72 committee places.

It was in 1952, two years after the 1950 battle between the groups, that the state committee adoped a spelled-out loyalty oath to require candidates to pledge they would support all Democratic Party nominees, including those for president and vice president.

As readopted this year, the loyalty oath bars as candidates in primary elections those who supported the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956 or "failed or refused" to support the Democratic nominees.

Actually, Alabama Democrats had had a loyalty oath since 1930 to require candidates in primary elections to pledge loyalty to party nominees in this state. That was adopted to bar the late U. S. Sen. Tom Heflin from running again as a Democrat, after he bolted against Al Smith as Democratic presidential nominee in 1928.

Mizell raps Mayhall

FRANK MIZELL JR., Montgomery attorney and veteran committee member, who has opposed the spell-out loyalty oath and was one of the two members voting against its readoption, said:

"All we want to do is change the loyalty oath to require candidates to support nominees of their party in Alabama and not tie their hands to support anyone the national party decides to run."

Mizell sharply criticized Chairman Mayhall for permitting Perry L. Thompson, Negro janitor in a Bessemer plant and radio announcer, to qualify as candidate for lieutenant governor.

Mizell said the Negro should be questioned as to his stand on segregation. He added that if Thompson's position is inconsistent "with the racial segregation principles of our party, the chairman should refuse certification."

The Democratic Party long has printed—and still does—the words "White Supremacy" over a crowing rooster emblem at the top of primary election ballot forms.

Hearing promised

JUDGE MAYHALL told Mizell that he would set the matter down for public hearing, if "legal grounds" were presented to block Thompson's candidacy.

But Mizell said such a hearing would be "unnecessary and expensive," in renewing his request that the chairman bar Thompson as a candidate.

Judge Mayhall then had this comment:

"Four years ago Negro candidates ran for offices in the Democratic primary elections in Jefferson, Mobile and Montgomery Counties and no complaints were made by those who are now raising the question as to whether Negroes should be permitted to run this year.

"Actually, five Negroes were candidates in Democratic primaries in Alabama in 1954—three in Mobile, one in Montgomery and one in Jefferson.

"I reiterate that if any legal objection is made now to the two Negroes who have filed to become candidates in the May 6 Democratic primary elections, I will set the matter down for immediate public hearing."

Negro House candidate

HE REFERRED to Arthur B. Tiddle, Birmingham Negro motion picture machine operator, who is one of 37 candidates for seven Jefferson County House seats in the Legislature.

Arthur Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney, ran for the State Legislature from Jefferson four years ago and received approximately 4000 votes of more than 73,000 cast to trail far behind. It was said this was only about one-half the total number of Negro votes in the county.

In 1954, E. D. Nixon, former state NAACP president, ran for county Democratic executive committee in Montgomery and was defeated. The same year three Negroes also ran for county Democratic committee posts in Mobile County, with two being elected in predominantly Negro precincts.

McCorvey against oath

GESSNER T. MCCORVEY, Mobile attorney and former state committee chairman who favored the loyalty pledge for Alabama Democratic nominees but who opposes pledging loyalty to national party nominees for president and vice president is helping lead the fight on the spelled-out oath.

Others who are helping direct the fight to knock out the spelled-out loyalty oath are former Gov. Frank Dixon and Sidney W. Smyer Sr., Birmingham attorney-business man. The latter's son, Sidney Jr., is one of the anti-loyalty oath slate in Jefferson (Ninth District). Dixon and Smyer were leaders in the 1948 revolt against Truman and Barkley.

Judge Mayhall asserted that "'Eisenhower Democrat' bolters and would-be bolters, who want to knock out Alabama's Democratic loyalty oath, are some of the same ones who supported Mr. Eisenhower and Dick Nixon in 1956 and who now seek to destroy the Democratic Party in Alabama."

List of qualifiers

OF THE 175 filers for the state committee, 20 are running for the eight places from Jefferson. Eight are against the oath, 10 are pledged to retain it, with two uncommitted.

Opposing it are Mike Bagwell Jr., Barron Bethea, Lawrence McNiel, Earl T. Rogers, James E. Simpson, Victor H. Smith, Sidney W. Smyer Jr. and John Golden.

Supporting the pledge are Floyd G. Ansley, Jack Beasley Jr., Bill Barber and Raymond Weeks, all members of

the committee; Maurice Allen, George Lewis Bailes Jr., Tom O. Ellis, James M. Fullan Jr., Mrs. Parker Osment and Mrs. David Roberts III. Uncommitted are Raymond Ingram and Paul Tyson, although the latter declared against any third party movement.

Other candidates for state committee by districts:

FIRST DISTRICT—Sam C. Blount of Millry; W. H. Bruce of Catherine; Frank Bunkley, Huston, Carter, H. Tom Cochran, David R. Coley III, Paul E. Delchamps, Alston F. DeVan, Mylan R. Engel, Wallace M. Johnston, Ed Kahalley, Frank A Massa, Allen Sullivan and Sidney P. Van Antwerp, all of Mobile; John M. Coxwell of Monroeville; Albert H. Evans Jr. of Butler; Roy E. Haag of Fruitdale; John Marvin Shipp of Wagarville, and Frank Thomas of Thomaston.

SECOND DISTRICT—L. D. Anderson of Atmore; Hugh M. Ashurst, John F. Britton, J. C. Gates, Drayton N. Hamilton, Glenn Harrison, Henry Heller, Clifford A. Herren, Frank Mizell Jr., Albert L. Roemer and S. T. Russell, all of Montgomery; L. W. Brannan Jr., and Arthur C. Epperson, both of Foley; J. E. Brantley of Banks; Morris Dees of Mt. Meigs; Charles W. Eiland of Andalusia; Ben L. Haley of Atmore; Howard Haygood of Greenville; W. M. Hodgson of Bay Minette; Frank J. Kettler Jr. of Luverne, and J. B. Nix Jr. of Evergreen.

THIRD DISTRICT—Keener Baxley, C. W. Johnson, Dan R. Morgan, Joe Sanders and S. Foy Williams, all of Dothan; E. C. Boswell of Geneva; Jack M. Bridges of Headland; Grady G. Cleveland Jr. and Christie G. Pappas, both of Eufaula; Homer D. Cobb Jr. and E. K. Garrett, both of Phenix City; Neil O. Davis and Nat Welch, both of Auburn; Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Shorter; W. H. Garner of Union Springs; Ennis Gibbons of Pinckard; Edward M. Jones and O. P. Lee, both of Opelika; Hugh D. Kirkland of Newville; Lewey Stephens Jr. of Elba.

FOURTH DISTRICT — Robert M. Alton Jr. of Tallassee; T. L. Arnold, Horace Batchelor, J. P. Miles, R. H. Monk, J. Wallis Rainwater, Jerre W. Reynolds, Charles Thomason and Albert J. Winfield, all of Anniston, Earl V. Atkinson and Leonard Goldberg, both of Sylacauga; Tom Cooley, P. H. Farnham, Curtis C. Gauntt and Sam Y. Venable Sr., all of Talladega; Wiley F. Gafford of Billingsley; Walter C. Givhan of Safford; N. L. Horne Alston Keith and John W. Lapsley, all of Selma; John W. Walker Jr. of Springville.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Y. G. Allen, Al Fox, Wiley Hickman, H. A. Houze, Roy D. McCord, Hobdy Rains and John R. Walker, all of Gadsden; Cecil G. Brown of Roanoke; William I. Byrd of Alexander City; Clayton Carter of Guntersville; George E. Cox of Boaz; Millard Fuller of Cusseta; Paul Kilpatrick of Altoona; Harold M. Lee of Albertville; Jim Lovelace of Dadeville; M. M. Miles of Heflin.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Jeff deGraffenried, John H. Dunnavant, Bruce Jones, James B. Laseter, Lewis E. McCray, Jack M. McGuire, John D. McQueen Jr., Henry J. Mayfield and W. D. Partlow Jr., all of Tuscaloosa; David M. Hall of Eutaw; Coleman Long of Uniontown; P. T. Martin of Demopolis; A. B. Stutts of York; L. G. Walker of Marion and M. L. Orr Sr., of Montevallo.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—John Altman of Carrollton; Richard Arthur and Fuller Kimbrell, both of Fayette; Robert F. Blake and Elwyn Dobbs, both of Haleyville; Lowell H. Clemmons, Fred C. Folsom, Finis St. John III, Thomas A. Smith and Robert G. Werner, all of Cullman; Robert A. Cummings, John Miller and Cliff Palmer, all of Cordova; Hoyt Elliott, Roy Mayhall, John D. Petree Jr., and Benjamin Grady Wilson, all of Jasper; Bill Fite of Hamilton; O. W. Hancock of Ethelsville; Dan F. Mobley of Guin; Victor L. Pozak of Summiton; James R. Swedenburg of Reform; Edgar Vickery of Winfield, and Leonard R. Wilson of Tuscaloosa.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Clyde Anderson and Dan Davis, both of Florence; Charlie Carmichael Jr. and Jimmie Waddell, both of Tuscumbia; W. L. Chenault, Joe S. Elliott, John Hartselle and Samuel L. McClendon, all of Decatur; Charles H. Cummings Jr., Billy Laxson, Thomas D. McDonald, T. E. Morgan and James Record, all of Huntsville; Wayne Jennings of Athens, and Robert P. Schwenn, Tuscaloosa.

Loyalty Oath Row Gets New Impetus

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

The sputtering fight over Alabama's loyalty oath got some new fuel yesterday as a Montgomery man blasted Democratic Party officials for allowing Negro candidates to qualify for office while the loyalty oath "bars white Democrats from qualification."

Frank J. Mizell Jr., a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee and an outspoken opponent of the loyalty oath, said the situation was "tragic."

His statement came shortly after Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson, a Negro radio announcer from Bessemer, qualified for lieutenant governor.

In a letter to Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, state Democratic chairman, Mizell said he was aware of rulings by the U. S. Supreme Court which forbid the barring of a candidate because of his color.

But, he said, "There is nothing to preclude the Democratic Party of Alabama from requiring a would-be candidate to subscribe to and uphold the philosophy and declared principles of our Democratic Party in Alabama."

Mizell asked that Thompson be questioned by Mayhall on segregation principles.

"The Democratic Party of Alabama believes in the continuation and enforcement of all laws relating to racial segregation . . . (and) continued, unremitting and total opposition . . ." to any legislation contrary to this, he said.

In its January meeting, the State Democratic Committee adopted a resolution calling for continuating and enforcement of all laws relating to racial segregation. The party primary ballot carries a slogan: "White Supremacy."

Questioned about his support of Democratic Party philosophy, Thompson said yesterday:

"I want to make it plain that I'm a member of the Democratic Party and it is Southern gentlemen like Mr. Mizell who confuse people and create fear.

"I'm running for the office of lieutenant governor, not because I'm a Negro, but because I believe I can bring both races closer together.

"You know the Southern politician used the anti-lynch law to get into office for 40 years and God and the people changed that.

"Now they are using integration and segregation to continue that type of campaigning.

"Now we should be thinking more about the welfare and the people of Alabama. I want to quote from history, 'While Nero played the fiddle, Rome burned.'

"While the politicians go around Alabama hollering, 'Nigger,' the welfare of Alabama is burning down."

One announced candidate for governor said he didn't qualify because of the loyalty oath. "I will not sign the loyalty oath," said Sam L. Chestnut Jr., "I am an Alabama Democrat."

Gessner T. McCorvey, former chairman of the state Democratic committee, said over the weekend that "a number of good men" have qualified to run for the state committee on an anti-loyalty-oath platform.

At the University of Alabama, Leonard Wilson, former University student and later Citizens Council official, said he had qualified to run for the state committee from Walker County.

Wilson, who was expelled from the University after the Autherine Lucy incident, is now a student at Baylor.

Meanwhile, the campaign for governor went on, with speeches by at least three candidates yesterday.

Candidate A. W. Todd, speaking in Scottsboro yesterday, said he would propose a minimum cotton acreage allotment of 25 per cent of total cultivated land for farmers tilling less than 100 acres.

Todd said he would lay the proposal before the U. S. Senate Agriculture Committee in Washington today. He left Scottsboro for Washington by plane immediately after his speech.

He advocated the establishment of a system of junior colleges in each Congressional district of Alabama.

He said he would recommend some action be taken by the U. S. Congress to help cotton ginners, warehousemen, and oil mill operators who have been hit by the land bank program.

He added that any farmer allotted eight acres or less cannot raise cotton at a profit. "Every business has its point of diminishing return. With the farmer, that point is eight acres," he said.

In Birmingham, before an alumni dinner of the Birmingham School of Law, Candidate Karl Harrison of Columbiana said he would not "play politics" in selecting a director of the "often neglected" State Conservation Dept.

He said a thorough and complete conservation program must be executed immediately for the protection of state forests, and he said steps must be taken to conserve and make plentiful for the future Alabama fish and game, while providing adequate hunting and fishing now.

Harrison will address the Alabama Foresters Assn. at Tuscaloosa tonight.

Candidate Laurie Battle of Birmingham, in a Lafayette speech yesterday, said he "will see that exemptions on feeds, seed, fertilizer and the other things now exempted are left as they are so farmers will not pay sales tax on these things."

"And I stand solidly against any new taxes," he said.

Candidates Are Split On Loyalty Oath

In the Fourth Congressional District, which includes Talladega County, candidates for the State Democratic Executive Committee are split sharply on the loyalty oath.

Eleven candidates favor keeping the oath and eight are opposed to it.

Those against the oath are Robert M. Alton, Jr., Tallassee; Walter C. Givhan, Safford; M. Alston Keith, Selma; John W. Lapsley, Selma; R. H. (Dick) Monk, Anniston; Jerre W. Reynolds, Anniston; Sam Venable, Sr., Talladega; A. J. (Jack) Winfield, Anniston.

Candidates committed to keeping the oath are Travis L. Arnold, Anniston; Earl V. Atkinson, Sylacauga; Horace R. Batchelor, Anniston; Tom Cooley, Talladega; Percy H. Farnham, Talladega; Wiley F. Gafford, Billingsley; Curtis C. Gauntt, Talladega; Leonard A. Goldberg, Sylacauga; J. P. Miles, Anniston; Charles Thomason, Anniston; John W. Walker, Jr., Springville.

Gauntt, Goldberg and Lapsley are incumbent members of the committee.

Our Opinions

A Superb Opportunity Muffed

Reactions to former President Truman's "give 'em hell" speech are mixed. It was to be expected that partisan viewpoint would attempt to wring out all manner of inferences from the context of the speech. Republican interpreters used a string of adjectives to describe it. They called it vindictive, ruthless, dishonest, demagogic and divisive. They accused Mr. Truman of erecting barriers of class hatred rather than tearing them down.

To the Truman charge that the Republican Party had led the nation into depressions and panics, notably in 1873, 1893, and 1929, the GOP leaders countered with the indictment that Democratic Presidents had dragged the United States into three wars since 1917.

The sad fact is that American history is replete with evidences in support of the contentions of both political camps. Whether the mournful events that occurred during Republican and Democratic Administrations respectively were mere accidents of history is an academic matter that will remain in the realm of speculations for many years to come. The present generation is yet to close to those events to assess them with detachment and objectivity.

Judging from the chorus of howlings that echoed through Republican ranks from Maine to California, the Truman shafts must have hit their target. There is no doubting of the vulnerability of the present Administration. The transient nature of American politics makes inevitable the misfortunes that befall the party in power. With the cost of living showing no signs of leveling off, with business on a yet unhalted downward skid, with unemployment reaching an alarming peak, the Administration in Washington finds itself hard pressed to restore confidence and reverse the accelerated trend toward recession.

While the machinery for pump priming our sagging economy is ready to be set in motion should the situation grow more critical, the incontestable fact remains that there are nearly 5 million homes hit by the business slump. The Republican leadership cannot be too happy over the dire consequences of these developments.

Though applauding Democrats consider the Truman broadsides as a most effective pre-campaign assault upon the Republican Administration, there are some loyal Democrats who fear that many of the hits were deflected by the presence of Gov. Faubus at the $100-a-plate dinner.

From all accounts the Arkansas Governor, who created a constitutional crisis over school integration at Little Rock, and who used the National Guard at bayonet point to bar a few Negro students from entering the Central High School, was given virtually a hero's welcome at the Truman banquet.

This raises a hot question whose answer must be disturbing to the conscience of the Party's leadership. That is: how to equate Civil Rights with Faubus' determined policy of racial segregation?

It seems that the Democrats missed a splendid opportunity to face up to the issue once and for all. By declaring frankly and openly that the Dixiecrats were a liability to the Party, the Democrats would have blunted the sharp edge of the knife which the Republicans, no doubt, intend to use against them. The Truman banquet provided a superb backdrop for such a declaration. For in politics as in war, the best defense is a vigorous offense. It is a truism that seldom fails.

Bare Seating Row At Truman Dinner

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — A minor incident over seating arrangements at the $100-a-plate dinner honoring Harry Truman here Saturday was disclosed yesterday.

It was a equel to charges made earlier in the day that attempts wre being made to sgrgat some of the Negro guests.

At party clambaks, such as this, such charges are taken seriously for fear that unfavorable publicity will affect the sensitive Negro vote.

But that doesn't keep some of the smallfry from trying to carry their southern traditions into such an affair.

It was noted that Negro Democrats attending the dinner were being bunched together at tables instead of being scattered around over the rooms and seated with their state delegations.

When Mrs. Edith Sampson saw that one table had eight out of 10 seats for Negroes, she went up to see Mrs. Ethel Black of the committee who was in charge of the seating arrangements to suggest that this be broken down.

Busy Mrs. Black said to her very brusquely. "I'm sorry, I can't do anything for you." But she hadn't reckoned with her caller who retorted.

"That's right dearie. You can't do anything for me. I came to do something for you before you embarrass the whole party and yourself."

There was a flurry of re-arrangement and a last check, Edith Sampson had the choice of sitting either with Mayor Daley and the Illinois delegation or with the Deputy Chairman of the National Committee, Drexel Sprecher, whose table incidentally had Sam Wilhite, the segregationist southern organizer for the party who hails from Miss.

Well, anyway one table did have a sizeable number of Negro occupants, including Mr. and Mrs. Richard Atkins — he's president of the National Bar Association — Atty. Belford Lawson, Emory Smith and Roy Garvin, all of Washington and Hobart Taylor, the powerful Negro Democratic leader from Houston, Texas.

But Negroes were scattered throughout both halls. There just weren't a lot of them. But I noted Elmer Henderson of the House Government Operations Committee and Mrs. Christine Davis, staff administrator of the committee; Major and Mrs. Dan Collins of San Francisco; Frank Monterro of the Urban League in New York and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Johnson of Cleveland.

Arthur Chapin was sitting with the New Jersey delegation. He's the front runner for the post of deputy assistant chairman.

Ruth Dailey, who's on the staff of Sen. Pat McNamara, was with the Michigan delegation.

Mrs. Todd (Gladys) Duncan sat with fellow committee members of the District Democratic party in which she is very active, while her husband was a platform guest

ATTENDING THE Truman dinner in Washington were (from left) State Senator Van Fenta of Illinois, Cong. William L. Dawson and Sen. Charles Weltner of Chicago. Democrats from across the country took part.

HARRY S. TRUMAN DINNER honoring the former president in Washington draws more than 3800 Democrats from across the country to the Sheraton Park hotel for $100-a-plate fund raising dinner. In the photo, Truman wears solemn expression as he listens to Miss Edith Sampson of Chicago make a point. He appointed her as the first Negro delegate to the UN General Assembly.

Mayhall Voices Illegality Fear Of Segregation Oath

Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper warned yesterday that a suggested segregation oath for candidates in the Democratic primaries might invite the federal courts to nullify the primaries.

Judge Mayhall, party chairman, said he isn't opposed to the pledge but that he questioned its advisability. The controversial party loyalty oath will be up for readoption or rejection when the state Democratic Executive Committee meets here June 25.

In the fixing of rules and regulations for this year's party elections, the oath would disqualify would-be candidates who voted for President Eisenhower in 1956.

Readoption of the loyalty oath was advocated by National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr., of Sylacauga. The segregation pledge, a further provision of the oath, reads like this:

"I believe in and will support the principle of segregation upon which the Democratic Party in Alabama was founded and will support in the general election all candidates of the Democratic Party who take this oath."

As head of the state committee, Mayhall questioned the "wisdom and need for such a pledge."

"It might get us in trouble if someone should appeal," he said. "That would result in the courts declaring our entire primary null and void."

The judge recalled that a Texas law limiting the party election to white voters was outlawed several years ago by the Supreme Court.

There was no need for a segregation pledge anyway, Mayhall said, "because anyone who qualifies as a candidate will support segregation anyway. If he doesn't he might as well not run."

He said, however, that he would readily sign the oath if it is adopted.

Demo rule by Southerners is deplored

NEW YORK, March 28—(AP)—Former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman said yesterday the Democratic Party's national leadership should not lie exclusively in the hands of Southerners.

He said a revision of leadership is necessary to avoid repetition of the loss of the presidential election in 1956.

The defeat was caused, he added, by the Democrats' failure to take firm stands on the controversial civil rights and foreign policy issues.

In a SPEECH before the National Democratic Club, the former New York senator and governor said:

"The times are too serious and critical and the issues of the day too momentous to permit the leadership of the party out of power to rest exclusively in the hands of individuals who happen to be the party leaders in Congress . . ."

Because of seniority and other traditional considerations, Lehman continued, "as far as the Democratic Party is concerned, the Southerners in Congress have all the advantages."

He did not name Sen. Lyndon Johnson or Rep. Sam Rayburn, the congressional majority leaders, but he said the two dominant figures in both the House and the Senate are both from Texas.

"They are both men of outstanding ability and patriotic devotion," he said, "but their primary political orientation is to the voters of Texas rather than to the voters of the nation as a whole."

The South's Two-Headed Party

Even though Alabama is the only state subject to one, the so-called loyalty oath for candidates in Democratic primaries might be less a bone of contention here if there were a genuine, top to bottom, two party system. Certainly no one would call the oath "slavery" or "suppression."

What subjects it to both appellations now is that on state and local levels we have only one party that counts. If you don't vote in its primary you don't really vote at all. But many who are thus forced to vote as Democrats on state and local levels feel properly entitled to freedom of choice on presidential levels. And they see no ideological connection between state or local issues and national ones insofar as the two parties are concerned.

Some have called the peculiar political set-up in the South which has come of history and the race problem a "one-and-a-half party" system, or a "two-and-a-half." In actuality it is a two-party system within a one party system, or, it might be said, a "two-headed party."

Alabamians and other Southerners divide and debate as hotly in their primaries as others do in general elections. And in the last three presidential years they have voted freely for and against the Democratic nominee while still looking on themselves as Democrats and voting the straight Democratic ticket in all else.

Whatever may be destined to happen to this "two-headed party" system as the Negro vote increases in fateful years ahead and the quarrel with Washington administrations, Republican and Democratic, continues, this is what we have as of today.

Pretense to anything else is impractical and unfair.

Keep South solid, Clement pleads

SALISBURY, N. C., March 15—(AP)—Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee, predicting that Vice President Nixon will head the Republican ticket in 1960, urged Young Democrats here to keep the South solid and work together to win the next presidential election.

Clement, 37, spoke Friday night to a state Young Democrats Club rally, attended by about 1000 persons.

Clement, assailing the Republican administration as "do-nothing, know-nothing," said it has "degenerated into one of helplessness, hopelessness and happlessness because it lost the vision of the needs of the people."

34d 1958 DEMOCRATIC

Alabama Democrats Divided Over Loyalty Oath Change

Constitution Atlanta Ga
P 5 E Sun 1-19-58

National Committeeman Wants To Include Segregation Pledge

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18—Warring factions among Alabama Democrats, all of whom emphasize their opposition to racial integration, are about to get into a hassle over broadening the party's loyalty oath to require candidates to stand firmly for segregation.

State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. of Talladega, Democratic national committeeman and Citizens Council leader, will seek to get the segregation provision written into the party's loyalty pledge.

He will seek to do this when the State Democratic Executive Committee meets here next Saturday to prescribe qualifications for candidates entering the May 6 primary election.

But Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, state committee chairman, has questioned the wisdom of broadening the controversial loyalty oath in this state to include the segregation pledge.

Not Opposing It

However, Chairman Mayhall made it clear he isn't opposing the segregation pledge proposed by Rep. McKay, declaring he will readily sign it if the proposal is adopted by the state party governing body.

But he warned that the federal courts might rule the party primary election results "null and void" if candidates are required to take an oath against racial integration.

Instead of including such a provision in the pledge, Judge Mayhall suggested that the Democratic committee adopt a resolution expressing the same thing to put candidates on record for maintaining segregation.

Rep. McKay's proposed amendment to the loyalty oath would require those qualified as candidates in primaries to pledge:

"I believe in and will support the principle of segregation upon which the Democratic Party in Alabama was founded, and will support in the general election all candidates of the Democratic Party who take this oath."

The loyalty oath, aimed at bolting "Eisenhower Democrats," would bind candidates in Democratic primary elections to support party nominees in the general election next November.

It would disqualify those who supported the Republican presidential ticket in 1956.

Chairman Mayhall has recommended that the loyalty pledge be adopted again by the state committee.

First Used in 1927

Alabama Democrats first adopted a loyalty pledge back in 1927 to bar the late U.S. Sen. Tom Heflin, who had bolted the Democratic presidential ticket in opposition to Al Smith as party standard bearer.

After the 1948 Dixiecrat revolt against Harry Truman as the Democratic presidential nominee, old-line Democratic regulars on the state party governing body spelled out the oath to bar as candidates in primaries those who had bolted. This was done after loyalists to the national Democratic Party regained control of the state committee in 1950.

The new loyalty pledge not only barred those who had kicked the party's traces, but raised barriers against those who "failed or refused" to support the Democratic nominees in the last general election.

Chairman Mayhall, in warning against broadening the proposed new loyalty oath to include Rep. McKay's segregation proposal, pointed out that he based his reasoning on a U.S. Supreme Court decision several years ago outlawing the white primary in Texas.

The Democratic Party in Texas had a rule at that time that only white voters could take part in party elections.

Alabama Democrats long have placed at the top of primary ballots the words "white supremacy" over a crowing rooster. But for many years they have permitted Negroes to participate in primary elections.

ALABAMA

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS FACING RACIAL ISSUE

Commercial Appeal P 5
Dec. 2

Committeeman Will Support Segregation Pledge

BUT ACTION IS FEARED

Memphis Tenn.

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18.—Party leaders will be asked in effect next week to bar Negro candidates for the Democratic primaries in Alabama this spring unless they agree to abandon their fight for racial integration.

The state Democratic Executive Committee, meeting here Saturday, also will decide on readoption of the controversial party loyalty oath which disqualifies Eisenhower Democrats as candidates.

Jan 19 1958

Segregation Pledge Backed

National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. of Sylacauga said he still intends to seek approval of a segregation pledge binding candidates to "support the principle of segregation upon which the Democratic Party was founded."

Asked if the effect of that would be to bar Negroes as candidates, Mr. McKay replied: "Not at all. Any of them who wanted to run could do so by signing the pledge along with everyone else."

But if they refused to take the oath, the Talladega County legislator said, they would be disqualified. Mr. McKay is a member of the Alabama House of Representatives.

The national committeeman disagreed with Committee Chairman Roy Mayhall's expressed fear that adoption of the proposed segregation pledge might invite the courts to nullify the party elections.

Judge Mayhall, a Circuit judge from Jasper, said earlier this week that he doubted the wisdom of such an oath. He reasoned the courts might intervene on the same theory the Supreme Court outlawed the Texas white primary several years ago.

Texas Democrats refused to allow Negroes to vote in the party elections before the court held the restriction unconstitutional.

Negro Candidate Issue

The Alabama party chairman apparently was thinking of what might happen if a Negro sought to qualify as a candidate, refused to sign the segregation pledge and then went into court.

Mr. McKay said he is not worried because, he explained: "The courts have held that a party can fix its own rules and regulations." He recalled that the loyalty oath itself, disqualifying Democrats who voted Republican in the presidential election, was upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

"If the Democratic Party has a right to impose the loyalty oath," he continued, "it has the right to impose other conditions as it sees fit."

Mr. McKay argued the state committee could refuse to call a primary and nominate candidates instead by convention.

"And then it could ask them any questions it wanted to," he added.

Judge Mayhall said he was not opposing the segregation oath but that he was concerned about its advisability. Whether a fight will develop at next Saturday's meeting remains to be seen.

One committee member predicted, however, that a compromise might be drawn up Friday night at a caucus of party officials.

Urge Loyalty Oath

Meanwhile Judge Mayhall and Mr. McKay both are advocating renewal of the party loyalty oath which grew out of the famed revolt in 1948 when Alabama's 11 presidential electors, all Democrats, refused to vote for Harry Truman and supposed the States Rights ticket.

Since then, all candidates running for presidential elector as well as all others have been compelled to sign a pledge to support the national party's presidential ticket.

That is not too significant at this time because there is no presidential election this year.

But the pledge also goes back to the 1956 election and requires candidates to swear they did not oppose or vote against the Democratic state of Adlai Stevenson and Senator Estes Kefauver.

That is important because it disqualifies any Democrat who voted for President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard Nixon in the election 14 months ago.

Along with settling those two issues, the committee next Saturday will adopt rules and regulations for the May 6 primary and the June 3 runoff.

Voters casting ballots in the party election will nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, the Legislature, all nine places in Congress, and scores of lesser state and district offices.

They will elect a new 72-member state Democratic Committee.

Alabama GOP Denounces Democratic Loyalty Oath

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Alabama's Republican Executive Committee called a state nominating convention to meet May 30 in Birmingham to select candidates for the November election.

The committee also adopted a resolution denouncing the loyalty oath recently adopted by Democrats. It also approved a resolution urging "continued separation of the races by legal means."

The segregation resolution, introduced by Milton Lanier of Huntsville said "We believe in the continued preservation of our Southern tradition."

Lanier is vice chairman of the state committee.

The Republican committee accused the Alabama Democratic executive committee of "political tyranny" for readopting its loyalty pledge for candidates."

The resolution, introduced by Tom Abernethy of Talladega, former member of the Democratic governing body, said the loyalty pledge is "in direct violation of all principles of American political freedom."

The resolution was adopted unanimously by voice vote. It invites "all Alabamians so minded to express their resentment of the state Democratic executive committee's outrageous attempt at dictaorship by joining the Republican Party in its labor for the freer, cleaner air two-party politics in this great state."

Republican nominees in the past have been selected by a convention, even though the party polled 20 per cent of the vote in the last general election.

Hiram Dodd, Birmingham attorney, was chosen temporary chairman of the convention, and Richard Emmett, Greenville was selected temporary secretary.

Committee's outrageous attempt at dictatorship by joining the Republican Party in its labor for the freer, cleaner air of two-party politics in this great state."

I. Lee Potter, special assistant to the GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn, spoke at yesterday's meeting.

Mr. Potter, state GOP chairman in Virginia, said the sending of troops to Little Rock had given the Republican Party in the South "a temporary setback."

But, he said, if Adlai Stevenson had been elected President of the U. S. in 1956, "the troops would have been in Little Rock two weeks earlier."

He said prominent Democrats — such as Sen. Hubert Humphrey and Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler—"never miss an opportunity to insult the South."

When the emotion of the Little Rock action wears off, Potter said Republicans in the South would be in a better position than ever.

State GOP Chairman Claude Vardaman told Potter that Alabama Republicans had two choices after the Little Rock action—"to fold up and join the Democrats, or to stay with the Republicans, the party of good government. You tell 'em in Washington that we're staying."

A total of 54 members of the 74-member committee showed in at the Tutwiler Hotel yesterday. There was some evidence—shown by several resignations—that the Little Rock action had hurt the Republicans in Alabama.

Among the resignations and vacancies filled were:

Roy Banks, postmaster in St. Clair County, resigned to take his new postmaster's job, and Tom Bradshaw of Oden was elected to fill his place.

Ralph Roberts of Eufaula resigned more than a year ago, and his picking of his successor was delayed until the May 30 convention.

W. H. Albritton of Andalusia resigned, and George H. Barnes of Andalusia was elected to fill his place.

J. Foy Guin Sr. of Russellville resigned, and J. Foy Guin Jr. was elected to fill his place. Mr. Guin resigned because of his health.

The committee eulogized the late W. T. Campbell of Jackson County, a member of the committee before his death.

The committee chose Hiram Dodd of Birmingham and J. R. (Dick) Bennett of Greenville as temporary chairman and temporary secretary of the May 30 convention.

The members ruled that county conventions should be held before May 10, and that county committees should meet before Feb. 20.

GOP Meets Here Today; Segregation Stand Eyed

The Alabama Republican Executive Committee, meeting at 11 a.m. in Birmingham today, may adopt a resolution on segregation, according to State GOP Chairman Claude O. Vardaman.

Vardaman said today's meeting "will be brief, merely to adopt a call for a primary or convention and select temporary officers."

"It is possible, however, that the committee might adopt a resolution on segregation," he said.

R. Lee Potter of Arlington, Va., special assistant for the South to Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn, will address the committee members at the Tutwiler.

The main purpose of the committee session today is to decide whether Alabama Republicans will select their candidates by a primary election or by state convention.

Vardaman has said the committee members "probably" will vote to hold a statewide convention, "sometime in late May."

The GOP leader said the party will affer candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, Congressional seats, and legislative seats in Jefferson and some other counties.

The Republican Party is eligible to hold a state primary, since its candidates polled more than 20 per cent of the vote in the last general election.

Republicans have criticized Alabama primary laws, which require a voter to announce whether he is a Republican or Democrat before he can vote.

Vardaman says this feature of the Alabama law interferes with a voter's right to a secret ballot.

Hits Demo Loyalty Oath—

Alabama GOP For Segregation

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

Alabama Republicans, meeting in Birmingham yesterday, called for continued segregation "by all legal means" and rapped the recently-adopted Democratic loyalty oath as "political tyranny."

The 54 member present of Committee adopted both resolutions unanimously.

The committee members also set up a statewide convention for May 30 in Birmingham, to pick Republican candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, and other state races.

Milton H. Lanier of Huntsville, vice chairman of the state GOP committee, introduced the segregation resolution. It said, in part:

"...The people of Alabama have made unprecedented economic advances and great social progress during the past several years... (and) this has been due mainly to our Southern traditions...(and) we believe that such progress should and will continue.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that we believe in the continued preservation of our Southern traditions and the continued separation of the races by all legal means."

The loyalty oath resolution was offered by Tom Abernethy, Talladega editor who ran for governor in 1954 on the GOP ticket. Since the Little Rock incident, Abernethy's voice had not been heard often in Republican circles, and yesterday's resolution was an indication that he was "back in the Republican State Executive fold" and possibly might seek the GOP gubernatorial nomination again.

ABERNETHY

Abernethy is a former Democrat who walked out of the 1948 Democratic convention in Philadelphia.

His resolution said, in part:

"The so-called loyalty oath bluntly demands of Alabamians who would be candidates for Democratic nomination that they pay for the right to seek nomination by giving up their right to vote as their conscience might direct in general elections....

"Such political tyranny is in direct violation of all principles of American political freedom, and...no Democratic candidate can wear the handcuffs prepared for him...and be free to act, think, speak and vote for the welfare and the traditions and institutions of his people....

"...This committee recognizes the desperation which obviously lies behind any such attempt to employ tyranny to prevent the certain creation of a two-party politican system in Alabama.

"...This committee reminds Alabamians that under the same oath the gates have been opened for the candidacy of any radical agitator bent on destruction of our social order....

"...This committee invites all Alabamians so-minded to express their resentment of the State Democratic Executive

Loyalty Oath Foe Qualifies In Race For Committee Post

Frank Mizell, who led an unsuccessful attempt to block readoption of the loyalty oath last month is seeking a new term on the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Mizell, a Montgomery attorney, was one of the candidates qualifying with Democratic Party Chairman Roy Mayhall at Jasper yesterday to run in the May 6 Democratic primary.

A new state committee will be elected and candidates for public office will be nominated in the primary and in the June 3 runoff.

Mizell, a member of the outgoing committee from the 2nd Congressional District, opposed the controversial party loyalty pledge when it was rewritten into the election rules at last month's state committee meeting.

The oath disqualifies prospective candidates who voted Republican in the 1956 presidential election, and binds all others running in the primary to support the party's nominees in the November general election.

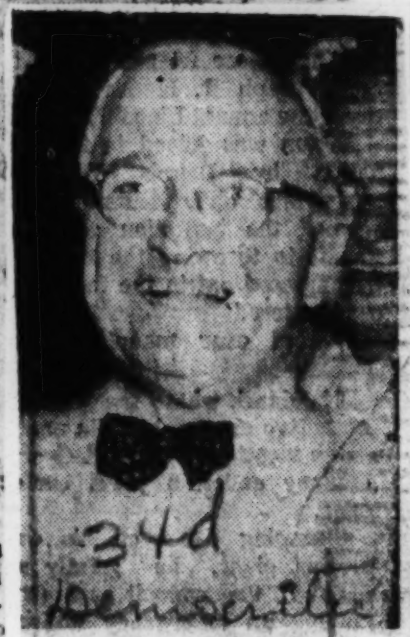
Mizell signed the pledge, however, in filing as a candidate for reelection to the state committee.

Three other candidates also qualified with Mayhall for places on the party's governing body. Charles W. Eiland of Andalusia is running in the 2nd District; Robert P. Schween of Huntsville, in the 8th District, and M. W. Bagwell Jr., of Birmingham, in the 9th District.

Filing for other offices during the day are:

R. G. Kelton of Oneonta, for circuit solicitor of the 30th Circuit (Blount and St. Clair counties).

W. B. Kennedy of Oak Hill, for the Alabama House of Representatives from Wilcox County, Place No. 2.



HARRY TRUMAN

HST Lists Rights As Demo Aim

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Former President Harry Truman listed civil rights as one of the five principles upon which the Democratic party must stand, Saturday evening at the dinner in his honor.

Without naming either President Eisenhower or Little Rock, he indirectly placed the blame for the situation which led to the ordering out of federal troops on the President's failure to give firm leadership in the crisis.

Said Truman: "The Democratic party must stand firmly and forthrightly for the full enjoyment and protection of the civil rights and liberties of every citizen in the land regardless of race, creed, or color. I think that firm and foresighted leadership might accomplish without calling on the Army for help.

"Indeed, I know that patient and persistent action, coupled with firmness, can work wonders in the field of civil rights. But unless a President works at it day and night, and shows the people where he stands, you can expect the demagogues to move in at any chance. Be that as it may, for the Democratic party there can be no compromise which will deny to any of our people the enjoyment of their basic rights of citizenship."

Truman made his major speech before 3,100 Democrats from all over the country jammed into two ballrooms of the Sheraton Park hotel. The speech was televised over one network.

Civil Rights was the second of the five principles ennunciated. The others in order were (1) The Democratic party is, and must remain the party of the people. Our primary concern is with the vast majority who make the backbone of the nation — the working men and women, farmers, people on salary, and people of moderate incomes.

(3) The Democratic party must believe in and work for, a constant economic growth and rising standard of living.

(4) In foreign policy, the Democratic party must stand firmly for cooperation and concerted action with other free nations . . . In the world of today there is no acceptable alternative. This is a contest we cannot afford to lose.

(5) The Democratic party must support an adequate national defense, whatever the cost.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman ate with one half of the $100 a plate dintrs in the lower hall, and then after the former President gave a short pep talk, they joined the other half of the gathering in the main ballroom where Truman delivered his address.

Seated on the dias as he spoke were the President daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Daniel. Mrs. Daniel is the former Margaret Truman. Guests in the other room heard the speech over closed circuit television.

The Truman talk had been widely hailed in the press as a "give 'em hell" and the former President lived up to his reputation as he "poured it on" the Republicans.

He also took the opportunity to jibe at the "one party press." Paying tribute to George Washington on whose birthday the dinner was held, Truman said the First President was "roundly abused by th press of that day because he was a President of the whole country and not just the special privilege coteries.

Truman Dinner draws guests from all sections

WASHINGTON

The Harry S. Truman Dinner held at the Sheraton Park Hotel was a tremendous success drawing more than 3,000 guests from all over the United States.

Just to note a few of the good Democrats that were seen at the Dinner: There was Dick and Dorothy Atkinson, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan of New York, James L. Watson of New York, Hobart T. Taylor of Houston, Texas, Anne Hedgeman of the Mayor's office in New York, Arthur Chapin of New Jersey, Elmer Henderson from Congressman's office, as well as Christine Davis, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Dawson.

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Speaking of Christine, she was lovely in her full length mink coat covering a very beautiful cocktail gown. Also saw Edith Sampson of Chicago, Harvey Johnson and his wife from Cleveland, Ohio; Roy Garvin, the Belford Lawsons, Wilbur Sewell, popular lawyer in the District; Dorothy Quaker from Congressman Charles Diggs' office, Emory Smith, Charlotte Phynes, Berkley Williams, Geraldine Gaskill and her husband, Gilbert Campbell, and Mrs. Todd Duncan.

Mrs. Duncan was beaming with pride as her husband, the illustrious Todd Duncan sang the National Anthem before the distinguished Democrats in the Sheraton Hall. In the Banquet Hall, which carried an overflow crowd, Robert McFerrin, baritone, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, also sang the National Anthem. The two nationally known singers received a tremendous ovation at the completion of their song.

Political Pot

Mrs. Buchanan Willing To Take On Mr. Powell

By JAMES BOOKER

The state-wide political spotlight was centered on Harlem's 16th Congressional District this week as Democratic leaders began a series of backdoor meetings hoping to build a candidate to oppose Rep. Adam Powell, and with Powell angrily asserting that if he is not supported, "it might be the end of the Democratic Party in Harlem."

At the same time, however, Tammany leader Carmine DeSapio was reported to be launching a campaign to build either Assemblywoman Bessie Buchanan or State Senator James Watson to oppose Powell.

"If this is true, I would consider it an honor," Mrs. Buchanan told the Amsterdam News Monday. Sen. Watson refused to comment on the report. DeSapio had the two Harlem legislators as his special guests at the Democratic National Committee's annual dinner in Washington last weekend, considered a high honor in party circles.

Powell Ready

Powell, addressing a meeting of the 11th A.D., New Era Democratic Club, angrily spelled a red-hot campaign in his bid for election to his eighth term in Congress, declaring, "If anybody wants to run against me, I'm ready, I'm willing, and I'm able to face them on the streets of Harlem."

Earlier the Harlem Congressman, who bolted the Democrats in 1956 to support President Eisenhower, told newsmen, "If I don't get the support of the Democratic leaders of Harlem, then I don't think I am bound to support the Democratic nominee for Governor this year."

"I'm a card-carrying Democrat, and it costs me $100 a year," Powell said.

The DeSapio action and Powell's blasts were considered the opening rounds in what Harlem Democrats predict will be an all-out battle for political power in Harlem between Powell and Manhattan Boro President Hulan Jack, who is reported to be strongly backing Mrs. Buchanan.

In his speech Monday night Powell charged that persons seeking to stir up American Negro versus West Indian Negro feelings or Catholic versus Protestant dissentions were "enemies of all Negroes."

"I'm not going to let the bandanna of Uncle Tomism come back to Harlem. I am not going to keep my mouth shut while a white man who sits downtown comes up and tells me or my people what to do," Powell said.

Charges Persecution

Asserting that he was being persecuted because of his constant battles for Negroes, Powell said, "no political job in this town is big enough or should be big enough for me or any other Negro to sell out and wrap the bandana around his head."

While Powell received warm applause at the New Era speech, many political observers were wondering if the popular Harlem Congressman was not going too far in challenging the Democrats to oppose him.

Many observers doubt that either Mrs. Buchanan, whom Powell said he helped elect four years ago, or Sen. Watson, would be formidable opponents against Powell in an all-out street corner slugfest as Powell indicated he planned to wage to win his renomination.

OPERA SINGERS TODD DUNCAN and Robert McFerrin sang the "Star Spangled Banner" at the Harry S. Truman dinner. At left, Mr. McFarrin, who sang in the banquet hall, explains a point to Senator Hubert Humphrey, and at right George L. P. Weaver talks things over with Mr. and Mrs. Todd Duncan. Mrs. Duncan sang in Sheraton Hall.

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Alabama Democrats To Officially Launch '58 Campaign Today

Reports Hold Segregation Oath Blocked

By BOB DURHAM

The Alabama Democratic Executive Committee meets at 11 a.m. today to go through the formality of officially opening the 1958 party campaign.

Once the meeting has adjourned candidates may qualify for the variety of states offices to be filled in the upcoming election. A long line of would-be office holder had begun to form as early as last night in the lobby of the Jefferson Davis Hotel. It was expected to grow longer by morning. The qualifying season will close at midnight, March 1.

For the most part, today's meeting will be mere formality as the real work was completed last night in a closed-door caucus of about 40 members of the 72-man committee.

This group, under the tight reins of Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, committee chairman, agreed to readopt the loyalty oath but not to include a segregation oath which had been suggested by National Committeeman Charles W. McKay.

SEGREGATION OATH

A committee member attending the secret caucus said the group had agreed to approve a resolution in support of segregation, but that no segregation oath would be approved.

He said all the committee members faovred segregation, but they feared an oath to that effect might jeopardize the elections if the oath should be challenged in court.

Resolutions also expected to be introduced which will denounce the U.S. Supreme Court as well as President Eisenhower for having dispatched federal troops into Little Rock, Ark.

The loyalty oath to be readopted today is identical to that approved in past years. It pledges the candidates in the primary to support all party nominees in the general election, and it bars from the primary any person who voted for candidates other than the Democratic nominees in the last general election.

APPLIES TO CANDIDATES

The oath applies only to candidates and has no bearing on individual voters.

McKay, who is also a member of the House of Representatives, suggested several weeks ago that a segregation oath be adopted in addition to the loyalty oath.

McKay's proposal would have required candidates to pledge they would support continued segregation in Alabama. It would have had the effect of preventing Negroes from seeking office unless they too agreed to support segregation.

Today's meeting will be the last regular session of the present executive committee. The terms of all members expire this year and a new committee is to be elected in May.

The offices to be filled in the May primary include governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, school superintendent, agriculture commissioner, auditor, treasurer, secretary of state, two associate seats on the Public Service Commission, all three members of the Court of Appeals, the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court, the entire 141-member Alabama Legislature, and all nine Alabama seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In addition, a number of county offices are to be filled also.

State Demo Executive Committee's Members

Members of the State Democratic Executive Committee are:

FIRST DISTRICT: Sam C. Blount, Millry; Alston F. (Dick) DeVan, Mobile; Albert H. Evans, Wallace H. Lindsey Jr., and Richard E. McPherson, Butler; Roy E. Haag, Fruitdale; Grady W. Hurst Jr., Chatom; H. H. Mathews, Camden.

SECOND DISTRICT: James T. Beeland, Greenville; B. Theron Bradley, Charles M. Pinkston and Frank J. Mizell Jr., Montgomery; L. W. Brannan Jr., Foley; J. E. Brantley, Banks; W. M. Hodgson, Bay Minette; Vernon B. Millsap, Evergreen.

THIRD DISTRICT: E. C. (Bud) Boswell and Grover C. Hughes, Geneva; Jack M. Bridges, Headland; Grady G. Cleveland, Eufaula; Homer D. Cobb Jr., Phenix City; Dupree Davis, Dothan; Neil O[illegible], Auburn; [illegible] (Gus) Deese, Pinckard.

FOURTH DISTRICT: L. Allen Draper Jr., Hugh D. Merrill Jr., and Wilburn C. Salter, Anniston; Frank B. Embry, Pell City; Curtis C. Gaunt, Talladega; Leonard A. Goldberg, Sylacauga; John W. Lapsley, Selma; Hubert E. Lester, Jacksonville.

FIFTH DISTRICT: Y. G. Allen, Joe L. Moore and Hobdy G. Rains, Gadsden; Cecil G. Brown, Roanoke; George Greene, Fairfax; T. B. Jacoway, Fort Payne; J. W. (Jim) Lovelace, Dadeville; Ralph Smith Jr., Guntersville.

SIXTH DISTRICT: Jeff B. deGraffenreid, Henry J. Mayfield and W. D. Partlow Jr., Tuscaloosa; Nelson O. Fuller, Centreville; J. C. Griffin, Marion; Allen Hargrove, Montgomery; Dave Tingle, Clanton; T. H. Napier, Montevallo.

SEVENTH DISTRICT: R. F. Blake (Dr.), Haleyville; Hoyt Elliott, Roy Mayhall, John D. Petree Jr., and Benjamin Grady Wilson, Jasper; William B. Fite, Hamilton; Fuller Kimbrell, Fayette; John M. Miller, Cordova.

EIGHTH DISTRICT: Clyde W. Anderson and William I. Collier, Florence; Robert K. (Buster) Bell, Roy E. Blair, William A. Brown and Billy Laxson, Huntsville; John R. Broadway, Sheffield; W. W. Malone, Athens.

NINTH DISTRICT: Floyd G. Ansley, Chester Austin, William C. Barber, Bob Bell, Robert W. (Bob) Gwin, Ben F. Ray and Raymond Weeks, Birmingham.

Committeeman Says—

Demos Now Have Segregation Oath

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 23 (AP)—A member of the State Democratic Executive Committee said today the party already has adopted a strong pro-segregation stand such as the one embraced in a proposed new oath for candidates.

National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr., of Sylacauga said he will try to get the state committee meeting here Saturday to adopt a pledge committing candidates running in the Democratic primaries to support segregation laws.

Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, party chairman, has expressed opposition to the proposed oath, warning that it might invite federal courts to "nullify our entire primary system."

The pledge in effect would bar Negro candidates from the primary unless they agreed to abandon their fight for racial integration since it would bind them to support the segregation laws.

Frank Mizell of Montgomery, a committee member from the Second Congressional District, said the state committee adopted a resolution in 1954 which he said covers what McKay proposes to do.

Gov. Collins on Doing Good

In his much-praised speech at the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner of Democrats in Raleigh, Florida's Governor Collins failed to realize what has made the word "do-gooder" an epithet.

"Since whne in America is it wrong to do good?" he asked rhetorically, and none could say him when. America stands for doing good and will continue to do so, let us hope.

Human welfare is a basic, historic and continuing American concern. But there is all the difference in the world, as Americans are supposed to see it, between welfare and the welfare state, between doing good and being taken over by a well-intended but too-interfering state. There's a limit to how far the state can go in good doing and remain free, democratic and solvent, peopled by individuals with a heart, enterprise and initiative of their private own.

Governor Collins took his stand for states' rights against modern Federal interfering, but he accompanied it with the cliche for having the states themselves undertake more responsibility for human welfare and social advance. The point is very old and very good but in the American ideal a welfare state is dangerous and self-contradicting when operated by a state government as well as by a Federal.

The Founding Fathers reserved rights to the states against the Federal government. Also, in the so-called "Forgotten Ninth Amendment," they reserved rights to the people against both state and Federal government.

In the matter of foreign aid, too, Governor Collins seemed to some of us to confuse doing good with doing it through the government.

Harriman Defends His Big Budget

$100-Plate Fete Here a Sell-Out

By Tom O'Hara

Gov. Harriman defended his all-time record high budget at the Democratic State Committee's annual $100-a-plate dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night when some 2,600 persons turned out to make it the largest fund-raising dinner in the state party's history.

Carmine G. De Sapio, New York Secretary of State and Tammany Hall leader, forecast that Mr. Harriman will win again in November by a "minimum plurality of 375,000" votes. Michael H. Prendergast, Democratic State Chairman, said there would be a "landslide" victory.

Mayor Wagner, re-elected last November by an unprecedented plurality of 923,007 votes, said "that 1958 is going to be a bad year for the Republicans, any place you go."

The dinner was so large that it spilled out from the giant ballroom into the east and west foyers. Mr. Prendergast hired a closed circuit television set-up for $2,000 so that the paying guests could see and hear the speeches.

While speculation continues on whom the party will nominate as its candidate for United States Senator, the seat now held by Sen. Irving M. Ives, of Norwich, a Republican, the only name mentioned came from Mayor Frank A. Sedita of Buffalo, who advanced the name of Peter J. Crotty, also of Buffalo, who is Erie County Democratic chairman and a popular figure in upstate party circles.

Buckley Pledges Fight

There was no specific mention in the prepared texts of Lt. Gov. George B. De Luca, of the Bronx, who reportedly will be dropped and another man put up to run with Gov. Harriman. Rep. Charles A. Buckley, Bronx County chairman, has said that if there is an attempt to replace Mr. De Luca he will start a floor fight to oppose it.

Of his record budget of $1,750,000,000, Gov. Harriman, heaping scorn on the Republican leaders of the Republican-controlled Legislature, admitted it was high and has "increased substantially." But he said most of it was mandated, that is required by existing state laws to keep up the physical plant and personnel in schools, highways, hospitals and the State University.

The Governor said:

"Did the Republican legislative leaders oppose the increased aid to local governments and school districts, the expanded construction program and improved conditions for state employees? No, indeed, they take credit for them. But at the same time, they try to blame me for increased spending. They can't have it both ways. Nobody is going to be fooled."

Mr. De Sapio, explaining what he construed to be the bright prospects next November, said:

"In 1957 the people of the greatest of all cities re-elected Bob Wagner as Mayor by a plurality close to a 1,000,000. In 1954, the people of the leading state in the nation elected Averell Harriman as Governor. And in 1958 they will re-elect Gov. Harriman and the entire state ticket by a minimum plurality of 375,000 because the people of New York State want to place their faith, their trust, their future in our party's program and philosophy."

Rep. Emanuel Celler, D.-Lib., Brooklyn, speaking as senior member of the state's Democratic Congressional delegation to Washington, painted a gloomy picture of the nation's economy, citing "five million people, willing and able to work, unemployed" with "bread lines beginning to form." He also sharply criticized the nation's foreign policy.

Faubus Still Plans To Attend Dinner

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. (AP) — Gov. Orval Faubus reiterated Tuesday that he will attend a Democratic fund-raising dinner honoring former President Truman in Washington Saturday and added "if I'm not welcome then nobody from the South is welcome."

Faubus said "I don't know many Southern Democrats whose attitudes are much different from mine."

FAUBUS

The reference to his attitude concerned the Little Rock integration controversy in which Faubus has been criticized by Northern Democrats.

The governor said he would not expect "any special reception" and commented that if that meant a "cold shoulder" he supposed it could be construed as such.

"I'm only one of a number of Democrats who will be there and I certainly don't expect any special consideration."

The governor said he still considers former President Truman as "my friend."

Truman once criticized Faubus for his opposition to the federal authorities in the integration row.

"But Mr. Truman and I didn't fall out—just say we disagreed and I still consider him my friend," Faubus said.

POWELL DEMANDS AID OF DEMOCRATS

Representative Who Bolted Party in '56 Says Fight on Him Will Hurt Harriman

By RICHARD AMPER

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. warned Tammany Hall and Governor Harriman yesterday against opposing him for re-eelction this year.

Mr. Powell bolted the Democratic party in 1956 to support President Eisenhower for re-election. He threatened yesterday to refuse to support Governor Harriman this year if the Democratic organization fought his bid for an eighth two-year term in Congress.

The Representative contended that denial of the Democratic support might seriously impair Mr. Harriman's vote. Mr. Powell, who represents the Sixteenth Congressional District in Harlem, is pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

"If I don't get the support of the Democratic leaders of Harlem, then I don't think I am bound to support the Democratic nominee for Governor this year," he said.

"I prefer to run along with my Democratic colleagues and have no primary fight, which would be costly. But if there's the slightest feeling on the part of the so-called Democratic powers to run someone against me, I'm ready, I'm willing and the people are able. And it [a primary fight] might be the beginning of the end of the Democratic party in Harlem."

Warns on G. O. P. Candidate

He said that if the Republicans ran a strong civil rights champion such as Nelson A. Rockefeller, John Roosevelt or Senator Jacob K. Javits for Governor, "it could mean a loss of 15,000 or 20,000 votes in Harlem for Mr. Harriman."

While there has been little love lost between Mr. Powell and top Tammany leaders, the regular Democratic organization has encountered difficulty in finding a candidate considered strong enough to defeat Mr. Powell in a primary battle.

This difficulty was emphasized by the fact that although Mr. Powell backed General Eisenhower against Adlai E. Stevenson two years ago, Tammany continued to support Mr. Powell for re-election then. New efforts have been reported under way to build up a contender for his House seat.

Mr. Powell called off a scheduled speech yesterday to the New York Young Republican Club because of fatigue. He said he told the club he would be glad to speak on another occasion.

Washington week-ender—

Alabama should know...

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 29—Sen. John Sparkman has some bare-knuckle comment about the move to kill the loyalty oath now required of candidates in the Democratic primary in Alabama.

The anti-oath campaign—whether it is intended that way or not—would, if successful, weaken the South's faight against new civil rights bills, help promote economic recession in the area, and help put a Republican in the White House in 1960. Or that's the way it looks to the Alabama senator.

JAMES FREE

In an interview, Sparkman said that the present contest for control of the Alabama State Democratic Executive Committee (with anti-loyalty oath candidates seeking to overturn the majority that favors the oath) boils down to one simple issue: Do we want a Democrat or a Republican as president in 1960?

Either or

"COME 1960," he said, "either a Democrat will be elected or a Republican will be elected. Any division among Democrats in Alabama or elsewhere will give aid to the Republicans and thereby help to insure the continuation of the farm depression, of employment, or small business bankruptcies, and the idiotic occupation of Little Rock.

SPARKMAN

"Present conditions in the South illustrate the fact tht our part of the country always suffers under a national Republican administration."

Blasts 'bargaining'

WE ASKED THE SENATOR what he thought of the idea of anti-loyalists that killing the oath would let Alabama Democrats become an independent political force, put them in a position to deal with either party more effectively.

"Politics doesn't work that way," he replied. "History shows that the South's best hope lies in getting help from within the Democratic Party. Only last year, Southerners in the Senate got enough help from Democrats outside the South to eliminate the most vicious parts of the Eisenhower so-called civil rights bill."

Deadend in 1948

WE REMINDED Sparkman of the claim that the Dixiecrat revolt of 1948 was a glorious loss, one that didn't hurt the South very much, and the type of try that—with better luck—might succeed next time.

The senator termed 1948 a "deadend street mistake" so far as Alabama is concerned. "That mistake," he added, "weakened our chances in the civil rights fight, hindered the work of the Alabama delegation in Congress, and only helped our enemies."

No freedom loss

WHAT ABOUT the charge that the loyalty oath takes away some basic voting right?

"It in no way interferes with one's freedom to vote as one pleases," said Sparkman. "It only says that if you vote Republican you cannot run on the Democratic ticket."

Tommyrot for 1960

WHAT ABOUT the claim that killing the loyalty oath will help Alabamians prevent the nomination of a Democratic radical, or even perhaps a Negro on the presidential ticket in 1960?

"That is a lot of tommyrot," said Sparkman. "Neither party on the Republicans doing so will take that step. But, based on what happened in Little Rock, I'd say the odds are more than on the Democrats."

Alabama Dems readopt loyalty oath, nail down racial stand

Mayhall warns against Demo racial pledge

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 14 —(AP)— Chairman Roy Mayhall today questioned the wisdom of broadening the controversial Democratic Party loyalty oath in Alabama to include a segregation pledge.

He said it might invite the federal courts to rule the party primary elections "null and void" if candidates are required to take an oath against racial integration.

But Mayhall, a circuit judge at Jasper, made it clear he isn't opposing the segregation pledge proposed by National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. The judge said he would readily "sign it myself" if adopted:.

THE LOYALTY OATH, which binds candidates in the Democratic primaries to support the party nominees in the general election and disqualifies those who supported the Republicans in 1956, will be adopted again or rejected at the State Democratic Executive Committee meeting here Jan. 25.

It would compel candidates for governor and other state and party offices in effect to sign a statement that they didn't vote for President Eisenhower.

McKAY, A MEMBER of the House of Representatives from Talladega County, has urged readoption of the loyalty oath. But he proposes to broaden it to include the following segregation pledge:

"I believe in and will support the principle of segregation upon which the Democratic Party in Alabama was founded and will support in the general election all candidates of the Democratic Party who take this oath."

Mayhall based his reasoning, he said, on a Supreme Court decision several years ago outlawing the white primary in Texas. The Democratic Party there had a rule that only white voters could take parti n the party elections.

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25—Alabama's Democratic Executive Committee Saturday readopted a loyalty pledge for candidates by the lopsided vote of 56 to 2, went on record strongly for segregation and officially opened campaigning for the May 6 primary election.

Except for fear of federal court action to knock out results of the Democratic primary, the 72-member state committee ap-

Additional photos, Page 18-A

parently would have written a segregation pledge into the loyalty oath.

But instead, the party governing body adopted a resolution offered by State Rep. Hugh Merril Jr. of Anniston, Fourth District member, declaring that "we believe in and support the principle of segregation of the races and we abhor and are unalterably opposed to racial integration in any and all forms."

Hits at bolters

THE LOYALTY OATH, as adopted, places no restrictions on rank and file voters.

But it bars as candidates in the primary election those who bolted in the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956.

Action of the committee in adopting the segregation resolution came after Alabama Democratic National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. of Sylacauga abandoned his plan to include this provision in the loyalty oath, which he favored.

McKay, attorney and member of the House of Representatives, but not a member of the state committee, congratulated the party governing body for adopting the segregation resolution.

"I'm for it 100 per cent," said McKay, adding that he regretted not being able to congratulate committee members for including the provision in the loyalty oath, as he had advocated.

If the segregation declaration had been embodied in the oath, it could have barred Negroes as candidates in Alabama's Democratic primaries.

The new oath

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS have had a loyalty pledge since 1930, when the late U. S. Sen. Tom Hemlin was barred as a candidate in the party primary because he bolted the Democratic presidential ticket headed by Al Smith in 1928.

The oath was spelled out, after the 1948 Dixiecrat revolt, to disqualify any prospective candidate in a Democratic primary election who had bolted the party to support Republicans or others who put out a presidential ticket.

The new oath, which will be effective this year, will prevent any persons who voted Republican in 1956 or who "openly and publicly" opposed the Democratic presidential ticket.

Frank Mizell Jr., Montgomery attorney and one of two committee members opposing adoption of the new loyalty oath, said he thought the party governing body should relent and permit Ike voters to become candidates if they desired.

Grady W. Hurst Jr. of Chatom was the only other committee member voting against the oath.

Merrill's segregation resolution assailed what it termed "illegal and high-handed action" by President Eisenhower in sending federal troops to force school integration at Little Rock.

This resolution also called for the U. S. Supreme Court to back down from its 1954 desegration decision "in order that white and colored people may continue to live together in peace and harmony."

Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, state committee chairman, lashed out bitterly at President Eisenhower and his supporters in Alabama and attacked "Republican-flavored and Ike-liking newspapers" for backing the GOP ticket in 1956.

Big dailies hit

MAYHALL REFERRED to newspapers in the state's three largest cities—Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery—which went Republican in 1956. So did the counties in which these cities are the county seats.

But the Democratic chairman praised newspapers in smaller cities and counties for having remained loyal to the Democrats.

"The boys who sang the praises of Ike and Dick in 1956 are now singing a different tune," said Mayhall. "Now they are saying: 'Let's do away with the loyalty oath.'"

The GOP-ers also were savagely attacked in a resolution offered by Judge Frank Embry of Pell City, one of the committee stalwarts.

Eisenhower attacked

THIS RESOLUTION, which was adopted unanimously, charged that President Eisenhower "during the past five years has given our country the most derelict and incompetent administration in its history."

The resolution asserted that Eisenhower is under direction of "Gen. Sherman Adams, the publicly-approved enemy of the South, and has allowed the nation's business to be run by big business and big money agreeable to the Republican Party spirit."

This resolution also charged that 40,000 farm families in Alabama have been driven from their homes "under the Eisenhower-Benson conspiracy."

Former Democratic Chairman Ben Ray of Birmingham, still one of the party's wheelhorses, had a kind word for newspapers and newspapermen generally.

But he asserted that "when some of them say we're trying to hamstring the voters, it is pitiful."

The homespun Ray added that such attacks on the Democratic committee in Alabama amounts to "throwing wet cobs at the lead gander."

Backed loyalty oath

McKAY, WHO WAS ready to qualify as candidate for attorney general, told the committee that he believed in the loyalty oath and had hoped it would be amended to include the segregation plodge.

"But I acquiesce in the majority and respect your wishes," he said.

Judge Mayhall, in warning against including the segregation provisions in the oath, said he would readily sign such an oath, if adopted.

"Any candidate who does not declare himself emphatically for segregation might just as well not run in Alabama," he said.

Cites Texas case

HAYHALL recalled that the Supreme Court several years ago knocked out the Democratic white primary in Texas, adding the same reasoning might apply if a segregation oath were adopted in Alabama.

Judge Mayhall obviously had in mind that Negroes might try to seek office without signing such a pledge and then challenge it in court.

He had warned that if the high court did invalidate results of a Democratic primary in Alabama, Republicans might be able to take over the public offices from governor on down.

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PLEASED LOOK of a satisfied lawmaker is registered by Cong. William L. Dawson as he is surrounded by the ladies at the Democratic pow - wow in Washington. The two day sessions were held at the Women's National Democratic club, as Democrats mapped strategy for coming election. From left: Mrs. Christine Ray Davis, staff director, of the House Committee on Government Operations of which Rep. Dawson is chairman; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to Mayor Robert Wagner of New York; Cong. Dawson, Mrs. Russell Balenger, Minneapolis, and Mrs. Katie Loucheim, vice chairman of the National Committee and director of Women's Activities.

Alabama's Loyalty Oath To Be Issue In May Primary

Constitution Atlanta Ga.
Sun 2-9-58 25F

Foes of Pledge Lining Up Slate To Oppose Democratic Officials

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 8—Birmingham and Jefferson County have become one of the main battle grounds in the fight over Alabama's controversial Democratic loyalty oath.

Candidates have begun lining up on opposite sides to battle it out in the May 6 Democratic primary election in the Ninth District, which embraces heavily populated Jefferson County.

Republicans and erstwhile "Eisenhower Democrats," who have denounced the loyalty pledge as amounting to "political tyranny," have thrown their weight on the side of those seeking to get elected to the State Democratic Executive Committee on promises to repeal it before the 1960 presidential election.

Elected by Districts

Eight committee members are elected from each of the nine congressional districts to make up the 72-member state party governing body.

Anti-loyalty oath "slates" also are being formed in other districts over the state in an effort to oust most of present committee members who will run for re-election on pledges to retain the pledge.

The loyalty oath, which was recently readopted by the committee by a 56-to-2 vote, bars as candidates in this year's Democratic primary persons who supported the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956. It also bars as candidates those who "failed or refused" to support the Democratic presidential ticket two years ago.

Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, state Democratic chairman and one of the main advocates of the loyalty oath which has been in effect in Alabama for a number of years, repeatedly has emphasized that it does not prevent rank and file voters from voting as they please.

All eight of the State Democratic Executive Committee members from Jefferson County's Ninth District voted for readoption of the loyalty oath. They are Ben Ray, Chester Austin, Bob Gwin, Floyd Ansley and William C. Barber, all Birmingham attorneys; Bob Bell, Jack Beasley and Raymond Weeks, all businessmen of this city.

Beasley, who requested that the committee conduct a campaign to popularize the loyalty oath, already has announced as candidate for reelection on a promise to retain the pledge.

And the other seven, along with others who favor the loyalty requirement, are prepared to enter the race.

Three anti-loyalty oath candidates already are in the race, with others planning to run to complete an eight-candidate "slate" pledged to knock out the oath.

Assails Oath

Sidney W. Smyer Jr., Birmingham attorney and businessman, in qualifying as a candidate, assailed the oath. He charged "the present committee is controlled by a group who wish to make the Democratic Party of Alabama a puppet to do the bidding of the national Democratic Party and their integration - favoring leaders.

"They have done this by using a loyalty oath," Smyer added. "No other state has one."

In commenting on the fact that Alabama is the only state that has a Democratic loyalty oath, Chairman Mayhall pointed out this state was the only one which prevented the presidential ticket of Truman and Barkley from appearing on the ballot in 1948.

Two other anti-loyalty oath candidates — Victor H. Smith, Birmingham attorney, and Barron Beathea, Birmingham manufacturer — have qualified for the May 6 primary.

Beathea, in urging repeal of the oath, said "I think it is against the interest of the Democratic Party and prohibits its growth."

Smith said "the Solid South is the only thing which is preserving our institutions. We ought to forgive and forget those who strayed the reservation in 1956."

ALABAMA

State Committeewoman Says Dixiecrats On Hopeless Path

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Sun 11-6-58

Alabama's National Democratic Committeewoman charged Saturday that the Dixiecratic candidates for the state Democratic Executive Committee are following a "hopeless road."

Mrs. Lennard (Nanna) Thomas of Montgomery, in a prepared statement, took a firm stand in support of the controversial party loyalty oath and sharply criticized the slate of candidates in the May 6 party primary who are pledged to kill the oath.

"The year of 1958 is an important one for Alabama and the South," she declared. "We are the strongest group in the nation if we will stand together to preserve and recapture our Democratic Party."

"There are those in Alabama who would destroy the Democratic Party—and feel Alabama could go it alone," Mrs. Thomas added. "This is a hopeless road to travel."

"There are those who are using the loyalty oath for selfish reasons," she continued. "These we can defeat at the polls May 6."

Mrs. Thomas insisted that "we must do nothing to promote a splinter party" in Alabama, but instead to aid the South in regaining its position of strength within the ranks of the Democratic Party.

"The healthiest form of government is the national two-party system," she said. "Be a loyal Republican or a loyal Democrat, don't be a destructive citizen but work toward the betterment of your choice."

In addition to taking her firm stand as a loyal Democrat, Mrs. Thomas disclosed she would attend the 1958 Campaign Conference for Democratic Women in Washington April 20-22.

She said the purpose of this conference was to help increase the effectiveness of Democratic women campaign workers in the upcoming general election.

Mrs. Thomas said the conference was open to all women members of the party. Reservations can be made by writing the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, or the Women's Division, Democratic National Committee, 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington.

Mrs. Thomas said she planned to issue a statement at the conference in opposition to racial integration.

"I shall tell the women at the conference this month what I have been telling them since 1948 —that enforced integration is immoral, illegal, undemocratic, unconstitutional, unamerican and unchristian," Mrs. Thomas said.

View Own Party Urged On Southern Democrats

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Editorial Correspondence

COLUMBIA — Southern Democrats would do well to take time out from their excoriation of Republicans to see where their own party stands on the touchy subjects of civil rights and racial integration in the election year 1958.

The record shows that the Democratic Party spokesmen, from old pros like Harry Truman down to the fledgling Young Democrats, all stand solidly in favor of increased race mixing. Thus the South, as it has been for 10 years or more, still stands apart from both national parties with respect to the sensitive area of race relations.

Ex-president Truman, whose attitude in the field of civil rights already is well-known, had this to say in a Washington speech on Feb. 22:

"The Democratic Party must stand firmly and forthrightly for the full enjoyment and protection of the civil rights and liberties of every citizen in the land regardless of race, creed or national origin. I think that firm and foresighted leadership might accomplish this without calling on the Army for help.

"Indeed, I know that patient and persistent action, coupled with firmness, can work wonders in the field of civil rights. But unless a president works at it, day and night, and shows the people where he stands, you can expect the demagogues to move in and make trouble."

A couple of months earlier, the Young Democratic Clubs of America had gathered in national convention at Reno, Nevada, and had recorded their collective beliefs in pronouncements such as these:

"We oppose segregation or discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed or national origin in all areas of the United States. . .

"We favor the immediate enactment of a national fair employment practices act with adequate enforcement provisions. . .

"We favor the loss of Congressional committee seniority and chairmanships for any Democratic Congressman or . . . Senator who supports a third party or Republican presidential candidate or aids in the formation of a third party in the 1960 presidential campaign. . . .

". . .The Young Democratic Clubs of America approve federal intervention as a necessary means of effectuating the laws of the land."

And out of the mouth of the National Democratic chairman, Paul Butler, come words like these:

"Our (1960) platform will be the most liberal, most progressive and most forward-looking we ever adopted. . . . We will not make an effort to reconcile the Democratic Party's policies with other policies or persons. We will not be deterred by threats of third party movements."

Gov. Averell Harriman, of New York, who still carries weight within the national party, says "there can be no compromise" on civil rights, even in the face of a Southern split. "I have no doubt that the Democratic Party's 1960 platform will contain a strong civil rights plank, including support of school integration in accordance with the Supreme Court decision and federal district court orders, and that the national Democratic candidates will stand unequivocally for equal rights for all."

And from liberal California, which is beginning to rival New York for domination of the national party, comes this statement from Attorney General Edmund G. Brown:

"California Democrats want complete divorcement from the South. Win or lose the next presidential election, there can be no further compromise on civil rights. We made a serious mistake (in 1956) trying to appease the South. Those people are unappeasable."

All of which leaves the Southern states where they have long been—with more in common with each other than with either national party.

Voters Have A Chance This Weekend To Influence State Convention

For more than 10 years voters of South Carolina have been handing up bills of indictment against the leadership of the National Democratic Party.

To many of these voters the names Walter Reuther, Harry Truman, Eleanor Roosevelt, Hubert Humphrey, Soapy Williams and Averell Harriman — the bosses of the National Democratic Party — represent the worst forces in American political life. These leaders time and again have expressed contempt and enmity for the South.

Yet a presidential election finds bosses of the South Carolina Democratic Party supporting men and policies that are abhorrent to the people of the state. It is a tragedy that South Carolinians, who take pride in their freedom, should be political captives of state party bosses.

On Tuesday, delegates from the state's 46 counties will gather in Columbia for the South Carolina Democratic convention. The chief item of business will be the naming of a successor to Neville Bennett, the state chairman who used his term of office to protect the interests of the National Democratic Party in the Palmetto State.

What sort of man do South Carolina Democrats want as state chairman? Do they want a man who will carry South Carolina's states rights views to national party meetings? Or do they want a man who will keep South Carolina voters "in the bag?"

We do not presume to speak for all South Carolinians. We recognize that independent Democrats did not stir themselves in every county when precinct meetings were held last month. In some counties discredited "party loyalists" were elected delegates to the state convention despite the fact that their counties voted independent in the last presidential election.

The "party loyalists" are seeking to elect Thomas H. Pope of Newberry as state chairman. Mr. Pope is a capable man but a down-the-line supporter of the Truman-Reuther-Harriman National Democratic Party.

Independents are seeking the election of Julian Dusenbury, one of South Carolina's war heroes who is fighting as hard for the rights of his state as he fought for the liberty of his country in World War II.

Elsewhere in The News and Courier today appears a list of delegates to the state convention from many counties in our circulation territory.

Over the weekend, South Carolinians will have time to consider the political direction of their state. Some citizens are reluctant to communicate with delegates with whom they are unacquainted, and fear personal involvement. But delegates who approve a party leadership that will hold captive the state's voters are already deeply involved with every voter in a personal way.

The voters have an opportunity to let the delegates know where they stand. A telephone call or a postcard mailed this weekend will inform delegates what individual voters expect of them at the state convention.

Men in political life know that, in the last analysis, a handful of persons in a precinct meeting cannot overrule the will of the people expressed in elections. If independent South Carolina Democrats are outspoken this weekend, they may obtain on Tuesday a state party leadership that respects the wishes of the people.

How they voted

WASHINGTON, D.C. — (NNPA) — The votes of Reps. William L. Dawson of Illinois, Adam Clayton Powell of New York, and Charles C. Diggs of Michigan, all Democrats, on important roll calls in the House last week were:

On Senate Concurrent Resolution 68, requesting the President, as an anti-recession measure, to accelerate spending of funds already appropriated for civil construction projects (two-thirds majority required), adopted, 377 to 16 — Dawson, Powell and Diggs voted "yea."

On S. Con. Res. 69, requesting the President, as an anti-recession measure, to accelerate spending of funds already appropriated for military construction projects (two-thirds majority required), adopted, 375 to 20: Dawson, Powell and Diggs voted "yea."

On Senate Joint Resolution 162, House version of a bill that would prevent reductions below the 1957 level of farm commodity price supports for one year and of acreage allotments for two years, passed, 210 to 172: Dawson and Diggs voted "yea." Powell voted "nay."

Motion by Representative Ralph Harvey, Republican, of Indiana, to substitute a price support "freeze" for dairy products only. Rejected, 173 to 210 Dawson, Powell and Diggs voted against the Harvey motion.

Alabama Democrats Attack Alcorn's Visit to State

Constitution p 5 a

Charge Move Aimed at Killing Party's Primary Loyalty Oath

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.
Dem 3-30-54

BIRMINGHAM, Ala, March 29—Alabama Democrats have pounced on the announced early visit of Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn to Birmingham to address a statewide GOP fund-raising rally as another move aimed at knocking out the Democratic loyalty oath for candidates.

Alcorn, who will be accompanied by Lee Potter, Virginia Republican chairman and director of the GOP's "Operation Dixie," will speak to a $15-a-plate dinner meeting here April 11.

Dem 3-30-54

This announcement was greeted by a blast from Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, state Democratic chairman, that Alcorn "apparently is being brought to Alabama in an attempt to give a shot in the arm to 'Eisenhower Democrats' and other would-be bolters who are trying to take over the Democratic Party."

Referring to attacks on Alabama's Democratic loyalty pledge for candidates in primary elections by State and Jefferson County Republican Executive Committees, Judge Mayhall declared:

"The Republicans, of course, want to capture control of the Democratic Party in this state and deliver it into the hands of the GOP to do with as it pleases."

The fight between Democratic regulars, who are pledged to retain the loyalty oath and stick by the national party, and "Eisenhower Democrats" and other would-be bolters, who say they want no part of the national Democratic Party, is becoming more heated each day.

The anti-loyalty oath slates of candidates in all nine congressional districts have promised that, if elected to the 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee, they will repeal that part of the pledge that requires candidates in primaries to sign an affidavit they will support national Democratic Party nominees for president and vice president. They say they are willing to reinstate the loyalty oath which formerly required that primary candidates pledge only to support party nominees in Alabama in the general election.

State Republican Chairman Claude O. Vardaman, who announced tha Alcorn would speak in Birmingham, denied that the visit would have any bearing on the fight being waged against the Democratic oath.

"Republican Chairman Alcorn is coming to Birmingham to address a fund-raising rally and for no other purpose, other than to try to help build up the Republican Party in this state," said Vardaman.

Plans for Rally

"This dinner rally was planned long before either the State Democratic Executive Committee met last Jan. 25 and readopted the loyalty oath for candidates in that party's primary elections, or before the Committee met and adopted a resolution denouncing the Democratic oath.

"Mr. Alcorn is coming to Alabama purely in the interest of the Republican Party, and I doubt if he is aware of or concerned over the fact that the Democrats are getting ready to hold a state-wide primary election on May 6."

The fight between the slates of loyal Democrats and those who want to bolt against the national party leadership has been going on for several years.

It started when the Dixiecrats bolted in 1948 and gave Alabama's electroal vote to Strom Thurmond and Fielding Wright, with voters of this state not even having an opportunity to vote for Truman and Barkley.

Then the Democratic regulars, with the aid of Sens. Lister Hill, John Sparkman and other members of Alabama's congressional delegation, wrested control of the state committee from the bolters in 1950.

Sparkman, Hill and the other congressmen took the stump to help campaign for stick-by-the-party Democrats running for committee places. They won 44 of the 72 places.

Another fight ensued in 1954 when loyal Democrats won by an even larger margin, capturing 61 of the 72 seats.

ALABAMA

WASHINGTON FORECAST

South Is Looking To A Third Party

Atlanta Daily News 1 p 2a
Sun 4-18-54

By BASCOM N. TIMMONS

Democrats' bright hopes for the 1958 congressional and Gubernatorial elections definitely do not extend into the 1960 Presidential election. Southern Senators and Representatives at home for the Easter recess heard of mounting sentiment for a third party, based on belief that Northern Democrats overwhelmingly in control of party's next National convention will write a civil rights plank South cannot swallow. Also that next session of legislatures in Florida and possibly three other states will write laws similar to that recently enacted in Georgia freeing their Presidential electors from national convention control. Such laws are already in effect in Alabama and South Carolina.

BETTING FAVORS LANGER—Although the Republican organization in North Dakota has endorsed Lieutenant Governor Clyde Duffy for the Senatorial nomination, betting in North Dakota is that Senator William Langer will be returned to his seat.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT — It is denied, but the reports was all over town that President Eisenhower spoke very sharply to Vice President Nixon over the latter's advocacy of a tax cut, and it is no secret that Nixon thought the President's veto of the farm support freeze a political and economic mistake. There are other issues on which the President and Vice President are no longer palsy-walsy.

CHANGE IN BADGERLAND—Republicans have erased the name of Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin from the one-man list of sitting Democrats most likely to be defeated by Republicans. There has been a big change in the Badger state and Proxmire is now put down as an overwhelming favorite to defeat whatever candidate the divided Republicans there offer against him.

WHO'S TO BLAME? — Look for the Administration to be charged with buck-passing when Congressional debate begins on the Pentagon re-organization measure. Critics were quick to point out that President Eisenhower's message to Congress put most of the blame for military defects on interservice rivalry and studiously attempted to evade any White House, Secretary of Defense or National Security Council faults or responsibility.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR—Never has a session of the Canadian Parliament been watched by the United States government as closely as the coming session will be. Dierenbaker's Conservative party has made it plain that it will not retreat from its announced policy of transferring 15 percent of its imports from the United States to Great Britain. One probability is that the Dominion will put higher tariffs on iron, steel, pipe, zinc and its products, fruits, and vegetables.

FEW WAGE CUTS — Labor Department information is that few wage cuts are in the offing and these, if made, will be in the higher brackets. The 10 per cent slash in salaries of all receiving over $10,000 per year by the Pennsylvania Railroad and of all receiving over $12,000 by the Erie Railroad are of more than minor dimensions which have been reported.

Some prominent conservatives believe that Justice Felix Frankfurter is fast emerging as their hope on the supreme Court who will be able on occasion to lead a majority of the court away from the leftists — Warren, Black, Douglas and Brennan. Senate speech by Ohio's Senator John W. Bricker praising Frankfurter, points up the new Conservative feeling for Frankfurter.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
CHAIRMAN PAUL M. BUTLER

Butler defies Dixie Demos on civil rights

By The Associated Press

President Eisenhower car-ed his election efforts to-ard California today while ther campaigners argued bout his foreign policy and place in the political de-ate.

A stepped-up week-end tempo found Democratic National hairman Paul M. Butler vir-ally inviting those Democrats ho disagree sharply with the rty's civil rights program to t out of the Democratic Party. e said they could "take politi-l asylum" in the Republican rty or a third party.

WITH THE congressional elec-n campaign moving into its al two weeks, Eisenhower eaks tonight in Los Angeles d tomorrow in San Francisco what the White House said uld be a hard-hitting expla-tion of Republican accomplish-nts.

FORMER PRESIDENT Harry Truman and Vice President on resume their campaign tivities tomorrow in the East r a week-end of rest for each Adlai Stevenson, twice the mocratic presidential nomi-e, called U. S. policy toward Nationalist Chinese islands Quemoy and Matsu "This serable mess."

Speaking in Milwaukee Satur-night, he said "we have had most four years of grace over last crisis of Quemoy to ex-ate ourselves. Instead, we ve allowed Chiang kai-shek to ve us closer to war, to imperil prestige and the peace of United States over little lands . . . which in the long run e untenable."

BOTH EISENHOWER and cretary of State Dulles had id they thought foreign policy uld not be subject to partisan ttle. Dulles left some ckers and later approved sident's action in attacking mocratic critics.

Truman said in Washington Friday that he and that Eisenhower now "agrees with me" that a foreign affairs should not be a campaign issue.

BUTLER WAS asked about that during a television interview (ABC-College News Conference). He said he thinks Truman was speaking then primarily as an ex-president who thinks there should be mercy on the man in the White House. He added:

"I think the Republican Party has made foreign affairs an issue by saying they are responsible for peace. Then the Democrats have the right to discuss foreign policy and areas of disagreement."

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn took issue with another Truman statement which described as "the Korean surrender" the armistice ending that struggle. Truman said "a settlement was made that I could have made on the same terms three years before."

IN A STATEMENT, Alcorn said that "the only possible interpretation to be made of this comment is that, if it were up to Mr. Truman and his party, Americans would still be bogged down in the casualty-ridden morass of the Korean war. . ."

Butler, questioned about his comment on civil rights during the television interview, said they applied specifically to Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas and also to Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) if he felt the same way.

HE SAID THE Democratic Party would welcome as many Americans as possible, but added that "if they don't want to go along on the racial problem and the whole area of human rights then I think they are going to have to take political asylum wherever they can find it, either in the Republican Party or a third party."

OTHER ISSUES also were raised, during the week-end.

Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.) House GOP leader said in a statement that if the Democrats control Congress next year "we will see a federal spending spree that will be unequaled in the history of the nation."

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) said in Welch, W. Va., that the Republicans are kicking around socialism, which he described as a dead issue, in the campaign, and added:

"We are faced with the challenge of whether we shall lead the world or default that leadership and be led ourselves with a ring through our nose."

Huddleston replies to Butler statement

Rep. George Huddleston Jr. of Birmingham after hearing of Paul Butler's statement had this comment to make:

"Paul Butler has made such statements before. The ignorance of some people in other sections of this country regarding the attitude of the people of the South towards so-called civil rights legislation and efforts to integrate our schools continue to amaze me.

"We of the South are not ever going to accept the dictate of those from outside our section who do not understand our problems and who presume to force a police state upon the country. We shall await developments in 1960.

Democrat Party Donations Slow

Butler Not Much Of Magnet For Contributions

SOUTH'S FUNDS MISSED

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Democratic National Committee under the chairmanship of tough, blunt-spoken PAUL M. Butler isn't proving much of a magnet for campaign contributions.

Lee Birkhead, the committee's finance officer, conceded Friday that most state Democratic organizations are spending their money at home rather than sending it to the National Committee for allocation.

He said nearly all states are lagging behind their quotas to the National Committee. And, as a result, he said it's highly unlikely the committee will collect the $1,300,000 total it had anticipated for the fall campaigns.

General Over Country

Mr. Birkhead declined to release actual state quotas. And he said no tabulation has been made of contributions by states since Sept. 10.

"It isn't any particular state or area that isn't coming up to its quota," he added, "it's general all over the country."

He said this isn't unusual in non-presidential years and particularly when the opposing party holds the White House.

However, reports from the South have indicated that Democratic organizations in many Southern states have slowed down their contributions to the National Committee because of hostility to Mr. Butler and his frequent, blunt, pro-integration statements.

The National Committee normally depends heavily upon Democratic organizations in Southern states to finance its activities.

This is because little money is needed to finance November general election campaigns in the one-party South, and funds therefore can be forwarded to the National Committee.

Democratic organizations in two-party states in the North and West spend what money they can collect at home and also draw on National Committee funds.

Could Reduce Standing

The slowdown in contributions to the National Committee from the South could have the effect of reducing Mr. Butler's standing in the party. And this could be one of the objectives of the Dixie party leaders.

At the recent Southern Governors conference in Lexington, Ky., several deep South governors made no secret of their hostility to Mr. Butler.

They took the view that he is unnecessarily dividing the Northern and Southern wings of the party with his crusading attitude in favor of racial integration.

They indicated a belief he could adopt a more moderate policy without losing votes for the party in the North.

Butler Sounds Off

National Democratic Committee Chairman Paul Butler invites Southerners who refuse to support integration to seek asylum either with the Republicans or in a third party.

"Invite" is hardly the word for it. Mr Butler, in his frantic bid for the Negro vote in New York, Chicago, Detroit and other critical areas, virtually read Southern Democrats out of the party.

In a television interview over the week-end the national party chairman promised there will be no "compromise" on integration and other so-called civil rights issues in the party platform.

His attitude is nothing new. Mr. Butler merely picks up where Harry Truman left off years ago.

Which serves to underscore the wisdom of Alabama Democrats when they discarded the party loyalty oath last May.

Administration scored—

Butler hits hard at GOP criticism

MANCHESTER, N.H., Dec. 13 —(AP)—Paul M. Butler, Democratic national chairman, said Saturday night Democrats favor a balanced budget, but are also for a balanced and expanding economy.

"This is more important in the race for survival," Butler said in a speech prepared for a Democratic meeting. "We believe both can be attained."

Hitting hard at Republican criticisms of Democratic spending programs, Butler said President Eisenhower is trying to "thwart the will of the people by crying out that if the Democratic Congress dares to do what the times and the voters demand, we will be responsible for catastrophic inflation and an unheard-of public deficit."

"I WANT TO NAIL this canard right here and now," said Butler, who apparently referred to Eisenhower's day-after-election news conference warning against unnecessary spending and his promise to fight against it in the new Congress starting next month.

"The plain facts are," Butler said, "that by not doing what has been necessary over the past five years, the Eisenhower administration has already brought on the fastest peacetime inflation and the largest peacetime deficit in the history of the United States.

"What is more, they have compounded these evils by producing simultaneously the worst recession and the greatest unemployment of the postwar era. These are unique accomplishments of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration in violation of every campaign promise they ever made."

Butler said the overwhelming vote given the Democrats on Nov. 4 was an unmistakable mandate for positive and progressive action to put America "once again on the road to progress and expansion."

MR. PAUL M. BUTLER, CHAIRMAN
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Paul Butler Stands Behind Southern Democrat Who Is Too Liberal for Southern Whites

Paul M. Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today made the following statement which was issued from the Committee offices in Washington:

The Democratic National Committee has received no communication from the Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee relative to National Sommitteeman Camille Gravel, Jr., but on thet basis of published accounts I would like to make this comment:

Mr. Gravel is still the Democratic National Committeeman from Louisiana and he will remain in that post until the conclusion of the next Democratic National Convention unless proper grounds for his removal are presented to the Democratic National Committee, which finds them to be true and right to remove Mr. Gravel under the rules of the Committee. These rules provide for removal by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at such a meeting but not less than a majority of the full membership of the Committee. This information was transmitted to the Chairman of the State Central Committee in 1957.

The rules provide for removal after notice and opportunity for a public hearing and upon grounds found by the National Committee to constitute good and sufficient cause. I am certain that an overwhelming majority of the National Committee would vote that the charges made against Mr. Gravel at Baton Rouge, as described in published reports, do not constitute good and sufficient cause.

Under all of the precedents of the Democratic National Committee, support of the Party's platform, adopted by a majority vote of the National Convention, is not grounds for removal. Both precedent and the written rules of the National Committee are clear as to the fact that the Democratic National Committee is the judge of its membership, not a State Committee or a State Convention. A National Convention member does not serve at the whim or pleasure of a State Committee.

In conclusion, I would like to comment on Mr. Gravel's role as a member of the National Committee, its executive committee and its Advisory Council. He is respected by the members of all of these bodies for his integrity, candor and intelligence. As a man of honor he has felt bound to support the platform which was adopted by a majority vote of the National Convention including the Louisiana delegation. As a representative of the South he has always told these bodies frankly and forcefully the views of the South on whatever matter was at issue. As a man of conscience he has stated his personal views when the occasion called for it. In doing all of these things he has carried out the duties of his various roles in the Democratic Party with honor, vigor and dignity.

I am certain that any hearing before the National Committee will result in an overwhelming vote to uphold Mr. Gravel and retain him as a member of the Committee. On the basis of the fact now available to me, I shall urge such a course with all of the vigor at my command.

Butler Critics Get Challenge To Unseat Him

Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler has challenged Southern Democrats to try to unseat him.

Renewing his attack on their civil rights views in a National Press Club luncheon appearance yesterday, Mr. Butler declared the Democratic Party "will not tolerate anybody defying the Supreme Court of the United States.",

He challenged those who disagree with him to regain him. It would take 55 members of the 108-member Democratic National Committee to do it, he said.

But he claimed he spoke for the "vast majority" of Democrats and even suggested that several Southern Democrats on the National Commitee would vote for him in a showdown.

He denied he was attempting to read any Democrat out of the party, or advocating formation of a third party by Southern Democrats. He also said, however, that "there is always the prospect of a third party developing" in the 1960 presidential election year and some Democrats may "walk out" of the convention rather than support the liberal civil rights platform he expects his party to adopt.

In his prepared address, Mr. Butler lambasted Vice President Nixon for using "ugly and divisive" language against the Democrats. He particularly deplored the Vice President's use of the phrases "rotgut thinking, political radicals and appeasers."

He also charged that Mr. Nixon had reversed President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles on foreign policy's role in the congressional election campaign.

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DEMOCRATIC

CAMILLE F. GRAVEL

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN, (LOUISIANA)

Butler, Louisiana Democrats Tiff

Party Chief Opposes State Unit's Removing National Committeeman

© New York Times News Service

Washington, Oct. 9.—The chairman of the Democratic National Committee said Thursday that Camille F. Gravel, Jr., "is still the Democratic national committeeman from Louisiana" and will remain so despite the state committee's vote Wednesday to remove him.

The state group voted, 69 to 30, to remove Gravel because of his moderation on the racial integration issue and his support of the 1956 Democratic platform on that issue. The state committee voted to replace him with Jett M. Talbot, a segregationist.

Paul M. Butler, the national chairman, said in a statement that the Democratic National Committee "is the judge of its membership, not a state committee or a state convention." A national committeeman, he said, "does not serve at the whim or pleasure of a state committee."

Butler said Gravel would continue to serve until the presidential nominating convention of 1960 unless "proper grounds" for his removal were presented to the national committee and it voted to remove him, under rules that require a vote of two thirds of the members present.

National-committee members are selected by state delegations to the presidential nominating conventions every four years.

Dispute May Be Felt In '60

The dispute, with its overtones of states' rights and the integration controversy, was regarded here as a foretaste of deep-seated differences that could cause a major upheaval at the Democratic convention of 1960.

Senator Russell B. Long, Louisiana Democrat, whose uncle Governor Earl K. Long, joined the move to oust Gravel, said Thursday it was possible the dispute might produce two rival Louisiana delegations to the convention.

He also pointed out that the state committee decides the names of candidates to be placed on the ballot with Democratic endorsement—a hint that the state committee might conceivably bar the party's nominees for president and vice-president from the ballot if the national committee does not accept Gravel's removal.

Senator Favors Removal

The senator said he thought Gravel "shouldn't want to represent an unwilling client, and the national committee should not insist that he do so."

Gravel said Wednesday that he was "not going to resign and I am going to place this matter before the committee if I am voted out for supporting the Democratic platform."

Butler said Gravel had served with "honor, vigor, and dignity" on the national committee, its executive committee, and its advisory council.

Party Upholds 'Integrationist' Of Louisiana

Democratic Group Rejects Effort To Oust Man Saying Segregation Morally Wrong

By ROBERT L. RIGGS

The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau

Washington, Dec. 3.—Northern Democrats, stiffening in their support of Southerners who stand by the national organization, rejected Friday an attempt by the Louisiana State Committee to turn out of office a national committeeman who has said segregation is morally wrong.

By a strictly sectional vote of 7 to 2, the credentials committee of the national committee held that Camille F. Gravel, Jr., having been chosen for a four-year term, cannot be displaced until the expiration of that period at the close of the national convention in 1960.

In upholding the continued service of Gravel, the credentials committee refused to give his seat to Jett M. Talbot, who was chosen by the Louisiana State Committee to replace him.

Transfer Legal Point

The decision turned on the narrow legal question of whether the state committee, having nominated Gravel for election by the national committee in 1956, can displace him at its own pleasure.

But behind the legalism was all the controversy over school integration, the threat of a Southern third party in 1960, the bolt of some Democratic leaders to the Dixiecrat forces in 1948, and their support of Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.

The same question will come before the full national committee at its session Saturday, but the outcome there will be a duplication of the committee vote.

Although Talbot, whom the Louisiana committee had tried to put in Gravel's place, has a record of not bolting the Democratic Party, his chief spokesman before the national committee was a backer of J. Strom Thurmond's third party in 1948 and did not support Adlai Stevenson in 1952 and 1956.

'May Well Be Signal'

He was former Governor Sam Houston Jones, who told the credentials committee, in unimpassioned tones, that it was about to bring on another party bolt.

"What you do here, Jones said, "may well be the signal that determines what the South does in 1960."

Another spokesman for Talbot was William Shaw, who is also legal counsel for the prosegregationist White Citizens Councils of Louisiana.

Putting their case frankly on the segregation issue, Jones said, "Gravel considers segregation morally wrong. To have him say that was more than our people could take."

Shaw, Jones Challenged

As evidence that the South has people willing to support the Democratic national platform on civil rights and segregation, Gravel produced leaders of volunteer party groups and a spokesman for organized labor.

His chief counsel was Ralph N. Jackson, Louisiana chairman of Volunteers for Stevenson in the last two presidential campaigns. Another was State Senator J. D. De Blieux.

Pointing his finger at Shaw and Jones, De Blieux challenged them to deny they had bolted the Democratic Party in the last three presidential campaigns.

"The stand Jones has taken," the State senator said, "involves segregation. It involves hate. It involves the bombing of churches and temples. Their White Citizens Council raised money to send to Little Rock, but I've never seen them raise money for bombed-out people.

"As long as they can deprive people of their civil rights, our economic problem will never be solved. That's why these people seek to engender this cleavage."

Victor Bussie, speaking for the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Council of Louisiana, charged that those seeking to replace Gravel are "anti-Negro and antilabor. They fathered the 'right-to-work' amendment. They are against everything that the good and loyal Democrats of Louisiana stand for."

Asks Test In Primary

Gravel said he was so confident that the Democrats of Louisiana would support him in upholding the national-party platform that he had challenged his foes to put the issue to a test in next December's primary.

The two credentials-committee members who voted to put Gravel out were Mrs. John Garland Pollard, Virginia, and Edgar A. Brown, South Carolina.

Voting to keep Gravel were Chairman Calvin W. Rawlings, Utah; Donald J. Mitchel, Iowa; Tracy S. McCraken, Wyoming; Mrs. U. D. Sawyer, New Mexico; Carmine de Sapio, New York, and Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton, Massachusetts.

Associated Press Wirephoto

CAMILLE GRAVEL, JR.
Committeeman gets support

Angered State Leaders

Reinforced by their recent victories north of the Ohio River, the party's leaders show every determination not to let their loyal members south of the border be displaced by those who are threatening a new bolt.

Gravel had angered Louisiana leaders by his loyalty to the national leaders, including Chairman Paul M. Butler. He had given them a weapon with which to strike at him by asserting that he believes segregation to be morally wrong and that, legally, the matter has been settled by the Supreme Court.

He had added, however, that it would be "disastrous and dangerous" to try to integrate the schools of Louisiana now.

Rights Bill Brought Up

Another complaint against Gravel was that he had given support to the civil-rights bill when it was before Congress a year ago last summer.

Gravel countered that he had favored only that portion guaranteeing the right of every citizen, regardless of race or creed, to vote. He was opposed to other features of the bill, he said, adding that his position coincided with that of Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas.

DEMOS REFUSE TO OUST GRAVEL

Credentials Group Rejects Move, 7-2

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Democratic national credentials committee rejected 7-2 Friday night a move to oust Camille F. Gravel Jr. as Louisiana national committeeman.

In a decision reflecting national committee views on the explosive civil rights issue, the credentials group turned down a plea to seat Jett M. Talbot as Louisiana committeeman.

Previously, the Louisiana state committee had voted to oust Gravel because it contended he was out of step with Louisiana Democrats' opposition to integration. The state committee had chosen Talbot to succeed Gravel.

The credentials committee's decision, taken behind closed doors after a four-hour public hearing, was announced by Calvin Rawlings Jr., Utah national committeeman, and chairman of the group.

TWO BACK TALBOT

Rawlings declined to name the two who supported the move to oust Gravel. It was learned from other committee members, however, that the two who supported the seating of Talbot were Edgar A. Brown of South Carolina and Mrs. John Garland Pollard of Virginia.

Besides Rawlings, other committee members who voted to retain Gravel as a member of the national committee included Donald J. Mitchell of Iowa, Willa Mae Roberts of Missouri, Tracy S. McCraken of Wyoming, Mrs. U. D. Sawyer of New Mexico, Carmine de Sapio of New York and Elizabeth Stanton of Massachusetts.

Rawlings said the credentials group is drafting a report to be made to the national committee Saturday. At Saturday's session most southern members are expected to vote against retaining Gravel as a member of the committee but the Louisiana member seems likely to get sufficient support from other sections to retain his post.

Opposing factions in the Louisiana battle traded charges of political murder in arguments before the credentials committee. Warnings were voiced that another party rupture may be in the making that could endanger Democratic victory chances in 1960.

'CEREMONIAL MURDER'

Ralph Jackson, attorney for Gravel, told the credentials committee that the effort to oust Gravel was an "effort to kidnap and carry off one of your own members in midterm."

"You are asked," he said, "to commit ceremonial murder, premediated, on the altar of segregation."

William Shaw, Talbot's lawyer, countered that it wasn't a matter of asking for a ceremonial murder of Gravel —"we're asking you to bury him. His execution has already taken place. Let's let his ashes remain in peace."

Gravel backers took the position that the national committeeman was the target of a dastardly plot by leaders of a movement to form another party—by men who they said have been consistently disloyal to the Democratic party and its platforms.

JONES SOUNDS WARNING

Ill-concealed threats of a southern rebellion were sounded mainly by Sam H. Jones, former Louisiana governor, who made no attempt to deny that he had not supported the Democratic presidential slates in 1948, 1952 and 1956.

Jones told the credentials committee that what is done here "may well be the signal that determines what the South does in 1960."

The Louisiana row was the big item on Friday's agenda of a four-day Democratic get-together to draft plans and strategy looking to the 1960 presidential election.

Behind closed doors, a site committee heard spokesmen for five cities lay down financial offers and extol the qualifications of their communities for the national conventions two years from now.

Los Angeles and San Francisco made bids Thursday. Friday the site committee heard delegations from New York, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Miami Beach and Chicago.

Three-member subcommittees representing both the Democratic and Republican national committees will meet next Tuesday in an effort to agree on a common site for the conventions.

Democrats Balk Move to Oust Committeeman From Louisiana

Credentials Group Upholds Gravel Despite Warning of Bolt by South

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — A Democratic Credentials Committee turned back tonight an effort to replace Louisiana's national committeeman in the face of warnings that the action might promote a Southern bolt.

By a 7-2 vote, the Credentials Committee sustained the continuing membership claims of Camille F. Gravel Jr. His ouster had been voted by the Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee on the ground that his views on continued public school segregation were too moderate. By the same vote, the committee refused to accept the credentials of Jett M. Talbott, elected by the Louisiana committee to replace Mr. Gravel.

Earlier, the committee had heard nearly three hours of impassioned oratory and argument reflecting the party's deep split on civil rights.

Southerners Ask Ouster

The issue will be reargued tomorrow before the full National Committee. There is no doubt. However, that it will sustain the Credentials Committee's ruling that National Committeemembers are elected for four-year terms, subject to removal only for violation of National Committee rules.

Two Southerners, Mrs. John Garland Pollard of Virginia and State Senator Edgar A. Brown of South Carolina, voted to dismiss Mr. Gravel. There may be moves to remove the Louisiana member from the party's Executive Committee or the Advisory Committee.

Former Gov. Sam Houston Jones of Louisiana pleaded for Mr. Gravel's ouster. He argued that it was the sovereign right of a state party to choose and change its own representatives in the party's national councils. He argued that Southerners loyal to the party had already made many concessions to preserve the national party, but should not be denied this right to pick their own spokesman.

1948 Bolt Is Recalled

He pleaded with the national party not to force the Southerners to face the prospect of another party bolt. He recalled the states rights bolt of 1948 and the defections of Democrats to the candidacy of President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.

William Shaw, also arguing for Mr. Talbott's acceptance, told the credentials group that "politically speaking, he [Mr. Gravel] already has been indicted, tried, found guilty and executed by the Democratic party of Louisiana, and there is nothing this committee can do to revive him."

Ralph N. Jackson, arguing for Mr. Gravel's continuing membership on the National Committee, recalled the recent defeat, by a write-in vote, of Representative Brooks Hays, Democrat from Little Rock, Ark., an dcalled this action "political manslaughter."

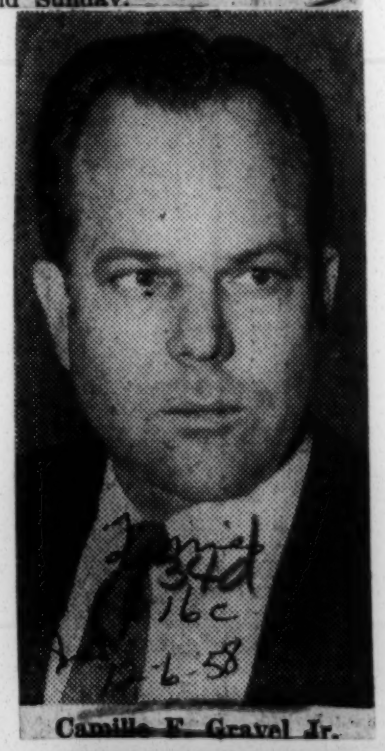
Brief Charges Plot

"You are asked to commit premediated ceremonial murder of one of our own members on the altar of segregation," Mr. Jackson said.

A brief filed in Mr. Gravel's behalf also asserted that the effort to oust him was "part of a plan designed to undermine the Democratic party in Louisiana."

Mr. Gravel, in his own defense, argued that the attacks upon him had grown out of his loyal support of the Democratic party and its platform, including moderate civil rights legislation.

The National Committee and its Advisory Committee continue sessions through tomorrow and Sunday.



Camille F. Gravel Jr.

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(YOUNG) D E M O C R A T S

SOCIAL COMMITTEE of the Second Ward Young Democrats plans gala Jazz Cabaret Showcase to be held Friday, May 9 at the Grand Ballroom, 64th st., and Cottage Grove ave. Proceeds will be used to help combat juvenile delinquency, officials announced. In the photo are Ralph Doran, committee chairman; Pauline Hudson, Ola Durham, Dorothy Perry, Mercedes Gardner, Mary West, Theresa Craft, Ald. William Harvey of the 2nd Ward; John Watts, Ira Dawson, Charles Bowen, William Trimble, Theophilus T i n e s, Charles Stewart, Roscoe Jones, president of Young Democrats and Sen. C. C. Wimbish.

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LEAGUE OF YOUNG DEMOCRATS

State Young Democrats Pass Resolutions Favoring Negroes

Two resolutions, both carrying meaning for Oklahoma Negroes, were passed by the League of Young Democrats at their state convention at the Mayo Hotel, Saturday.

The resolution dealing with fair employment stated, "We favor the Fair Employment Act, with adequate enforcement provisions." The fair employment resolution also stated that the practice of racial discrimination in employment endangers the peace and welfare of our state and safety nation-wide.

The other resolution, also dealing with race relations, praised Gov. Raymond Gary for his leadership in leading the Democratic party to be conducted in compliance with the federal law to desegregate the schools. It further commended the peaceful governor for bringing about a resolution in racial relations and the maintaining of harmony between the races.

Gary Jay, president of the Tulsa County League of Young Democrats and newly-elected secretary-treasurer of the State League, said the resolutions had the full backing of the Tulsa delegation.

Receive Action for Jobs

The Young Democrats also requested that Governor Gary be encouraged to foster through working with bi-racial groups the following:

"The opening up of new fields of employment for qualified Negroes.

"The employment by school districts of qualified Negroes, and the opening up of public accommodations for persons of all races, so that no one will be denied those amenities which most take for granted."

Among the 650 delegates from 37 counties who attended the two-day conference were 20 North Tulsans, who are members of the Tulsa County league.

They are: Lavinia Smith, 1142 North Hartford avenue; Tommy L. Shephard, 632 East Pine street; Ura Lee Stephens, 1154 North Greenwood avenue; Dorothae Hopkins, 545 East Latimer court; Doris Dennis, 752 East Latimer place; John Crawford, 1109 North Madison avenue, Marilin Anderson, 1544 North Greenwood avenue; Gracie Brown, 539 East Marshall street.

Also Alvin Hardridge, who hled the Tulsa county banner, 1210 North Greenwood avenue; Nero Leroy Hardridge, 423 1-2 East Marshall street; Robert L. Carr, 503 East Oklahoma Splace; Timothy Johnson, 412 East Pine street; George Pyles II, 518 East Latimer street; Othella Bowen, 3250 East 34th Street North, Willie Jean Rose, 644 East Latimer place; Laura Ellen Carter, 439 East Latimer court, Sammie Ella Rose, 644 East Latimer place; Jackie Jean McBee, 607 East Marshall place; Erma Owens, 3233 East 34th Street North, May Francis Mahone, 1836 North Quaker avenue.

DEMOCRATIC SLUGFEST

Dixiecrats Again Seek To Gain Party Control

BY BOB INGRAM

A clam-bang fight for control of the Democratic Party in Alabama has developed between two familiar combatants—the Loyalists and the State Righters.

And one of the leaders of the latter group in Alabama said last night the bitter intra-party fight might not be limited to this state alone but would probably be waged in several Dixie states.

The prediction was made by Gessner T. McCorvey of Mobile, who was chairman of the Alabama committee before the Loyalists regained control in 1950.

McCorvey was contacted for comment late last night after it became apparent that full slates of State Rights candidates for the Executive Committee had been entered in most Alabama districts.

PUSH ADMITTED

The big push by the States Righters was readily admitted by McCorvey.

"There certainly is a move to get States Righters into controlling position in the State Democratic Executive Committee," McCorvey declared. "We're pushing State candidates in the First District and in other districts too."

"We are pushing for a full slate of States Righters in Alabama, and I think there will be an attempt to do the same in other Southern states, McCorvey added.

McCorvey said the revival in States Rights activity was a direct result of both national parties "playing politics" for the Negro vote.

POSSIBILITY CITED

He said there was a possibility both parties might nominate a Negro for vice president in 1960, and with the Loyalist in control Alabama might have to cast its electoral votes for such a candidate.

McCorvey identified the States Rights slate in the First District as A. F. Devan and D. R. Coley, both of Mobile; H. H. Mathews of Camden, Roy Haig of Fruitdale, A. H. Evans of Butler, Sam C. Blount of Chatom, Frank Thomas of Demopolis and W. H. Bruce of Catherine.

At least eight known States Righters are running for the eight seats to be filled from the Second District. They include Frank Mizell Jr., S. T. (Tyre) Russell, Morris (Bubber) Dees and Cliff Herren, all of Montgomery; L. W. Brannan of Foley, Joe B. Nix of Atmore, Joe Kettler of Luverne and L. D. Anderson of Atmore.

LINES INDISTINCT

A spokesman for that group admitted last night that there might be other candidates from the Second who are also in sympathy with the States Rights cause.

The lines could not be drawn clearly in the Third District, but it was known that a full slate of States Righters were in the running. At least two of them were known to be Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon and weekly newspaperman Hubert Garner of Union Springs.

In the Fourth District four members of the States Rights slate were identified—Col. Alston Keith, N. L. Horne and John Lapsley, all of Selma; and Sen. Walter C. Givhan of Safford. Givhan was scheduled to qualify for the committee last night.

The outcome of the heated struggle will be settled May 6 in the Democratic Primary when all 72 seats on the Democratic Executive Committee will be filled. The committee reigns supreme over all party matters in Alabama.

The fight between the Loyalists and States Righters developed suddenly. No more than a fortnight ago there weren't enough candidates qualified to fill the seats on the committee.

But during the closing days of the qualifying season there was a flood of candidates qualifying. The total last night stood at 157 in the race, with more expected before the midnight deadline.

LOYALTY OATH

Basically, the bone of contention is the controversial loyalty oath, which prohibits a person from being a candidate in the Democratic Primary if he voted other than Democratic in the last general election.

It is this pledge which has prevented the so-called Eisenhower-Democrats from running in a Democratic primary.

The Loyalist bloc in Alabama, that is those who support the loyalty oath, now have a firm grip on the state committee, a control they have maintained since 1950.

It was in that '50 primary that perhaps the most heated fight between the two groups occurred.

This election followed by but two years the historic 1948 Democratic National Convention, where half of Alabama's delegation walked out in protest to President Truman's Civil Rights platform.

RIGHTERS IN CONTROL

At that time the States Righters were in control, to the extent that the Democratic presidential nominee in that year did not even appear on the general election ballot in Alabama.

Instead, the Dixiecrat slate of J. Strom Thurmond and Fielding there was little contest. When the Wright was on the Alabama ballot. This slate captured Alabama's electoral votes as well as those in Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana.

The election of a new state committee in 1950 boiled down to a fight between the bolters and the Loyalists. After a torrid campaign, the loyalists regained control of the committee, 44-28.

It was this committee which adopted the loyalty oath, a pledge which has since been readpoted each two years for the Democratic primary elections.

LOYALISTS STRONG

When a new committee was elected in 1954 the Loyalists were in such a strong position that votes were tabulated, the States Righters had lost all but a dozen seats on the committee.

If there was any doubt as to the division of strength, a meeting of the committee in 1956 dispelled it. The States Right bloc offered a resolution to kill the loyalty oath, but the resolution was tossed out by a resounding vote of 42-10.

The same oath was readopted by the committee here in January by a vote of 42-2.

Democratic women leaders appointed

WASHINGTON

Alternate Democratic National Committeewoman Polly Shackleton of the District of Columbia announced this week the appointment of a committee of leaders to head the District's delegation to the 1958 Campaign Conference for Democratic Women Leaders in Washington April 20, 21 and 22.

'Keep your clammy claws off Powell,' N.Y. Democrats told

By LOUIS E. LOMAX

NEW YORK — The men of God have told the men of Tammany Hall to go to H—.

In a rousing and all out unprecedented action, the powerful 500-member Baptist Ministers Conference passed a unanimous resolution backing clergyman-politician Adam Powell for his eighth consecutive bid for the U.S. House of Representatives.

Feeling the emotion of their own power, the Baptist brethren then went on to appoint a "watch dog committee" to see to it that Tammany Hall men stay out of Harlem and "keep their clammy claws off of the Rev. Mr. Powell."

THE RESOLUTION was sparked by a highly dramatic speech by the Rev. O. Clay Maxwell Jr., who charged that the conspiracy against "Brother Powell" is, in effect, an attack upon all ministers.

The Rev. Mr. Maxwell then declared that the issue was no longer political, but a question of the freedom of Harlem and the dignity of the cloth.

It is no accident that this rousing approval of the controversial Harlem congressman comes one week before Powell will begin his active campaign.

Powell will campaign through a series of "person to person" talks with the people. The first of these chats will be before the Baptist Ministers' Conference next week.

THE ACTION by the conference means that Powell has returned to the tactic he has used with great effectiveness for years.

The images of Adam C. Powell, the minister and man of God, and Adam C. Powell, the civil servant. U.S. Congressman from New York, are beginning to fuse. They make this fusion each election year.

As a result, any person who runs against Powell either in the primary or the general election will be cast as a reluctant pagan challenging the man of God. Thus the charges "heathen" and "sinner" will fly around the corners of Harlem and ring out in the bars and numbers joints.

THE ACTION is, however a great tribute to Powell as a leader. Powell is in disfavor with the Democratic party nationally and locally. As a result his patronage is all but nil. Yet he has been able to once again rally the ministers' conference to his side.

The magic in this is that the Baptist ministers have great influence in the party councils of both the state and the city. One of their number, the Rev. Gardner Taylor was just Tuesday elevated to the New York Board of Education. The Rev. Sandy Ray as well as the Rev. Thomas Kilgore are frequent advisors to the mayor on critical problems.

IN THE wake of the Baptist action, all primary opposition to Powell took to the hills. Assemblywoman Bessie Buchannan let it be known that she was not too interested in challenging Powell. Her backers have long since repented and come to the Powell mourner's bench for absolution.

Mrs. Ann Hedgeman told the AFRO:

"You can quote me. I know nothing about the fact that Tammany Hall has suggested my name to run against Powell."

The fear of God has been put into Powell's opposition. Mainly because the powerful religious alliance that supports Powell can also say who eats at the public trough in Harlem for the next two years. An all-out war by members of the powerful religious alliance can defeat both assemblymen and councilmen in the next election.

* * *

OVER AND above all this is the fact that of the three colored congressmen, Powell is the only one whose voice rings consistently and always for the rights of his people.

Even those who would oppose Powell in New York don't do it because in Illinois' Dawson and Michigan's Diggs the cause of colored citizens rights is muted.

There was no mention of the domestic and church difficulties Powell has had during the past months. The Baptist ministers met of one accord and shocked all Harlem with their action.

And the bookie is the man who knows the way things are going. He will give you twenty to one that the winner and eight times congressman from Harlem is Adam C. Powell Jr.

Morning Mail

Loyalty Oath Can Aid Integration

If the Democratic Party of Alabama keeps the so called "loyalty oath" and if the people of Alabama continue to vote for and elect those who take this oath, segregation will come to an end in this state sooner than most people think.

The National Democratic Party, in effect, is dedicated to the proposition that segregation of the white and Negro races must end. Then why are the leaders of the Democratic Party of Alabama insisting that every person who runs for office within the Democratic Party must take this "loyalty oath."

Not many men, at this time, who have taken the "Loyalty Oath," are traitors to the principle of segregation. But we do have men in Alabama who are traitors to the cause of segregation so says the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a pamphlet put out by the NAACP, titled, "What the President Could do About School Desegregation," the NAACP says this is the situation in the South:

"When the desegregation decision was handed down in 1954, the law-respecting and more liberal citizens of the South soon found themselves engulfed in a surge of intransigent emotion that compelled them to join the insurgents if they were not to lose their own positions in the community and, in some cases their political futures."

"The NAACP is telling us in plain words that we have men here in the South, who are pretending to be for segregation while at the same time deep down in their hearts, they are for integration.

In the pamphlet put out by NAACP, the NAACP thinks that the President can use four senators of the South to help desegregate the schools of the South.

In this matter, NAACP says this: "There is the patronage power. The responsible elements in the South—the Sparkmans, the Kefauvers, the Hills, the Fulbrights—should be favored, even though they may disagree with the Supreme Court ruling.

To think that these four senators are the only responsible men in the United States Senate from the South would be stretching the imagination to the breaking point. Then why do the NAACP think that they could be so useful to the President to help desegregate our schools? To answer this question, I will turn to Gunner Myrdal.

On page 440 of his book, "An American Dilemma." Myrdal says, "Southern conservatism is a unique phenomenon in Western civilization in being married to an established pattern of illegality."

"In the South, it is the weak liberal reformers who have had, and have now, to stand up for the majesty of the law."

Then on page 466, Myrdal says, "Southern liberalism is not liberalism as it is found elsewhere in America or in the world. It is a unique species It is molded by the forces of the region where it carries out its fight."

"As an intellectual and ideological phenomenon it is, as we shall find, highly interesting. But in spite of its local, not to say provincial, character, it has always had its chief strategic function as a liaison agent with the North. It gets its power from outside the South."

If Myrdal is correct concerning Southern liberalism, then on issues concerning our Southern way of life, we cannot expect any thing except half truths and deception from Southern liberals.

When Myrdal wrote his book, in 1942, he said, "Only two senators in the Upper and Lower South—Claude Pepper of Florida and Lister Hill of Alabama—and two or three Southern representatives (Notably, Robert Ramspeck of Georgia) could be considered as liberals."

Follow the leadership of John Sparkman, Lister Hill and others who would have us retain the so called "Loyalty Oath," and our schools will be integrated.

You cannot serve two masters. No matter how loud you howl for segregation, you cannot maintain it, so long as you swear allegiance to the national party that is dedicated to the proposition that segregation must end.

O. R. WILLIAMS SR.
R. F.D. 3
Ashland

Dixiecrats Rebuked By Democrats

By Chas. Livingston for ANP

After failing for several months to take the initiative, liberal forces now appear to be overtaking anti-integration and segregationists groups in continuing civil rights battle.

In three major developments this week, segregationists either were dealt solid thumpings or at least put on the defensive.

Two of these developments occurred Saturday; one in Washington, the other in Little Rock, focal point of the school integration struggle.

In the nation's capitol, Dixiecrats got a forecast of what to expect in the next session of Congress, when the Democratic National Committee brushed aside their protests and endorsed the liberal civil rights stand of its chairman, Paul M. Butler.

White citizen council politicians and segregationists from Louisiana were likewise beaten back when they tried to have Camille Gravel, Democratic National Committeeman of Louisiana, ousted from his post. The National Democratic Committee voted 91 to 15 to retain Camille Gravel. Earlier the Credentials committee by a 7 to 2 vote recognized Mr. Gravel rather than Jett Talbot, an outspoken segregationist named to the post when Gov. Long fell out with Gravel. Gov. Long 'surrendered' to the white citizens council extremist element after the falling out and gave the 'green light' for a special meeting of the State Central Democratic Committee for the purpose of 'ousting' Gravel. Gravel at the time said he couldn't be ousted for supporting the National Party views and the National Democratic committee has upheld his contention most convincingly.

Butler had been taken to task by pro-segregationist party members for an alleged statement over a national television hook-up recently declaring that Democrats will press for a strong civil rights platform in 1960 and that those (Dixiecrats) who refuse to support it will have to take a walk. His statement stirred up a furor in the South, with Dixiecrats in general gunning for Butler's scalp.

However, the Democratic National committee not only upheld Butler, but issued a stinging rebuke to the Dixiecrats in the form of a resolution praising the chairman for his "forthright utterances" defying the South on the racial issue. Later, the Democratic Advisory committee poured salt on an already open wound by calling for enactment of strong civil rights measures, particularly to stave off future Little Rocks, in an 11-point legislative program.

The civil rights section read: "Enactment of those parts of the 1957 civil rights bill that were compromised out of it--including civil injunction suits by the attorney general to help those deprived of 'equal protection of the law,' and 'such legislation action as will aid, assist, and encourage the reopening of public schools now closed to avoid racial integration, and avoid other closings."

Northern and western members of the national committee teamed up to issue the Dixiecrats the political spanking, and party leaders in general were reported to believe that victory in '60 depends more on a strong civil rights record than appeasing the southerners.

Among those who added their support for strong civil rights measures, was Sen.-Elect Stephen Young, Ohio Democrat, who said this week he will vote for a change in the Senate rules limiting filibusters.

The second major setback handed the segregationists came when three of five candidates supported by Gov. Orval Faubus suffered resounding defeat in an election to fill vacant seats on the Little Rock school board.

One of the winners, whom Faubus had called "integrationists," described the defeat as "the beginning of the end" for the turbulent governor.

Ted Lamb, owner of a local advertising agency, termed Faubus "a 20th century Machiavelli (opportunist)," and added:

"This is the first crack in the Faubus edifice and I predict that his entire political empire, founded. . .upon misrepresentation and bigotry, will soon be crumbling at his feet." He also called Faubus a demagogue.

Besides Lamb, other anti-Faubus candidates elected were Everett Tucker, Jr., and Russell H. Matson. Matson is a Little Rock contractor, while Tucker heads an industrial development company. The three want to reopen the closed Little Rock schools, integrated or not; Faubus wants to keep them closed to avoid integration.

Meanwhile, in Montgomery, Ala., the Civil Rights commission held a hearing to investigate charges that the voting rights of Negroes were being violated in Alabama. The commission hearing may lead to possible federal action against state officials, who so far have refused to produce voters registration records as ordered. The commission have issued a flood of subpoenas, including one to Chairman E. P. Livingston of the Macon County board.

The commission lacks enforcement powers, but if the records are not produced, it can ask the Justice Department to cite those disregarding the subpoenas with contempt.

While the Montgomery hearing is in progress, the commission is housed at nearby Maxwell Air Force base, after members were refused accommodations in local hotels. One Negro, former assistant Labor Secretary J. Ernest Wilkins, is on the commission. There are also several Negro staff members.

In Chicago Friday, President Alonzo G. Moron of Hampton Institute, came out with a bold prediction that Virginia's so-called "massive resistance" to school integration will soon crumble. Moron said the closing of scools in the state has ing of schools in the state has awakened the people to the bald facts of a community without proper public educational facilities.

In still another development Friday, James Devore, 33, testified at the trial of George Bright, held for the bombings of an Atlanta Jewish Temple last Oct. 12, thatthe defendant told him he (Bright) served as a lookout for those carrying out the plot. Devore is a cellmate of Bright. The trial was being conducted in Atlanta.

On the brighter side, the federal government approved a grant of $44,519 to help rebuild the dynamited Clinton (Tenn.) school, and legislative proposals calling for stronger civil rights laws were recommended by the San Francisco NAACP branch and the Americans for Democratic Action.

34b 1958

FILIBUSTER

Press Conference—

Hill, Sparkman hopeful filibuster to remain intact

Birmingham News

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Alabama Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman are confident the Southern bloc, with help already assured from Senate colleagues from other sections of the country, will defeat a new move by "Northern radicals" to change the filibuster rule.

"I think we will be able to beat down efforts to change the rule allowing, unlimited debate in the Senate and defeat attempts to push through any civil rights legislation," declared Sen. Sparkman.

SEN. HILL, saying he felt that in southern senators, with aid from other areas, would be able to defeat the proposal by two-thirds of all of elected Senate members necessary to cut off debate, declared:

"We will fully expose the evils and inequities in this civil rights legislation, and when we do, I think we will be able to defeat these anti-lynch measures."

Sparkman and Hill said the "radical" advocates of civil rights legislation have "over-dramatized" themselves.

12-15-58

THEY VOICED the belief that sentiment in sections outside the South, as well as those in Dixie, resented "resentment" in the recent elections to President Eisenhower sending federal troops to Little Rock and to U. S. Supreme Court desegregation decisions. They were referring to the Democratic victory.

Sen. Hill said the national budget should be balanced, but will be balanced.

Both senators are keeping hands off in the fight among anti-loyalists for chairmanship of the State Democratic Executive Committee. This is a tussle between State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt of Macon and Montgomery Attorney Frank Minisi Sr.

OPTIMISTIC were the two Alabama senators that "Alabama will fully expose the evils and inequities in this civil rights legislation, and when we do, I think we will be able to defeat these anti-lynch measures."

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Press Conference," public information program sponsored by The Birmingham News and Stations WAPI-TV and WAPI.

Concerning the fight between Engelhardt and Mizell, Sen. Hill said:

"I'M NOT TAKING any part in it. I believe in majority rule. The anti-loyalists have a majority on the committee and it is their business and responsibility to elect a chairman. I supported loyalist candidates for the committee."

Sparkman, who did likewise, declared "I haven't had a thing to do with it and I don't propose to. I haven't spoken to a single member of the committee regarding this fight and I don't intend to."

Sparkman reiterated that in 1960, when he comes up for reelection to the Senate, he would not be a candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

News

"TRADITIONALLY, senators running for reelection don't run for delegate," said Sparkman, who was chairman of Alabama's delegation to the 1956 national party convention at Chicago.

Asked if he would run for delegate in 1960, Sen. Hill replied: "It's difficult to say a year and a half ahead of time what I'll do. But in the past, when I was not up for reelection, I did run for delegate to the Democratic National Convention."

Mon. 12-15-58

BOTH HAVE BEEN elected Democratic delegates through the years, with Sen. Hill also having served as chairman of the Alabama contingent.

Sparkman, Democratic vice presidential nominee on the ticket with Adlai Stevenson in 1952, declined to speculate as to whom would be nominated by the Democrats for president in 1960.

He added that "some of those being mentioned are friendly to the South and have demonstrated their friendliness. But there are degrees of friendliness."

Hill declared, "I'm for a balanced budget and I very strongly feel we must and will get it balanced."

"But there's nothing that contributes so much to an unbalanced budget as a recession," he added. "We're just coming out of a recession."

SPARKMAN, in commenting on the "terribly unbalanced" budget, also referred to the fact that revenues had fallen off during the recession.

In predicting the budget would be balanced, Sparkman said, "If we don't balance it next year, we'll come close to doing it. We must get it balanced."

Sparkman suggested a plan to make certain that the budget stays in balance, adding that "I would set up a sinking fund to keep the budget balanced."

AS TO A PLAN suggested by Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Democratic majority leader, to change the filibuster rule to require a two-thirds vote of senators present to slap on clotture, Sen. Hill said, "I favor the rule just like it is now."

Both Hill, who is chairman of a strategy group of Southerners to oppose changing the filibuster rule, and Sparkman said they would continue to fight for keeping the present rule unchanged.

But they pointed out that up until 1949, the plan suggested by Sen. Johnson had been in effect.

IF THE RULE is changed, as Johnson suggests, the Alabama senators emphasized that Southerners "would always be there" to block any attempt to cut off debate.

"As long as we have the weapon of free debate, we will be able to take the war to the enemy and win," added Hill.

As to the U. S. Supreme Court rulings, Sen. Hill pointed to severe criticism of the high tribunal by other federal judges, notably Judge Learned Hand of New York, and by chief justices of 36 state Supreme Courts.

He also mentioned Judge John Parker of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and Judge J. C. Hutchinson of Texas as having rapped the high court for its rulings.

"JUDGE HAND has spoken out in criticism of the Supreme Court for going far and beyond any authority it has under the U. S. Constitution," added Sen. Hill. "The U. S. Supreme Court has set itself up as a third legislative body.

Questioning Hill and Sparkman were Lynne Brannen, Associated Press staff member of Montgomery, and this reporter. Charlie Davis, WAPI-TV and WAPI news editor, moderated the program.

Next Sunday, U. S. Rep. Kenneth Roberts of the Fourth Congressional District will be special guest on this public information program.

The commission, made up of legislators, school, business and labor leaders from over the state, will meet at Montgomery at 10 a.m. Thursday to consider the various subcommittee reports.

CHAIRMAN DAWKINS announced that the entire commission would meet again at Montgomery Jan. 5 for three days of public hearings on school finance and other problems before drafting its final report to the Legislature.

Recommendations for employment of more teachers and boosting teachers' pay were made by other subcommittees reporting to Dawkins.

The lengthy report turned in by the finance group pointed out it would be impossible to double present school expenditures in one, or even four, years "without irreparable damage to the economy of the state."

Instead, it suggested a 25 per cent boost in revenues the first four years, with an additional 5 per cent increase each succeeding year to bring the present yearly school budget up to $237 million by 1973.

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS would get more aid under a recommendation which would exempt gasoline used by school buses from the state's 7-cents-a-gallon tax. This would save local school boards of education an estimated $420,000 a year.

Identical recommendations were made by the subcommittees on personnel and instruction that the state education superintendent — and all 67 county school superintendents —be appointed instead of elected. Some county superintendent posts are already appointive.

Strong laws to guide local officials in administering property tax laws, including a mandatory inventory of real estate in each county, were recommended.

IN URGING BONDS for building needs, the subcommittee proposed that the money for college needs be spent over a four-year period, with a five-year building program for the elementary and high schools.

It was suggested that below the college level, each county be given a $250,000 grant out of the $50 million proposed. Any unspent money would be divided among the counties on a teacher unit basis.

Under the 50-50 matching program for the counties, local boards would be given credit for building programs started since Oct. 1, 1956.

Among various other recommendations were increased appropriations for textbooks and school bus transportation.

The Gallup Poll

Prejudice in Politics Declining

34d

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J.—There is evidence that prejudice in politics is on the decline in the United States.

Comparable surveys by the Gallup Poll, spanning nearly two decades, show that the number of voters who would support a Catholic for President has grown.

Nearly seven out of every 10 voters, 68 per cent, say they would vote for a Catholic if he were the nominee of their party, whereas the 1940 survey figure was 62 per cent.

As for a woman for President, the public is getting to like the idea better and better. From being flatly opposed 21 years ago, public opinion has shifted around to the point where a majority today say they would vote for a woman for President.

In 1937, only one voter in three, 33 per cent, liked the idea of a woman for President, compared to 52 per cent today.

TREND DATA are not available except in these two instances. But latest survey evidence indicates that when it comes to a presidential candidate's religion—whether he is a Catholic, Baptist or Jew—most Americans are free of prejudice.

(Baptist was chosen for the survey because it is the most numerous Protestant group in America.)

The comment of a Verona, Pa., housewife, a Protestant herself, is typical:

"Religion should have nothing to do with it if the person is qualified in every other respect."

A Los Angeles buyer for a winery, a Protestant, had this to say:

"I don't let religion enter into my political feelings."

Even in the case of a presidential candidate who is an atheist, nearly one voter in every five, 18 per cent, say they would support him if he were generally well-qualified.

And nearly four voters out of every ten, 38 per cent, say they would support a Negro for President if he were running as the nominee for their party.

The figures in brief:

	% Who Say They Would Support
Baptist	92%
Catholic	68
Jew	62
Woman	62
Negro	38
Atheist	18

Analysis of the survey data shows that prejudice varies greatly according to a person's age, educational attainment and the region of the country in which he lives.

Younger persons are considerably less prejudiced than older people and college-trained people are more tolerant than those who attended only grade school.

By regions of the country, the least prejudice shows up in New England, the Middle Atlantic States and the West.

Differences by men and women are very slight, the survey finds, but a person's religious faith is a factor. Persons of the Jewish faith are found to be the least prejudiced, with Catholics next, followed by Protestants.

Prejudice in Politics in the United States

Question: *"If your party nominated a generally well-qualified person for President and he happened to be a Catholic, would you vote for him?" (Question repeated for each of other groups.)*

	Catholic?			*Baptist?*			*Jew?*			*Negro?*			*Atheist?*			*Woman?*		
	Yes	*No*	*DK*	*Yes*	*No*	*DK*	*Yes*	*No*	*DK*	*Yes*	*No*	*DK*	*Yes*	*No*	*DK*	*Yes*	*No*	*DK*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATIONAL	68	25	7	92	3	5	62	28	10	38	53	9	18	75	7	52	43	5
Men	68	25	7	92	4	4	63	29	8	36	56	8	21	73	6	51	44	5
Women	67	25	8	92	2	6	62	27	11	39	51	10	16	76	8	55	41	4
21-29 yrs.	77	18	5	93	3	4	70	24	6	50	43	7	26	68	6	58	38	4
30-49 yrs.	72	21	7	91	3	6	66	24	10	41	49	10	20	73	7	52	43	5
50 & over	59	33	8	92	3	5	55	34	11	29	62	9	13	80	7	51	44	5
College	74	22	4	94	2	4	78	16	6	48	45	7	25	70	5	57	41	2
High Sch.	71	23	6	92	3	5	66	26	8	39	52	9	19	75	6	54	41	5
Grade Sch.	58	31	11	89	4	7	49	37	14	30	59	11	13	77	10	48	46	6
																50	47	3
New Engl.	84	9	7	93	2	5	69	23	8	51	42	7	30	62	8			
Mid Atl'c	77	16	7	90	4	6	74	17	9	48	40	12	28	63	9	57	38	5
Midwest	67	26	7	90	4	6	63	28	9	35	56	9	15	79	6	52	42	6
South	51	39	10	94	2	4	43	44	13	22	70	8	6	87	7	47	48	5
West	74	23	3	95	2	3	71	21	8	47	44	9	23	70	7	57	39	4
Protes't	58	34	8	93	2	5	55	34	11	33	58	9	13	81	6	52	44	4
Catholic	95	2	3	91	5	4	79	16	5	45	46	9	25	68	7	53	41	6
Jewish	86	6	8	90	2	8	91	3	6	67	22	11	50	41	9	65	30	5

The above figures are based on a Nation-wide sample of 3144 adults aged 21 and over. The design of the sample is that of a probability sample down to the block level in the case of urban areas and to segments of townships in the case of rural areas.

Since this sampling procedure is designed to produce a sample which approximates the adult civilian population (21 and over) living in private households in the United States, the survey results can be applied to this population for the purpose of projecting percentages into numbers of people.

The estimated adult civilian population, as of July 1958, was 103 million.

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National Whirligig

By Ray Tucker

[Tucker is on vacation. Today's column is by Dan L. Beebe, editor and publisher of the Oroville (Calif.) Mercury.]

OROVILLE, CALIF.

FOR a year or more it has been known by shrewd Republican office holders in this state that the era of Republican administration in California was ending. It remained only for this to be accomplished, and during that intervening period those who would be the candidates of the Republican Party went ahead with their plans never giving the public an inkling of their disquieting thoughts.

Republicans Foresaw Loss In California

Two years ago a Republican state senator told me that both houses of the legislature would be Democratic after the next election. It was obvious that he was worried about his own future. Strangely, he got by without opposition. A member of the assembly told me the assembly, which had been Republican for many years, would be Democratic. He won reelection against a comparatively weak candidate in a heavily Democratic district by a greatly reduced majority.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY EXPECTED BY REPUBLICANS—It is odd that whereas the Republican office holders saw what was coming, the Democrats didn't seem to. Only that can explain the fact that they didn't have a candidate against the senator and did not put up a strong candidate against the assemblyman. If they had tried prior to the primary they could have made the candidate they did have look much better. His total primary vote was 6,000 under the Republican, whereas the Republican's lead in the final election was cut in half.

The result of the June primary, which was startling evidence of a coming Democratic victory, was more of a surprise to the Democrats than to the Republicans.

The Democrats had been beaten so long in a lop-sided Democratic state that they would not have been too much surprised had they been beaten again. The Republicans, getting by so long on some sort of magic, knew that the magic had lost its spell.

But none of them, until the primary, expected such a bad beating.

* * *

GOP DEBACLE STARTED WITH DUST BOWL MIGRATIONS — There is little use trying here to compile all the components of the debacle. It began with the migrations from the dust bowls. These Democrats, largely from Oklahoma and Arkansas, always had voted the straight Democratic ticket. They were fooled for a while by the lack of party designations on the primary ballots, where cross-filing has been allowed since Hiram Johnson's day. The Republican-controlled legislature, faced with demand for an end to cross-filing, compromised by allowing party designations after the names of primary candidates. That was the beginning of the end. "Democrats can read," is a rueful joke since a few years back.

Although the Democratic candidates immediately began to gain strength, their day of victory was put off because the party continued to offer candidates for the main offices that were unacceptable to the strong independent vote in the state that, although largely Democratic in registration, is conservative.

This year the Democrats came up with two candidates at the head of the ticket who were respectable. The independent vote saw the Republicans fighting among themselves, a luxury they could ill afford under the circumstances. As a result, even the high grade incumbent of the state's constitutional offices were defeated by unknowns, although the incumbents had the endorsement of the Democratic press and some of the labor unions.

* * *

VICTORIOUS PARTY'S HOLD—I do not expect the Republicans to win another state election in California soon. They will have to wait until the Democrats fail to administer the state properly, whether through inefficiency or corruption. Their fate is that of a minority party, but the independent vote in California would not fail to throw the Democrats out if they failed.

The great migration, which started from Republican Iowa and shifted to the Democratic South—and that continues to this day—is the underlying cause of it all.

Our Opinions

The Political Outlook For 1960

Out of the welter of developments in the recent Congressional elections, there have emerged three indisputable facts: 1. that Eisenhower has lost his magic spell; 2. that liberalism is today's political gospel; and, 3. that civil rights loom as a potent factor in the 1960 presidential election.

The Republican stratagem which sought to transform Ike into a fighting, swaggering campaigner met with disaster. The President was completely out of character in the blustering role he was called upon to play in the recent Congressional election. He was pathetically unconvincing.

The disastrous results of his barnstorming tour of the West should be sufficient evidence of the President's loss of popularity. His speech in San Francisco, where he addressed a half-empty auditorium had the mournful effect of an obituary. For, the GOP ticket, in California, went down in ignominous defeat. Both Senator Knowland and Gov. Knight, two stalwart Republicans were snowed under by their Democratic rivals.

In sum, wherever Ike spoke during the campaign, he enchanced the Democratic chances for victory. His Chicago appearance had for net result a complete sweep of the Democratic ticket. Republicans lost ground in areas where they had not been defeated in nearly a quarter of a century. Gov. elect Nelson Rockefeller was wise when he kept both Ike and Nixon at arms length in his bid for governorship of New York.

There is no doubt that Republican conservatism which Mr. Eisenhower espoused is partly responsible for the party's unenviable plight. Today's accent is on liberalism; liberalism in housing legislation, in aid for depressed areas, in reclamation projects, in farm policy, in peaceful uses of the atomic energy, in education and foreign affairs.

It did not advance the Republican cause at all when the President labeled Democrats "radicals" and big spenders. A casual glimpse into the record reveals that the present Democratic - controlled Congress trimmed nearly $6,000,000,000 from the President's budget requests of the last two years. Mr. Eisenhower's memory seems to be inordinately short on that point.

A fact of considerable import is that, with the conspicuous exception of Sen. Goldwater of Arizona, all of the victors in this past elections were the candidates who had staked their future on a liberal program as against the conservatism of the opponents. It is evidently what the people want; it is the mood, the philosophy of the hour.

Though civil rights as an issue did not come in for a full-dress rehearsal, the brief but cogent reference to it in the final phase of the campaign must be taken as a warrant that this issue will occupy the center of the stage, come 1960. On it will depend the direction of the Negro and liberal votes, votes which will tip the scale in favor of the candidate with the strongest civil rights plank. It is to test the outcome of which is already quite discernible.

38 Per Cent Of Americans Would Vote For Negro For President

PRINCETON, N. J. — (ANP) George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, has disclosed that on a national scale 38 per cent of the American electorate indicated that they would vote for a Negro if he were nominated by the party of their choice.

Taking regional considerations into count, the Gallup showed that in New England 51 per cent of those queried indicated a willingness to vote for a Negro; Middle Atlantic states, 43 percent; Midwest, 35 per cent, the South, 22 per cent; the West, 47 per cent.

Other indications showed that the adherents of the Catholic and Jewish faiths tended to be more inclined to vote for a Negro for the Presidency than their Protestant brothers.

The poll also indicated that in 3144 adults questioned those who favored voting for a Negro President were under 50 years of age and had received at least a high school training.

34d 1958 GENERAL

Less Bias Against Women

Poll Finds Prejudice In Politics on Decline

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—There is evidence that prejudice in the realm of politics is on the decline in America.

Comparable surveys by the Gallup Poll, spanning a period of nearly two decades, show that the number of voters who would support a Catholic for President has grown.

Nearly seven out of every ten voters, 68 per cent, say they would vote for a Catholic if he were the nominee of their party whereas the 1940 survey figure was 62 per cent.

Woman for President?

As for voting for a woman for President, the public is getting to like the idea better and better. From being flatly opposed twenty-one years ago, public opinion has shifted significantly around to the point where a majority today say they would vote for a woman for President.

In 1937, only one voter in three, 33 per cent, liked the idea of a woman for President, compared to 52 per cent today.

Trend data are not available except in these two instances. But latest survey evidence indicates that when it comes to a Presidential candidate's religion — whether he is a Catholic, Baptist, or Jew — most Americans are free of prejudice.

(Baptist was chosen for the survey because it is the most numerous Protestant group in America.)

The comment of a Verona, Pa., housewife, a Protestant herself, is typical:

"Religion should have nothing to do with it if the person is qualified in every other respect."

A Los Angeles buyer for a winery, a Protestant, had this to say:

"I don't let religion enter into my political feelings."

Even in the case of a Presidential candidate who is an atheist, nearly one voter in every five, 18 per cent, say they would support him if he were generally well-qualified.

And nearly four votes out of every ten, 38 per cent, say they would support a Negro for President if he were running as the nominee for their party.

The figures in brief:

If Candidate Were	P. C. Who Say They Would Support
Baptist	92%
Catholic	68
Jew	62
Woman	52
Negro	38
Atheist	18

Analysis of the survey data shows that prejudice varies greatly by a person's age, his level of educational attainment, and according to the region of the country in which he lives.

Younger persons are considerably less prejudiced than older people and college-trained people are more tolerant than those who attended only grade school.

Jews Least Prejudiced

By regions of the country, the least prejudice shows up in New England, the Middle-Atlantic states and in the West.

Differences by men and women are very slight, the survey finds, but a person's religious faith is a factor. Persons of the Jewish faith are found to be the least prejudiced, with Catholics next, followed by Protestants.

The figures tell the story.

McGowan's Plan For South Gets Second Political Party

[illegible] the third and last of a [illegible] of articles outlining the [illegible] for the South and a Second [illegible] Political party", as pro[illegible] in a pamphlet being distrib[illegible] by Circuit Judge M. M. Mc[illegible] of Jackson.

POLITICAL PARTIES

A [illegible] skeleton sketch of political party history in the United States could require little space. In the [illegible] there were no po[illegible] parties. But there were two very different political philosophies which could the more natural [illegible] that they should grow into [illegible] parties. One of these, [illegible] Alexander Hamilton, advo[illegible] a strong Federal Govern[illegible] Their political leaders be[illegible] known as Federalists. The [illegible] led by such men as [illegible] Jefferson, believed in a [illegible] In the beginning were [illegible] Republicans (our political [illegible]). The Federalists, though [illegible] in thought and action, [illegible] never became a political [illegible] as such is known today. [illegible] For a very brief period, in the [illegible]boro of the 1820's, after [illegible] Federalists as an organized [illegible] had faded out, an organization [illegible] a strong union, known as [illegible] National Republicans, took [illegible] places. The tenure of this or[illegible]ation was brief and transitory [illegible] came the Whig Party, the [illegible] of which were Clay and [illegible]. The predominant period [illegible] party lasted a scarce twenty [illegible], and they elected two presi[illegible]. The Whig Party died on the [illegible] of compromise attempting to [illegible] the deep seated passions [illegible] the Civil War. The [illegible] was taken up by the [illegible] Republican Party, [illegible] by a small group of [illegible], Wisconsin, men who [illegible] compromise. They lost [illegible] in 1856, but [illegible] in 1860, when nine [illegible] states, then com[illegible] did not have Re[illegible] on the ballot. Lin[illegible] 94 percent of [illegible]. The Republican [illegible] persists to this

About Jackson's time, the late 1820's, the Republican Party, the party of the States and of the people, became known as the Democratic Party, and has remained as such, in name at least, to this day.

And thus ran the course of political party history of the United States, from the beginning, 1787, until the advent of the Left Liberal philosophies. Generally, there stood on one side the states and the people, and on the other the union, which the collateral issues of industry and the protective tariff working in and out of the picture with changing times and conditions.

SPLINTER PARTY

The Liberals, sitting almost firmly in the saddle of political party dominance for the past quarter of a century, hastily cast aspersions upon any proposal for independent political action on the part of the South. They seek to classify any such movement as a "splinter" party. There could be no more wilful misrepresentation. People who band themselves together to revive or recreate a major political party devoted to basic constitutional principles are certainly no "splinter" party. A splinter party in our country, and we have had some of them, represents a group of people promoting some special interest: for example, the Free Silver party and the Prohibition party. They never never had any influence whatsoever upon the political history of the nation.

There has always been, and persist today, two main or basic political philosophies in this country. The trouble is that one of these has no organized political party to expouse its cause.

The political party history of the Republic may be divided into two periods: from 1787 to the time the collectivist planners gained sufficient strength to seize power, and from the latter date to the present time. During the first period the main point of division was over the question of dominance as between the State and the Federal Governments, with current collateral issues arising from time to time. Both theories were thoroughly conformable to the Constitution and operative within its framework. During the second or current period, the struggle is between property and individual freedom on the one hand and a rising socialistic dictatorship on the other. This is a grim and desperate struggle, and the survival of the Republic hinges upon the outcome. The Populist party of the last century, the Progressives of the LaFolette era, and the Socialist Party were not "splinter" parties, but early manifestations of the socialist creed, now matured into a major political and economic force in this nation.

THE FIGHT

Few realize the true significance of the titanic struggle going on in the world today. The fight is over property or ownership. Our Constitution, our government, laws, culture and economy are based squarely upon it. Referred to as the law of property and individual freedom, it is our basic institution. Strange as it may sound, individual freedom is itself but an appendage, for if property is preserved, individual freedom will take care of itself. Such issues as racial segregation are collateral weapons, currently available to those who would confuse and break down the conservatism prevailing in one section of the nation—the South. Collateral weapons become fundamental, however, when they are efficient to accomplish the full purpose sought, and in this instance such is true of the issue of racial separation.

Our constitution is but an effort to set down in abridged form the basic principles of the law of property and individual freedom that had been wrought out of centuries of travail by our ancestors in England and America. Its very brevity attests the fact that its founders never dreamed that a society would some day arise so devilish as to seek its destruction, and so ingenious as to subvert its plain terms by construction.

Property and ownership are synonomous with liberty and freedom. The rise of communist dictatorships during the last forty years has conclusively proven this. As pointed out by Milovan Djilas, previously third ranking leader in Yugoslavia, a defected communist now in prison, there is not and cannot be any such thing as true communal or state ownership; property must be owned by people; all of the bloodshed and tyranny in the communist countries has grown out of the process of transferring the ownership, use and enjoyment of property from its true owners to what he calls in his book, "The New Class," the communist dictators; without this transfer, the dictatorships would immediately collapse; and that herein lies the root of the unspeakably tyranny and cruelties of communism.

We in America are witnessing a tragic drift in the same direction. It is being accomplished by politics and political philosophies foreign to the soil of our land. It is a political struggle, and only by political action, speedily adopted and prosecuted may it be stopped.

American ingenuity has created a new concept and technique of the socialist approach. Instead of the bold and outright seizure of property on behalf of the State, this technique prescribes the seizure of the use, management, control, and in some cases, even now, the right to alien, and contract for the alienation and sale of property—leaving what is called the "naked" legal title in the presumptive owners of property. This ingenious device enables the collectivist planners to indignantly deny that they are socialists and piously proclaim themselves Democrats and Republicans. The Socialist Party in the United States, during the present century, put up presidential electors at five or six successive presidential elections. Their vote dwindled each time. Finally, they abandoned putting up electors, the leader, Norman Thomas, stating that the two major parties had adopted and were seeking to put into effect most of the principal features of the socialist credo.

The Socialist in England followed a more forthright plan to say the least. England, too had two principal parties, each never attempted to infiltrate and take over the management of both parties. They used labor and the remnant of the old Liberal party to found their own party. Thus, was left intact the Conservatvie party which arose in 1952 and, in name at least threw them out. The socialist planners do not intend to run such a risk in our country.

FABIAN SOCIALISM?

Fabian Socialism gets it name from the Roman General, Quintus Fabius. He destroyed Hannibal's army a little at a time, never risking head-on battle. So the process of wearing down and destroying by piece-meal gave name to a policy, the Fabian policy. The socialists in England adopted the Fabian policy, and hence became known as "Fabian Socialist. "The plan worked well for them, for little by little and piece-meal they succeeded sooner than they thought in destroying constitutional government and property in England.

LEADERSHIP

It has been pointed out that the South has the key to the situation so far as political party re-alignment is concerned. It may sound like an oblique approach to say that the only practical means of obtaining the ends here sought is for the South to detach itself from the National Democratic Party and put up independent electors. The answer is that only in the South can such a movement be counted on to capture a sufficient number of electoral votes to be effective in re-activating a second major party. The conservatives over the rest of the nation can then join in the movement and carry it forward to success.

In this age, a political party without electoral votes is like an army without weapons. In 1924 it is remembered the loose coalition of Progressives and Socialists polled almost 5,000,000 votes, but no electoral votes except the Wisconsin vote carried by their standard bearer, the elder LaFolette, which were more or less complimentary. This group had to go out of business, and never again attempted to enter the field until the Wallace fiasco in 1948, when they did not get a single electoral vote. In the same year, 1948, the States Righters in our states gathered 33 electoral votes, although getting almost the same popular vote as the Progressives. As Mr. McBride said of that election, the shift of a few thousand votes in one of two states, even without the rest of the South, would have thrown the election into the House.

ROAD AHEAD

The Politico-economic Age.

The road to restoration of Constitutional Government in our country today is a difficult one indeed. The prospect of traversing it is enough to dismay the most stout-hearted.

GOP SEES FIGHT IN CALIFORNIA

Ike, Nixon, Alcorn May Be Called on to Help

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

WASHINGTON (AP)—Outwardly, Republicans are saying November will tell a different story in California.

Privately, there is speculation that even President Eisenhower may be asked to go to the aid of Sen. William F. Knowland and Gov. Goodwin J. Knight in their gubernatorial and senatorial races before the campaign is over.

As one Republican official put it in Washington: "It's going to be rough and rugged for us in California. We've got one helluva race on our hands."

POPULARITY TEST

That was his way of summing up last Tuesday's primaries in the big key state on the West Coast—primaries that permitted candidates to file on both major party ballots.

Those figures showed that with returns almost complete, Democratic State Atty. Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown topped Knowland in the combined two-party vote for governor by 600,000, a big psychological advantage in the popularity test. Each won his own party's nomination handily, but Brown got more Republican votes than Knowland's Democratic tally.

In the race for nominations for the U. S. Senate seat being given up by Knowland, Democratic Rep. Clair Engle won his own party nomination easily. Gov. Knight, who switched to the Senate race to make way for Knowland, won the GOP nomination in a fairly tough race with Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco.

DEMOS ELATED, SCARED

Engle's two-party total exceeded Knight's by more than 400,000, but was short by some 160,000 of the combined Knight-Christopher totals.

Democrats were elated over the results and began talking about a 6-4 victory margin in November in both governor and Senate races. But they said they would run scared and arranged for national party figures to take part in the California campaign.

Republicans said they would call on Vice President Nixon, National Chairman Meade Alcorn, and perhaps Eisenhower to counter the oratorical battery of such figures as former president Harry S. Truman, Adlai Stevenson, National Chairman Paul Butler and Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey.

STATES' RIGHTS VICTORY

Other primaries during the week in Montana, South Dakota and Alabama provided few fireworks except that in Alabama there was a threat of another Democratic bolt of the 1960 national ticket.

This came about when Alabama states rights Democrats regained control of the party affairs from the party loyalists. The states righters oppose the present loyalty oath pledging candidates to support national convention nominees.

The states righters sought to minimize talk of a party bolt like the one in 1948 when Alabama's 11 Democratic presidential electors voted for the independent Thurmond - Wright presidential ticket instead of for the Truman-Barkley combination.

SOUTH CAROLINA RACE

The only primary coming up next week is a Democratic primary in South Carolina where candidates will be chosen for governor, other state offices and six U. S. House seats. Republicans are having no primary and are not likely to have a slate in the general election in this-traditionally democratic stronghold.

There's a three-man race for governor next Tuesday between Lt. Gov. Ernest F. (Fritz) Hollings, Donald S. Russell, Spartanburg lawyer who was an assistant secretary of state in Washington under South Carolina's James F. Byrnes, and William Johnston, Anderson mayor and younger brother of U. S. Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC).

Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. is ineligible for another term.

Only one of the state's six Democratic congressmen is opposed for renomination. Rep. John J. Riley is being challenged by State Rep. Pat Lindler of Lexington.

Nixon Thinks South Needs Two Parties

System Could Aid Region, Supply Presidential Bid

ST. CATHERINES ISLAND, Ga. (AP) — The chance of the South to supply a president is practically nil without a strong two-party system in the region, in the opinion of Vice President Richard Nixon.

For instance, said the vice president, Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia might have been a strong contender for the presidency 1952 but for this handicap.

Russell, Nixon added, was one of the best qualified men among the Democrats. But because of one-party dominance, he declared the most Russell or any other outstanding Southerner could aspire to would be the vice presidency.

RUSSELL'S ASPIRATIONS

The Georgia senator has said that he does not want that office.

The vice president discussed political and other affairs in an interview with J. E. Lambright, editor of the Savannah Morning News, during a short vacation at this barely accessible Georgia sea island.

He predicted that the two-party system eventually will come to the South but only when the Republicans begin seriously building on the local level, around good candidates for sheriff and city council. Already, he reported, this is taking place on a limited scale in some districts of Florida and North Carolina.

Nixon labeled a two-party system the greatest political need of the South. But it is good for other regions also, he said, citing the Republican states of Kansas, Iowa and Maine which recently elected Democratic governors.

'NEED A CHOICE'

"The voters," he observed, "need a real choice among candidates and issues."

Business - wise, Nixon said too many stabilizing influences can now be brought to bear to fear a recurrence of the 1929 depression.

"A free economy," he commented, "cannot stay at the same level. It must have its ups and downs. But the long-range trend is always up."

Nixon and his family ended their vacation here yesterday.

Party Leaders Exchanges Vote--Wooing Charges

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Campaigning party leaders debated the country's foreign policy and economic health yesterday amid charges of "surrender" and "smear."

Former President Truman and Secretary of State Dulles of in the Formosa Strait through a policy of "blunder, bluster and brink of war."

He told newsmen in Wilmington, Del., where he later addressed a rally, that Eisenhower went to Korea in 1952 "and surrendered to the Communists."

In Chicago, the President's press secretary, James C. Hagerty, promptly fired back an assertion that Truman was doing some political rewriting of history. He said the ex-President would have a hard time selling it to the people, and added:

"I am equally confident the American people know who stopped the impossible war in Korea which, until President Eisenhower took office, was being fought on a 'can't win it' basis with a mounting toll of American lives."

Eisenhower himself, meeting accused President Eisenhower bringing about the present crisis with a group of GOP women in Chicago, proclaimed that "prosperity is certainly coming again" and to a question as to whether he thought the recession was over he replied: "Yes—a big, emphatic yes."

His optimism was matched by Vice President Nixon, who told a news conference in Hartford, Conn., that a rising economy was the greatest single factor in what he predicted may be a surprising victory for the Republicans in the Nov. 4 elections.

"If we can keep the pressure on, we are going places," Nixon said. "The President has given us momentum and the pollsters may be in for a surprise on election day."

In Washington, addressing the National Press Club, Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler blamed the recession on the Republicans and said they had created a $12 billion deficit.

He declared his party is angry over what he called smears by Nixon.

"I believe that after the campaign is over, after the tumult has died and tempers have cooled, a good many Americans of all political beliefs will share a feeling of disquiet, perhaps of shame, over the tone of the Nixon-Eisenhower campaign of 1958," Butler said.

He said the Democrats have been trying to discuss real issues such as unemployment, inflation, farm income and education.

"The response of the party which created the $12 billion deficit without providing any new programs or service to help the American people is to say that we Democrats are a bunch of radicals out to socialize America," Butler complained.

At about the same time, Eisenhower made a new attack on what he called the dominant radical wing of the Democratic Party. He told his Chicago supporters the wing operated on spendthrift principles and he called on the nation's voters to reject the wing's candidates next month.

Official and unofficial estimates are that 76,565,504 citizens are registered to vote across the nation. From the same sources, it is calculated that 48,131,226, or about 63 per cent, will cast ballots.

Daily Worker Purged

Even in placid times, when all is a semblance of harmony, the contortive dialectics of the U.S. Communist Party are beyond comprehension. When, as now, there is an intra-party squabble, the result is chaos.

Another result is that the *Daily Worker* which by now should be a master of trick riding, has been ceremoniously dumped.

Editor John Gates angered one wing of the party by insisting on the right to criticize Moscow. For this, he was accused by communist William Z. Foster of holding—get this—"right wing views."

The executive committee of the party has voted to discontinue publishing the *Worker*. But, to confuse things, it also believes Moscow should be subject to criticism.

Gates is determined to keep publishing the paper, though he is faced with sliding circulation—down to 5,574 from 7,395 the year before, and from the peak circulation of 20,000 20 years ago.

Gates probably wishes for those gay days of a couple of decades ago when communism was the pet of "intellectuals" and punk college kids, and all of them read the *Worker*.

Today the *Worker* is neither the voice of Moscow nor of a solidified U.S. Communist Party. It has the additional handicap professionally of being an extraordinarily terrible paper.

Liberals blast Ga. governor's action

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — The distribution of 250,000 copies of a publication charging that the Labor Day 1957 weekend seminar at Highlander Folk School was communist inspired, caused four prominent Americans this week to vehemently denounce Georgia segregationist Gov. Marvin Griffin.

In a statement bearing their signatures, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, John O'Grady and Lloyd K. Garrison charged the Georgia state head and his Commission on Education with "irresponsible demogoguery."

Denouncing Governor Griffin for "adopting the dangerous technique of charging all Southern integration leaders with being communist-inspired," the group statement assailed a four page publication distributed bearing the imprint of the Georgia Commission on Education.

* * *

THE PUBLICATION, an outgrowth of the commission, blasts the interracial Labor Day seminar at Highlander as "communist-inspired and led." The seminar attacked by Georgia was one of a series held by the school since 1953 to develop plans for peaceful and orderly integration of schools.

The group statement declared, "We deem it morally indefensible for any man or group to inflict upon such institutions as Highlander or such individuals as the respected leaders, both colored and white, the damage to reputation which may result from the wide distribution of this slanderous material.

"We hope that the vast majority of Americans irrespective of geographical location, will join us rather than Governor Griffin, in subscribing to the principles set forth in Highlander's official statement of policy."

Highlander's policy is that "democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community and to equal access to public facilities."

* * *

MYLES HORTON, director of Highlander Folk School stated: "Although a demagogue like Governor Griffin may not comprehend the practice of brotherhood as a matter of principle, even he should understand the tremendous damage segregation is doing to our prestige abroad."

Ed Murrow's Politics

The Liberal Party in New York —a leftwing outfit—has opened a campaign for Edward R. Murrow, radio and television commentator, as a possible Democratic-Liberal candidate for the U.S. Senate. Mr. Murrow has indicated that while he won't encourage the boom he would consider the nomination if it is offered him.

Alex Rose, vice chairman of the Liberal Party, said: "Ed Murrow articulates the principles of democracy and liberalism with deep devotion. He would make a great United States Senator."

Another candidate considered by the Liberal Party was Dr. Ralph Bunche, under secretary of the United Nations. Dr. Bunche, a Negro, said he was not interested.

The applause of the Liberal Party confirms the impression of many of his listeners that Mr. Murrow in fact is more of an exponent of certain social and political views than he is an objective reporter. It is important to be familiar with the personality and political views of a man who interprets the news before mass audiences.

Loyalty Oath Would Hit South

The New Deal President caused the defeat of "old line" Democrats in the North so that since about 1940 there has been a different body of Northern Democrats who glory in stirring up the Republicans against the South.

When Eisenhower, at first, did not send troops to Little Rock, saying "we cannot legislate morals," Adlai Stevenson and Harry Truman lashed at him insisting that it was his duty as President to intervene and force integration.

The pernicious civil rights bill was recently passed in a "Democratic" Congress, a majority of every committee being "Democrats" with a "Democratic" chairman.

Though finally called the "Administration Bill" it was originally introduced by a Northern Democrat—Rep. Celler, of New York.

After its introduction Senator Hennings and Rep. Roosevelt, both Northern Democrats, made public certain letters which they wrote to Brownell in which they belittled him and Eisenhower for failing to push a Civil Rights bill. Thereafter Brownell, with Eisenhower's endorsement, wrote out some provisions for the Celler bill.

The Civil Rights bill finally passed the Senate with not a single Northern Democrat voting against the bill. Democrat Morse of Oregon was absent and paired, expressing his opposition or outside only on ground for a delay in order to get an even stronger bill against the South.

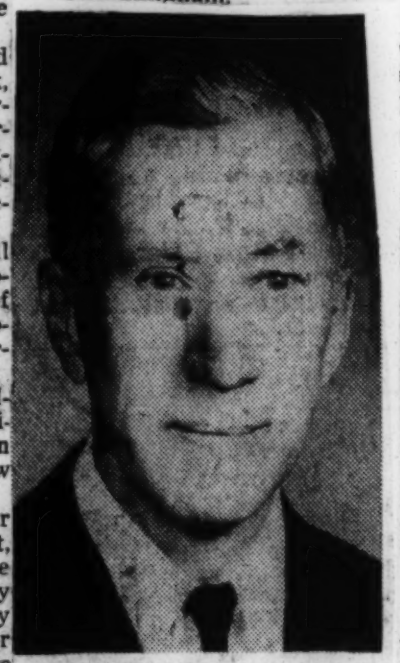
When the House Civil Rights bill had passed before going to Senate, only one Democrat outside the geographical South voted against it—Rep. Hull of Missouri. (14 Northern Republican Congressmen voted against it.)

Sixty-four votes would break the Senate's filibuster rule. Seven of the 46 Republican senators pledged themselves not to break it, but the body of 26 Northern Democratic senators emphasized that they would furnish the necessary 25 to bring about the 64, making it useless for Southern senators to filibuster.

Now our State Committees are asking for a loyalty oath and otherwise requiring loyalty to these "Northern Democrats" who control the national convention, notwithstanding their determined disloyalty to us.

In the absence of States Rights Democrats for electors, we should vote for "Independent" electors.

PHIL JOINER, Attorney,
Birmingham.



DR. JULIAN P. LOVE
Calls law 'childish'

Loyalty Oath Is Attacked As 'Insult'

Seminarist Here Rips Requirement of Indiana

A widely known Bible scholar recently declined to take the State of Indiana's loyalty oath and pronounced it "childish and insulting."

Dr. Julian Price Love, professor of New Testament at Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, confronted the loyalty oath when he was asked to teach a course in New Testament at the Indiana University Extension Center at Jefferson-ville.

(At Bloomington, J. A. Franklin, I. U. vice-president and treasurer, said the oath is a statutory requirement "we've had for a long time." He said he had heard nothing about Dr. Love's objections to taking the oath.)

'Shocked and Surprised'

Because he thought the course was a project somebody should undertake, Dr. Love rearranged his busy schedule of writing and teaching to work it in.

He was then sent a batch of forms to fill out, requiring detailed information on himself and what he would teach.

Among the forms, he found the loyalty oath, required to be sworn to by "every professor, instructor, or teacher who shall be employed" in any Indiana school supported in whole or in part by public funds.

"I was both shocked and surprised," said Dr. Love. "I had no idea Indiana required a loyalty oath."

Oath Is Explained

The oath calls for swearing "to support the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the State of Indiana," to "by precept and example promote respect for the Flag and the institutions of the United States of America and the State of Indiana, reverence for law and order and undivided allegiance to the Government of the United States of America."

"There is nothing wrong here, of course," he commented later, "except that it assumes you haven't been a citizen all along and are suspect unless you take an oath."

Dr. Love wrote to the dean of the I. U. center, explaining that in conscience he could not sign the oath.

Called 'Childish, Insulting'

"I let no man come ahead of me in my loyalty and love for my country," he wrote, "and my life as a minister and teacher for 40 years ould be adequate testimony to at fact.

"To requi some assurance of my loyalty seems to me both childish and insulting.

"It never occurred to me that Indiana had, adopted a loyalty oath," his letter continued, "but I should have guessed that the state which would send a Jenner to the Senate, that tolerated for years the immoralities of the Ku Klux wizard, and that would turn over the Easter sunrise service in Monument Circle (Indianapolis) to the American Legion instead of the Council of Churches might develop needless anxieties over loyalty oaths."

Waiver Was Refused

Dr. Love told a reporter he could understand how a loyalty oath might be required for someone assuming a "new relationship.

"If I was taking a new job in a university I might take an oath to do my work well and if I was getting married I would take an oath of loyalty to my wife. But I have been a citizen all my life and this (loyalty oath) presupposes that I am suspect."

The extension center sought to get a waiver on the oath in Dr. Love's case because the course he was to teach was a noncredit course. The waiver was refused.

Loyalty Oath Supported By Wide Margin

Candidate Poll In Two Districts Shows Two Foes

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

Most of the candidates for the State Democratic Executive Committee in Alabama's Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts favor the loyalty oath of the Democratic Party.

The Birmingham Post-Herald polled all the candidates for the committee. From these two districts, there were 20 candidates who answered the poll saying they favored the oath, and only two who said they were against it.

In the Seventh District (Franklin, Marion, Winston, Cullman, Blount, Walker, Fayette, Lamar and Pickens), the score of the poll-answers was 17 to 2.

In the Eighth District (Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Jackson, Colbert, Lawrence, Morgan), all of the 12 candidates who answered the poll were for the oath.

Here's how the candidates line up from the Seventh:

For the oath—Robert F. Blake of Haleyville, Lowell H. Clemmons of Cullman, Robert A. (Bob) Cummings of Cordova, Elwyn Dobbs of Haleyville, Bill Fite of Hamilton, Fred C. Folsom of Cullman.

O. W. Hancock of Ethelsville, Fuller Kimbrell of Fayette, Roy Mayhall of Jasper (chairman of the State Democratic Committee), John M. Miller of Cordova, D. F. Mobley of Guin, Cliff Palmer of Cordova, John D. Petree Jr. of Jasper.

James E. Shotts Sr. of Jasper, Thomas A. Smith Jr. of Cullman, Robert G. Werner of Cullman, Benjamin Grady Wilson of Jasper.

Against the oath—John Altman of Carrollton, and Victor L. Pezak of Sumiton.

Results from the Eighth District:

For the oath—Clyde W. Anderson of Florence, Charlie E. Carmichael Jr. of Tuscumbia, William I. Collier of Florence, Charles H. Cummings Jr. of Huntsville, Dan Davis of Florence.

Joe S. Elliott of Decatur, Wayne (Cockleburr King) Jennings of Athens, W. W. Malone, Thomas D. McDonald of Huntsville, T. E. (Pep) Morgan of Huntsville, Robert P. Schwenn of the University, and Jimmie Waddell of Tuscumbia.

Against—None.

One candidate, James Record of Huntsville, did not say "yes" or "no" to the question of whether he favored the oath. He asked that his statement be printed in full, but the statement was too lengthy for publication in its entirety.

Some of the other comments for and against:

Fred C. Folsom of Cullman (Seventh District, pro-loyalty oath)—"I believe in the principles of the Democratic Party. We in the South will have a better chance of obtaining these goals which we desire by remaining with the Democratic Party, rather than bolting for the benefit of the Republican or some third party.

"It is evident that our best chance of maintaining our Southern customs and improving our Southern economy lies with remaining a strong part of the Democratic Party."

Victor L. Pozak of Sumiton (Seventh, anti-loyalty oath)—"Being a white Democrat, I am opposed to the so-called loyalty oath gotten up by Roy Mayhall and his stooges for the national so-called Democratic Party."

James E. Shotts Jr., of Jasper (Seventh, pro-oath)—"No organization can operate without ground rules. A two or four year waiting period for candidates seems to be a very mild penalty for desertion. In the Army, the penalty for desertion in the presence of the enemy is death."

John Altman of Carrollton (Seventh, anti-oath)—"I am in favor of restoring the Democratic Party of Alabama to the white folks of Alabama."

W. W. Malone of Athens (Eighth District, pro-loyalty oath)—"The so-called Democrats who, in 1952 and 1956, voted for the Republicans, of all people, are the only ones in Alabama complaining about the loyalty oath."

William I. Collier of Florence (Eighth District, pro-oath)—". . . I know the group of men who are leading this fight against the loyalty oath. Many of them openly say they owe no loyalty to the National Democratic Party, that they owe loyalty only to the Alabama Democratic Party . . . they vote Republican or . . . give aid and comfort to the Republicans and desire to run for office under the Democratic banner.

"They have deserted the party, but at the same time they wish to be rewarded with office by the party they are knifing in the back.

"If they secure control of the committee, they will do away with the oath, they will not support or vote for the nominees for president of the national convention in 1960 . . . and right now they are against any man who is being mentioned as a probable nominee in 1960. This means that if this group controls the committee, we may see what we saw in 1948."

Women seek 1,000 new voters in city-wide canvass Monday

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BALTIMORE

Monday, September 15 is R-Day in Baltimore — day when the Womanpower Committee, a non-partisan organization hopes to register 1,000 new voters. "We are depending on our worker workers and interested to rally to this mammoth We are heartened by the city-wide response received so far, and confident we can register voters on Monday R-Day, —registration

the statement which AFRO presstime on Mrs. Victorine and Mrs. Ethel Rich, of the organization added: "If we is now or never our own qualified can- will reach our goal 1,000 voters in

can register 433 per- day down in Atlanta, there are many blocks, surely here in where registration 12 hours a day, up 1,000 in one and we must... on Monday is to minute rush which is the register to vote in General Elec-

* * *

what the Woman- has done and reach its 1,000 Monday:

Clergymen of have prom- prayers on 14. They distribute in- registration churches and to of their cars for 10 a.m. Monday. A list had pledged to offer distribution of and se-

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PICKUP STATIONS — Citizens and business people have offered the use of their businesses where persons who need transportation to registration places may gather. A partial list of places designated as pickup stations at AFRO presstime appears below.

AUTOS — At AFRO presstime 50 cars had been offered to transport persons to registration places between the hours of 10 a.m. and 9 p.m. on Monday.

* * *

VOLUNTEERS: A total of 503 women are pledged to canvass their neighborhoods for prospective voters. They are each expected to find at least two new voters who will consent to go to the nearest dispatch station and get a free ride to the registration booth.

COMING UP: Leadership conference and Victory Luncheon on Sunday, Sept. 21, 12:30 p.m., Sheraton - Belvedere Hotel - Charles and Chase Sts. Tickets $6.50. Plans will be laid for future activities of Womanpower. . plans laid for best way to support candidates.

* * *

WHERE TO GET INFORMATION about all of the above Womanpower activities:— Womanpower Headquarters are at 1737 Druid Hill Ave. Phone Number is MADISON 3-7419.

Any woman interested in the non - partisan mobilization of women can join. Womanpower meets every Thursday 9 p.m. at Civic League House, 1618 McCulloh St.

WEATHER — The Weatherman forecasts Monday will be cool so Womanpower executives urge volunteers to wear sweaters.

IF IT RAINS, the drive will go on — 'we can not afford to let a few drops of rain delay this important campaign,' reads the announcement from Womanpowar headquarters, which urges that volunteers locate their umbrellas or borrow a neighbor's, just in case.

LISTED herewith are the churches whose ministers had pledged at AFRO presstime to pray on Sunday, distribute literature and secure drivers for one hour. Headquarters reported they expected additional ministers to do likewise:

BAPTIST: Fountain, Union, St. Paul, Sharon, New Hope, New Shiloh, Perkins Square, Southern, Enon, Metropolitan, Memorial, Providence, Mt. Nebo, Leadenhall, Faith, St. Marks Institutional, First Mt. Calvary, Whitestone, Mt. Aarat, Faith, Timothy, Mt. Lebanon, Mt. Sinai, New Union.

AME — Bethel, Payne, St. John, Trinity.

METHODIST — Sharp St., Union Memorial, Orchard St., John Wesley, St. John, Christ, Metropolitan;

CHURCH OF GOD: Rehoboth Church of God;

EPISCOPAL — St. James;

AME ZION — Pennsylvania Ave.

CHRISTIAN: Emmanuel;

PRESBYTERIAN — Madison Ave., Knox;

INDEPENDENT: Christian Community Church, Gillis Memorial, Apostolic Faith, Douglass Memorial, Pentecostal

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OFF TO REGISTER—Mrs. Verda Welcome, center, 4th District candidate for House of Delegates, walks with two matrons she has persuaded to register and a volunteer worker. Left to right, Mrs. Jeanette Holmes, worker; Mrs. Ruth Jackson, 1422 Presstman St., Mrs. Welcome and Mrs. Helen Nelson, 1420 Presstman St.

Afro American

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RINGS BELLS—Photo made Wednesday shows State Senator Harry A. Cole, up for reelection in November from the 4th District, as he rang bells on Madison Ave. Shown with him are Jasper Ford, 1702 Madison and Costello Dudley, 1630 Madison.

Wyandotte County's First Negro Woman to Donate 100 Hours to COPE

Mrs. Laura Crumie, wife of Mr. Richard Crumie of 833 Parallel avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, is the first Negro woman eligible to

MRS. LAURA CRUMIE

receive her pin and scroll from National COPE (Committee On Political Education) for contributing 100 voluntary hours to COPE.

Mrs. Crumie is an active member of Trinity AME church and a Democratic precinct committee woman of the 3rd ward 4th precinct. She has been working out of the 2nd Congressional COPE headquarters located at 2056 N. Tenth street, Kansas City, Kas.

Mrs. Crumie, like many others, is interested in the 'so-called 'Right-to-Work' amendment facing the working people of the state of Kansas. She felt it her duty, COPE official said, being a former union member, to know the benefits that have been secured through collective bargaining.

"Therefore, she urges every citizen in Kansas to register and be qualified to vote 'no' on Amendment No. 3 Nov. 4.

"Let's keep the benefits we have gained through collective bargaining", is her theme.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON,(GENERAL MANAGER)
THE WORKER

34d 1958

Patterson Named Genernal Manager Tie Weekly Worker

William L. Patterson, this week became general manager of The Worker.

The Worker, a national weekly published in New York was founded twenty-two years ago this month, as the Sunday edition of the Daily Worker which ceased publication on January 13. For more than thirty years Patterson has been actively indentified with civil rights.

MR. PATTERSON

Patterson raised the struggle for Negro rights to its highest political level when in 1950 he appeared at the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris with a petition entitled "We Charge Genocide: The Crime of Government Against the Negro People." The petition stressed the violation of the Charter of the UN by the United States in its treatment of Negro citizens. It created a furore in all the Asian-African countries and among the Eastern People's Republics. Patterson emphasized the government's failure to ratify the universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Patterson, born in California of a mother who had been a slave, was graduated from University of California's Hastings Law School in 1919. The young attorney immediately became involved in the efforts to advance the cause of the American Negro and the colored people internationally.

In a press release, Patterson spoke of the great potential of The Worker as a champion in the cause of Negro rights, labor and peace. As general manager, his will also be a leading voice in determining the paper's editorial policy. "I have become the Worker's general manager, following an illustrious line of men whose names are prehaps unknown to you, but whose splendid efforts lifted the circulation of the paper above the 100,000 mark. At present, after many difficulties, its circulation is about 10,000."

'Lynching' of Sherman Adams

New 'Code' Used Against Him Is Seen Pointing at Union-Elected Politicians

An innocent man went to the gallows in American politics Monday night—convicted not by "a jury of his peers" but by the political hangmen of the hour. His head was not bowed in shame. For his conscience was clear. He yielded only to the law of expediency, which enforces its cruel verdict to satisfy the passions of the mob, even in politics.

For this political "lynching" of Sherman Adams was no less an injustice because it was carried out under the "code" which demands that, in order to win elections, suspicion must be accepted as proof. The lifelong reputation of an individual for honesty and integrity must bear now the stigma of an involuntary resignation from a high post in Government, though necessarily couched in the phrases of a voluntary act.

Sometimes, however, more votes are lost by the sacrifice of a principle than are gained by a seeming display of virtue. Granted that Sherman Adams accepted gifts from a close personal friend doing business with Government agencies, and granted that he performed for him the same service in obtaining information that was given to others who were not friends, will men in public life ever again be given the benefit of the rule that a man is presumed honest until proved dishonest? Will the general public feel now that all men appointed to Government who have contributed money to campaigns really owed their appointments to merit? And will those individuals who accept campaign contributions now and are elected to office be free from suspicion that they cannot serve the public interest impartially?

For the martyrdom of Sherman Adams can become sooner or later the martyrdom of any public official who has accepted favors, large or small, from anybody outside the Government. The whole political system is adjudged now to have been "corrupted" by this practice. If the elimination of Sherman Adams means that everyone who has accepted gifts is suspect, then the candidates concerned should in all candor withdraw from the race this autumn.

Every candidate who has accepted money for his campaign from any labor-union organization or from any employer organization must disclose all the facts of and explain his voting record with reference to those interests. The new "code" sternly requires it. How many candidates for Congress will come forth to do what Sherman Adams found himself compelled to do?

It has been said on the floor of Congress this year that $700,000 was spent to elect a Democratic Senator with funds collected from labor-union members. It has been said also on the floor of Congress recently that in the last election 175 members in both Houses owed their success in part to labor-union money.

What's the difference between a few hundred dollars paid for a hotel bill or a gift coat and tens of thousands of dollars paid to insure that certain members of Congress will vote on legislation as labor shall dictate? There is none—if suspicion is the only test.

Maybe the Adams case will prove salutary. It will be small comfort to the man himself, who is the victim, though in a larger sense it could do a great deal of good. Hypocrisy, however, reigns here and in the precincts of politics. The only persons who are crucified are those who have the ill luck to be made the victims of party pressure as a result of exposure by the opposite party which happens to be in control of the investigative machinery in Congress.

The probabilities are that the Republicans will not win the election just because they think they now have divested themselves of the smears of the Democrats by bringing about the departure of Sherman Adams from the White House. On the contrary, there will be division in the Republican ranks, because of the episode, and many will voice their protest against the "lynching."

In the end, the Democrats will win Congress because they have no scruples about taking gifts or accepting millions of dollars from special interests. This pays for the propaganda that misleads the voters and for the expenses of precinct work that brings uninformed voters to the polling booth to vote as the labor bosses have told them to vote under penalty of losing their jobs in supposedly "free America."

GOP COMMITTEEWOMAN SPEAKS

Mrs. Abernethy Hits Use Of Troops

TALLADEGA (AP) — Alabama's Republican National Committeewoman Saturday said national resentment of forced school integration and the Sherman Adams case are "building a trend against" the GOP.

Mrs. Tom Abernethy, Talladega, said in the statement Saturday Adams, presidential assistant, should resign or be fired because of his acceptance of favors from Bernard Goldfine, New England industrialist.

"But I also think the party's high command should become aware of the fact that Americans don't like the sight of federal troops invading a city to force its citizens into a social revolution," she added.

"I believe resentment of troop use to enforce integration in Little Rock is nationwide, rather than being restricted to the South.

"I do not believe the reaction would be any different should federal marshals be used instead of troops. To free people pushed around by naked federal force it could make little difference whether the pushing is done by soldiers or by something too closely resembling Hitler's Gestapo for any of us to be comforted by the sight."

Referring to the civil rights investigations announced this week, she said:

"For federal snoopers to come into Alabama and other Southern states to attempt to interfere with the right of the states to govern voter qualifications is an outrage for which both major parties share the guilt."

Saying "the Republican Party cannot hope to build successfully upon radicalism," Mrs. Abernethy added that "President Eisenhower was elected and re-elected on a spokesman for states rights. In that position he became a symbol for the millions.

vember election. He is the Republican nominee against Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Democrat.

"The Republican Party in Alabama," she said, "and its candidates for state office are pledged to support segregation and constitutional government . . . for us, political independence is the only way to political influence in either major party."

Adams Quits Job With President

By MERRIMAN SMITH

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — Sherman Adams went before a nationwide radio-television audience Monday night to announce whether he would step out as President Eisenhower's chief assistant.

Advance speculation was that he would resign. But Adams remained tight-lipped on the matter until the very last minute.

His appearance at 6:35 p.m. (E.D.T.) on a 10-minute slot provided by radio and TV networks climaxed months of speculation and a busy round of last-minute conferences with the President at the vacation White House at Newport, R.I.

Adams prepared his eight to nine minute talk as a personal answer to demands from within his own party that he leave public life. Critics said his "imprudence" threatened GOP chances in this fall's elections.

The clamor stemmed from disclosures by House influence investigators that Adams had accepted costly favors from Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine and had made inquiries to federal agencies on Goldfine's behalf.

The nature of Adams' radio-TV remarks was kept secret by the White House up to the moment it was delivered even though a text of slightly more than 1,000 words was readied in advance.

A broadcasting industry official said the major networks gave free time to Adams because of an implication" by the White House that he would announce his resignation.

This source said the networks would have taken a different attitude about giving Adams valuable air time if they thought he was going to use it to defend himself against political critics in an effort to remain in his post.

Adams delivered his speech on a pooled basis from "broadcast house," the Washington studios of the Columbia Broadcasting System which fed the talk to the other networks.

He spent the afternoon at his White House office after arriving back in the capital from his hasty round trip to Newport. The Navy barred newsmen and photographers from getting close to him when his military plane landed at the Anacostia Naval Air Station. A shiny black White House car quickly whisked him away.

Associated Press wirephoto

A KISS FOR EISENHOWER'S NEW AID
. . . Alabama's Persons congratulated by wife at White House ceremony

As Ike's top aid—

Persons takes over new job

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 —(AP)— Wilton B. Persons was sworn in today as President Eisenhower's chief aid. Sherman Adams, the man he succeeds, looked on solemnly.

Adams, who resigned under fire on Sept. 22, is staying on at the White House until [illegible] what he has termed an orderly transition.

A WHITE HOUSE conference room was crowded with relatives, White House staff members and other well wishers as the 62-year-old Persons, formerly Adams' deputy, was sworn in with Eisenhower standing beside him. Atty. Gen. Rogers administered the oath.

A moment before the ceremony started Adams slipped into the back of the room and watched from there.

He left as soon as the oath had been administered and did not join the line of well wishers who shook hands with Persons and congratulated him.

Eisenhower smiled and told Persons in handing him his commission:

"WELL, JERRY, here is a new diploma. This is one of the many capacities in which we have been together."

Persons, a retired major general, was long associated with Eisenhower in the Army. He has been on the White House staff since the president took office in 1953.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said he did not know how long Adams will stay on.

Adams quit his $22,500 a year job after hot criticism of his relations wi Boston Industrialist Bernar Goldfine. Some Republic ns contended Adams had become a major political liability.

As yet, Eisenhower has not named a principal deputy to Persons—the job in which Persons served under Adams.

85th Congress Records Mark As One Of Busiest

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 85th Congress neared final adjournment Saturday after racking up a record as one of the busiest and biggest spending congresses in recent history.

It won't meet again unless called into special session by President Eisenhower, but most of its members hope to return in January for the opening of the 86th Congress.

During its almost 16 months of sessions last year and this year the 85th saw man reach into space and plumb the depths of the Arctic Ocean beneath the North Pole.

So it probably was appropriate that the 85th Congress legislated in a field that ranged from admission of Alaska to statehood to a firm declaration against allergies.

It handled more big legislation than most of its peacetime predecessors and it set a peacetime appropriation record of more than 140 billion dollars.

FRUITFUL CONGRESS

Whether its net product was good, bad or indifferent will be a subject of debate for months to come, especially between now and the November elections when all 435 House seats and 34 of the Senate seats will be filled.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), who has presided over his branch of Congress longer than any other man, called the 85th "about the most fruitful Congress that I have ever served in."

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts described it as "a fifty-fifty Congress" that he said enacted "a lot of good legislation and a lot of bad legislation, left a lot of things undone and spent so much money that we may have to increase taxes next year."

President Eisenhower didn't fare too badly, considering that both House and Senate were under the control of the Democrats, his rival political party.

BIGGEST BATTLES

Due largely to Democratic votes, the President won his biggest battles—for extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, for continuation of the Foreign Aid Program and for reorganization of the defense department. He got most, but not all, of what he wanted on those three issues.

But Eisenhower couldn't persuade Congress to grant him his requests for general labor legislation, for government-backed health insurance, and for a minerals subsidy program, among other things. The House killed Senate-passed labor and minerals subsidy bills. Neither branch considered the health insurance proposal.

The President's feelings about the 85th Congress were expressed in two separate statements during the final week of the session.

In one, he patted Congress on the head for enacting a four year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

LABOR LAW

In the other, he spanked it for not having enacted a general labor law to curb racketeering, corruption and abuses of trust and power in the labor-management field. Eisenhower said the Senate-passed bill killed by the House was not strong enough.

Eisenhower tossed more than a score of vetoes at Congress and made all of them stick. Only one attempt was made to override a veto and it failed in the House after succeeding in the Senate. It involved a minor bill dealing with the pay of some shipyard workers.

From the taxpayers' point of view, the 85th Congress may be remembered as the one that convened in January 1957 with high hopes of cutting taxes and adjourned after having actually boosted taxes in the social security field and increased postal rates.

A general tax cut anywhere in the near future was all but ruled out by huge appropriations for defense, for pay raises for postal employes, civil service workers and members of the Armed Forces, and by increases in the national debt limit in the face of a federal deficit expected to reach 12 billion dollars by next June.

COMBAT RECESSION

Legislation enacted to combat the recession also added to the government's spending and made a tax cut more remote.

About the only thing the 85th did to offset some of the spending it approved was to hike postal rates to the tune of more than half a billion dollars a year.

It was the first Congress in almost a century to enact civil rights legislation and it was the first in almost half a century to admit a new state to the union.

It increased social security benefits, voted pensions for former presidents, regulated employe welfare and pension funds, provided easy-to-get loans for college students, extended unemployment compensation benefits, enacted a new farm program and approved big public works and highway programs.

It took no final action on legislation dealing with federal aid for school construction, flood insurance, extension of minimum wage coverage, statehood for Hawaii, curbs on the Supreme Court, advance notification of business mergers, exemption of natural gas producers from federal control, and provision for the vice president to serve as acting president in event of a president's disability.

Its big investigations dealt with racketeering, presidential assistant Sherman Adams, and influence peddling in television station licenses.

By subjects, here is what the 85th Congress did in the way of major legislation:

National Defense and Related Programs—

Approved President's defense department reorganization plan.

Authorized $2,800,000,000 program of construction projects at military installations here and abroad.

AApropriated $73,300,000,000 to defense department, including $33,700,000,000 last year and $39,600,000,000 this year.

Continued until next July 1 suspension of two million man statutory limit on strength of the armed forces.

Increased pay of members of armed forces.

Authorized $54,600,000 program of missle base construction; $74,300,000 program of research facilities for national advisory committee for aeronautics; 100 million dollar program of naval ship conversion and construction with emphasis on nuclear-powered vessels; 800 million for atomic energy commission construction, including the building of an atomic destroyer; and $47,800,000 for construction of a new space projects center.

Extended president's authority to expediate and renegotiate defense contracts and to allocate and fix priorities for strategic materials.

Created national aeronautics and space agency to supervise space exploration programs.

International Affairs—

Continued foreign aid program and voted more than six billion dollars to finance it for the two years.

Continued for four years president's authority to make reciprocal trade agreements and to reduce tariffs.

Provided for exchange of atomic materials and information with friendly nations.

nIcreased lending authority of export-import bank.

Provided for admission of Hungarian revolution escapees into the United States.

Group In Chicago Is Interracial, Led By Notables

Hon. Frances P. Bolton, of Ohio, Mrs. Margurite Church of Ill., Allied With Mrs. Mayme Mason Higgins In Drive, Begun In Sheraton Hotel; Party Issues Given Enthusiastic Endorsement In Speeches By Prominent Members of Congress And Others

Chicago (Associated Negro Press)—Congressman Frances P. Bolton (R-Ohio 22nd District) was guest speaker today at a "Salute to Women" luncheon at noon in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton Hotel in Chicago. The luncheon was organized by a committee chairmaned by Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins, long prominent in civic and welfare activities in Chicago, and one of the outstanding Republican women leaders. It was planned to take place during "Race Relations Week" to bring into sharp focus the long consistent stand which the Republican Party has maintained since its inception for full human rights for all Americans.

After being introduced by the Honorable Marguerite S. Church, Member of Congress from the 13th District of Illinois, Mrs. Bolton said:

"It is especially delightful to me to have been introduced by my colleague, Marguerite Stitt Church who serves with me on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. You are fortunate to have such a representative in the Congress. We on the Hill are proud of her—we women especially.

"I do not need to tell you of her ability when she goes down into the well of the House and addresses the Congress. Nor do I need to mention the fine quality of her mind that organizes her thoughts and expresses them in clear, trenchant English. The sincerity of her remarks whenever she speaks is one of her strengths, as is her heartfulness."

Bolton Aids Meharry

Mrs. Bolton is a ranking member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, having served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Near East and Africa. Her travels have taken her to many parts of the world. In 1953, she undertook a study mission to Africa, south of the Sahara. Her report on this African trip has received wide distribution among political and educational institutions throughout the country.

In March of 1957, Mrs. Bolton returned to Africa as one of four official U. S. delegates to the independence ceremonies of the new state of Ghana. This last fall she undertook an official trip to the Middle East where she made a study of the UN. refugee camps on behalf of the committee, stopping at Libya, Tunisia and Morocco on her return to the United States.

In addition to her interest in foreign affairs, Mrs. Bolton has long been known for her activities in support of health and education matters. She is a trustee of Meharry Medical College and Tuskegee Institute.

Following are excerpts from her speech:

Women Emancipated

"It used to be that women were not supposed to trouble themselves about matters outside their homes. How long ago that seems! For now we must carry responsibilities that reach out across the world. . . .

"As one looks around, isn't it amazing how much women really are doing. Women are playing an ever greater part in all the international organizations of the UN. The International Labor Organization—the Inter-American Commission. And our own women's organization among them was National Council of Negro Women, the National Council of Women of the U. S., and the International Council of Women of the World.

Took Husband's Place

"As you will know, I am a Republican, as was my husband before me. Until I was elected to succeed him, I had not need to examine my reasons, nod to define what the GOP stands for. In recent years one has heard on all sides: There is really no choice between the two parties . . . they want just about the same things. Then suddenly one fine day I was pulled up short, faced with some rather cold facts that painted a different picture altogether.

"World War II emergency legislation and the Korean conflict gave Washington unbelievable control of our economy, threatening to change our traditional way of life. Granted the needs for emergency action were unprecedented, but it was not until President Eisenhower came to The White House in 1953 that wartime controls were relaxed, taxes reduced and steps taken to eliminate certain governmental functions which could best be handled by private enterprise.

Lincoln Philosophy

Basically, the Republican philosophy of government was best expressed by our first Republican president, Abraham Lincoln, when he said:

'. . . legitimate object of Government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all or can not do so well for themselves in their separate and individual capacities. In all that the people can individually do as well of themselves, the Government ought not to interfere.' . . . .

"Then Dwight D. Eisenhower accepted the nomination. Among other fundamental points of his political creed he made it unquestionably clear that he believed 'in the equal dignity of all people, whatever their racial origin or background may be; in their equal right to freedom and opportunity and the benefits of our common citizenship.' . . .

Ike's Creed

In his inaugural address on Jan. 20, 1953, he said further, 'We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable.' He assured us all, that were he elected, he would see to it that wherever the Federal Government had jurisdiction, this principle would be activated and segregation would cease. I need not remind you that it was but a matter of months before these principles were being put into effect. . . .

"With other Republicans, I have worked for and secured the passage of various bills which had to do with the rights of minorities . . . anti-poll tax legislation, anti-lynch bills, and an FEPC measure, only to see these bills buried in the Democrat-controlled Senate.

Mr. Terrell and Dr. Jernigan

"We Republicans on the Hill and Pennsylvania Avenue have no wish or intention of taking from others the credit for every civil rights advance of these last years. Neither Democrats, nor Republicans can claim credit for the magnificent work done by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and Rev. William Jernigan in the Thompson Restaurant case in Washington. Such courage and faith as theirs cannot be praised adequately. Nor can either political party claim credit for the results of the years of arduous work of the NAACP that won the long court fight which resulted in the School decision of May 18, 1954.

"We Want Credit"

"Ladies, we Republicans do want full credit for the following measures taken to eliminate discrimination in our capital city: opening up the theaters, hotels and other places of amusement . . . integrating the fire department, desegregation of the public schools.

NEW DISABILITY RULING SOUGHT

Amendment to Ike-Nixon Agreement Wanted

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—A group of Democratic and Republican senators introduced today a constitutional amendment that would supplant the disability arrangement between President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon.

Sen. Knowland (R-Calif) said the proposal is "generally acceptable" to the Eisenhower administration. President Eisenhower called for an amendment two years ago after he suffered the first of three serious illnesses—his 1955 heart attack.

The proposed amendment fixes procedures under which the vice president would become acting president should the chief executive become disabled. Its chief sponsors were Sens. Kefauver (D-Tenn) and Dirksen (R-Ill).

Knowland said he hopes for early action by the Senate Judiciary Committee on the plan.

Kefauver told the Senate he agrees with Atty. Gen. Rogers that the Constitution now gives the vice president sole responsibility for determining whether a president is unable to carry out his duties, if the president himself does not make such a finding.

'NEED AMENDMENT'

This is the procedure to be followed under the Eisenhower-Nixon arrangement made public yesterday.

Kefauver went on to say, however, that vice presidents who served with two presidents who became incapacitated, William McKinley and Woodrow Wilson, failed to act because they had doubts about public acceptance of their action.

The Tennessee Democrat said a constitutional amendent is needed to clarify the procedure and take some of this burden off the vice president.

The amendment being offered with bipartisan backing would have the vice president and the Cabinet decide whether a president was unable to carry on.

Kefauver said the responsibility should rest with the Cabinet rather than members of Congress because Cabinet members are in constant touch with the president and, in most instances, are of the same political persuasion.

'HAPPY SOLUTION'

"There is less likelihood of political bias entering into their advice," he said, than there would be if some leaders of Congress also were dealt in on the decision.

Dirksen told the Senate he believes the proposal provides "a happy solution" to the disability question.

Kefauver announced that he and Dirksen were joined in offering the proposed amendment by Sens. Kruska (R-Neb), Hennings (D-Mo), Olin Johnston (D-SC), Langer (R-ND), Jenner (R-Ind), Watkins (R-Utah) and Butler (R-Md).

Montgomery GOP Appoint Delegates

A small but energetic Republican county mass meeting Tuesday elected 30 delegates and 30 alternates to the party's district and state conventions later this month.

They also elected a 13-member county executive committee headed by veteran chairman Howard L. Foshee.

By virtue of President Eisenhower's county majority in the last general election, Republican delegate strength here has been boosted from 26 to 30. Montgomery will have twice as many delegates to the state convention as any other county in the Second Congressional District.

Despite some protest, the 4[illegible] members attending the mass meeting decided not to nominate anyone for county office.

VOTE AS UNIT

Local attorney Perry Hooper moved that the county's 30 delegates vote as a unit at the state and district meetings, and after some lively debate, this was passed by a 38 to 3 vote.

It was resolved by the meeting that Hooper be supported for Republican district chairman at the district meeting, May 29, in Montgomery.

The membership of the executive committee was raised from 9 to 13. Tom Moody, who was nominated twice for the committee, was defeated on separate votes of 17 to 14 and 16 to 12.

Asked if he thought county and state Republican strength had declined since Little Rock, executive committee vice chairman Eugene Munger Jr. said "Definitely, we were hurt, and it's still showing."

GAINING AGAIN

Chairman Foshee added, "We lost some strength, but on the other hand, people are beginning to realize Stevenson would have done the same thing, but even quicker. We're gaining again though."

Only two Alabama counties, Winston and DeKalb, have any sort of consistent Republican voting record.

Elected to the county executive committee besides Foshee and Munger were Richard Croy, secretary-treasurer, Perry Hooper, Charles Kennamer, Owen Posey, Mrs. Ruth Johnson, W. O. Jones, Mrs. Leon Hopper, Mrs. Ann Moore, Mrs. Betty Davis, John Dale and Julian Elgin.

Delegates to the state and district meetings are Howard L. Foshee, Mrs. Howard L. Foshee, Mrs. Frank Johnson Jr., Charles Kennamer Jr., Mary Kennamer, Mrs. Seaborn Kennamer, Richard Croy, Mrs. Charles Moore, William Jones, Mrs. William Jones, Martha Foshee, Perry O. Hooper, Owen Posey and Sewell Bullard.

Others are John Dale, Howard Alexander, Mrs. Ralph Hughes, Harry English, Mrs. Hartwell Davis, James N. Johnson, C. E. Smith, Julian Elgin, V. C. Elgin, W. J. Fuller, E. M. Bingham, Eugene Munger Jr., Mrs. Ethyl Foshee, E. M. Whitten, Tom Moody and Mrs. Leon Hopper.

The alternate delegates: Mrs. Richard Croy, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Rob Dobson, Mrs. Frank Johnson Sr., Jewell Norris, Mrs. W. A. Freeman, Mrs. O. D. Street, O. D. Street, Mrs. Jimmy Mather, Mrs. Tom Moody, Mrs. John McGuire, W. A. Freeman, Mrs. E. M. Bingham, Jimmy Mathers, Mrs. E. M. Whitten, Mrs. C. E. Smith, Mrs. Ralph Daughtry, Mrs. Terry Mizell, Mrs. John Davis, Teliz Shank, Mrs. Worth Bainer, Mrs. Julian Elgin, Charles N. Jones, Marvin F. Jones, Mrs. W. A. Freeman and Mrs. Sewell Bullard.

Gallup Poll—

GOP Strength Across Nation Still Declines

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., May 17.—GOP Congressional strength across the nation continues to ebb.

With six months of campaigning remaining before the November election, Republican support is lower than at any recorded point since 1936.

The Peters Institute reporters questioned in recent days—in all parts of the nation and from all walks of life—who stated their preferences divided as follows:

"If the election for Congress were being held today, which party would you like to see win in this state?"

DEMOCRATIC	58%
REPUBLICAN	42

The proportion of undecided was 8 per cent.

"All-important" factor in the campaign this year has been the recession. As the business slump has continued, the political tides have been running stronger and stronger for the Democrats.

If the business situation should turn up, this factor may help the Republicans. Earlier this month, for example, when the first inklings of voter optimism about the recession were discernible in their outlook on employment, President Eisenhower's personal popularity took its first sharp upswing in a number of months.

But—as the following trend of the vote shows—the GOP's Congressional vote has yet to show any such pick-up:

VOTE FOR CONGRESS NATIONWIDE

FEB., 1958	55%	45%
MARCH	56	44
TODAY	58	42

GOP losses since the first of the year have come almost entirely from the 35 states of the North and West—the "battle ground" for Congressional elections.

The vote in the solidly Democratic South has appeared to stabilize at 77 per cent for the Democrats to 23 per cent for the GOP.

Eisenhower In 1960

THE magic of the Eisenhower personal appeal to the American people has not been canceled out, as has been recklessly charged by so many. It is without question diminished and he is now fair game for the slings and arrows the same as any other President, but he continues to command an uncommon charity and restraint in the judgments of his fellow Americans. When things go sour, there is still the widespread tendency to blame the trouble on his subordinates, wherever possible, and in the case of a President or an Alabama governor, that tendency bespeaks trust and affection.

It seems to us that you find the truth of that contention displayed among Alabamians in their reactions to Little Rock and the Sherman Adams tarnish.

Alabamians were pained and alienated by the folly of the Little Rock troop drop, and Eisenhower's admirers turned his picture to the wall. But even amid the roar of indignation, there was a sense that the rash act did not truly represent the man Eisenhower. Think what would have been said had Truman fixed the Little Rock bayonet!

Sherman Adams has without doubt besmirched the administration with his callous double standard and the President has committed a Trumanesque act in tolerating it. Even so, the angry, disillusioned clamor ranged at Eisenhower is much less than Truman would have attracted.

Eisenhower's popularity is undoubtedly less by far than it was. But with nearly six of his eight years served, it is probable that Eisenhower will leave office popular and grow more so until he dies.

After the reform convulsion of the Roosevelt years, the drift and demoralization of the Truman Administrations, the kind of government Eisenhower has given was appropriate to the times and mood of the people.

If the recession continues to lift, if no cannon has been fired in a war, Eisenhower will be rated the fountainhead of eight years of restraint (with the exception of Little Rock), promotion of capitalism, fiscal sanity and goodwill. But in any event, the American people are tenaciously inclined to like and admire Eisenhower.

3 Negroes Seeking GOP Berths

MEMPHIS—After Republicans had qualified an unopposed legislative slate with the GOP primary board, Lieut. George W. Lee, Republican Old Guard leader, stated that his group will make a strong campaign in November against candidates to be nominated in the Democratic primary on Aug. 7.

Three Negro candidates are among the seven Republicans running for the lower house.

The Negro candidates are W. R. Bradford, 60, boilermaker with the Illinois-Central Railroad, who ran unsuccessfully for the lower state house two years ago.

Mrs. Florence McCleave, 68, 475 Vance Ave., wife of Dr. B. F. McCleave, who also ran unsuccessfully for the lower house two years ago. She was the first Negro to sing the ttile role of "Aida" in Italy in 1927. A well-known opera teacher in her younger life, she is now a voice teacher and was the discoverer of Marian Anderson.

Third candidate is Sam Qualls of the Qualls Funeral Home, a veteran leader of Negro Junior Chamber of Commerce activities who conducts a Christmas party each year for needy youngsters.

Republican Women Meet Mar. 16-18

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON — Miss Bertha Adkins, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said Thursday that 23 States already have sent in names of women who will be State Conference Chairmen for the Sixth Annual Republican Women's Conference in Washington, D. C., March 16-18, 1958.

"It has been only a few weeks since requests went out to the Republican National Committeewomen to decide on a head for their respective State delegations to the coming National Conference," Miss Adkins said.

"This early response, despite the rush of the Holidays, indicates to me that the Republican women are anxious to get busy early in the elections coming up in 1958," she continued.

"It would seem this is one of their New Year's Resolutions," she added.

Miss Adkins who also is Director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee, sponsor of the National Conference, originated the plan to get Republican women leaders together annually for an interchange of ideas and a first-hand report from key figures in the Administration.

Interracial Sports Ban Is Urged

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Thurs 1-9-58

By WILLIAM M. BATES

The influential States Rights Council Wednesday called upon the forthcoming Legislature to ban integrated athletic events—including professional baseball—in Georgia.

It approved a resolution declaring that the council "endorse, actively support and urge the passage of a bill by the General Assembly which will ban by law the mixing of the races on the teams in any athletic contest in the state of Georgia, including professional baseball teams."

The council, in effect, gave its blessings to a move to present a substitute measure at this year's legislative session for a bitterly fought measure last year that would have banned interracial social as well as sports events.

The measure cleared the Senate but ran into strong opposition in the House where it was stalled on the last day of the session. The proposed substitute would be limited expressly to athletics.

Some teams in the South Atlantic Baseball League have used Negro players in the past. Macon, Savannah, Columbus and Augusta have teams in this league. Three major league training camps in Georgia would also be affected by the bill.

The States' Rights Council resolution declared that mixed sports events are a part of the general design and conspiracy of left-wing radical groups to break down the system of segregation as successfully maintained in Georgia and the South over a long period of time in the interest of both races.

Perry Howard, Attorney, Brings Claim Suit Against United States

Atlanta Ga. 2-16-58

By LOUIS HOWARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi and a former Government lawyer, has brought the biggest claim against the United States ever filed by a colored lawyer.

Government lawyers have sought to get the case thrown out of court, but Mr. Howard has succeeded in blocking their efforts, and the case is now approaching the trial stage in the United State Court of Claims.

Mr. Howard is representing Henry M. Garsson and his late brother, Murray W. Garsson.

Associated with Mr. Howard in this case is Louis R. Mehlinger, also a former Jusice Department lawyer, and John A. Shorter, Jr., a young lawyer with the firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes.

Mr. Howard was a special assistant to the Attorney General for nine years and was assigned to the Claims Division. Mr. Mehlinger, an attorney in the Justice Department, worked with Mr. Howard unti lthe latter resigned. Mr. Mehlinger continued in the Justice Department until his retirement a few years ago.

Both Mr. Howard and Mr. Mehlinger, in their Justice Department employed, defended claims brought against the Government in the Court of Claims. In the Garsson case they now are on the side of the claimants.

Henry M. Garsson is a graduate mechanical engineer. He is a member of various professional engineering societies, including the National Society of Professional Engineers, the New York State Association of Professional Engineers, and the American Society of Tool Engineers.

From 1941 to 1946, Henry M. Garsson was a member of various "integrating committees," operating with the War Department and rendering engineering services to the Federal Government, aiding and advising Government officials, Army and Navy officers, and contractors on production, engineering and design problems.

Daily World Atlanta Ga. P-1

The petition, filed in the Court of Claims in 1954, asserts that the Garssons developed certain novel and unique designs and processes for the manufacture of war material at the request of the Government and that the Government used these developments without paying them for their use.

The Garssons claim that for 11 years prior to August, 1941, the Ordnance Bureau and the Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department failed to develop a method for producing the 4.2-inch chemical mortar shell and for that reason abandoned the manufacture of shells at the Frankfort Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and the Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

Between May, 1941, and January, 1942, the petition states, Henry M. Garsson developed processes and designs for the manufacture of the 4.2-inch chemical mortar shell. The Chemical Warfare Service, it is alleged, adopted the processes and designs, effecting a saving of over $14 a shell, and put the shell into mass production.

The petition claims that the Government between 1942 and 1945 produced over 12 million 4.2-inch chemical mortar shells through use of the engineering developments of the Garssons.

The Garssons are asking for judgments against the United States for $18.5 million, with interest, and leaving the amounts in four of their claims to be determined by the court.

Based upon the alleged savings to the Government in the use of the methods, processes and engineering developments of the Garssons, the petitioners are claiming $17.5 million.

The Garssons claim they designed a unique tail assembly for an incendiary bomb, known as the "fire bomb," which remedied the defects in a bomb the Government was manufacturing, so that these bombs could be safely dropped from airplanes in clusters.

Their tail assembly, they allege, made it possible for the "fire bomb" to be used effectively in the Far Eastern theater, particularly over Japan.

Based upon the number of these bombs that were manufactured, the Garssons claim that the reasonable value of their invention is at least $1 million.

3. They are asking for undetermined amounts for Government use of a powder drum, the steel bomb nose of the magnesium incendiary bomb, a method for hardening the fuse used as component part of the armor piercing 75-millimeter shell, and for the invention of a high-explosive, armor - piercing 4.2-inch 4.2-inch shell.

ALABAMA BALLOTS PREDICTED FOR NIXON

Commercial Appeal P. 13 Memphis Tenn. Mon. 1-27-58

Vardaman Says Vice President Is 'Good Bet' For '60

RETURNS FROM CAPITAL

By The Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 26.—Alabama's Republican chairman Sunday predicted that many state voters will prefer Vice President Richard Nixon for president to the Democratic nominee in 1960.

"When the Democratic nominee for president in 1960 is named, I think Dick Nixon will look like a good bet to a lot of Alabama voters," Claude O. Vardaman asserted.

Mr. Vardaman had just returned from a trip to Washington, where he conferred with national Republican leaders and met the President briefly about what he said was a personal matter. He made his remarks on a radio and TV interview.

Out In Front

Mr. Vardaman said Mr. Nixon would make an "excellent president." He said the vice president appeared to be out front as the choice for the Republican presidential candidate in 1960, but pointed out that the nominating convention is still two years away.

The Alabama Republican leader said Mr. Eisenhower appears in good health, and he does not

think the President will resign and let Mr. Nixon take over the Executive Office.

"There's a glint in his eye and he's carrying on all the duties of his office," Mr. Vardaman added. He said the President was a symbol of defense against Communist encroachment to many people in the Free World.

Questioned about the use of Federal troops in the school segregation crisis at Little Rock, Mr. Vardaman said Democratic leaders Adlai Stevenson had accused Mr. Eisenhower of waiting too long before sending soldiers.

No Names Given

Mr. Vardaman said influential persons in Little Rock are believed to have asked Mr. Eisenhower to send the troops. He did not name any of them.

Mr. Vardaman said whether or not Mr. Eisenhower will send troops to another Southern City if integration rioting develops will depend on the specific situation.

He said Alabama Republicans will have a plank in their platform endorsing racial segregation and the "Southern way of life." Democratic Party officials have asserted the Republican Party is politically dead in Alabama because of Mr. Eisenhower's use of Federal troops at Little Rock.

GOP Isn't Dead In The South

By Congressional Quarterly

Advertiser 2-11-58 Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON.

FIVE months after Little Rock, the "corpse" of the Republican Party in the South is very much alive and kicking.

The obituaries written for the GOP after President Eisenhower sent in federal troops to police the integration of Central High School were, it turns out, a bit premature.

Republicans are optimistic about their long-run chances in the South. This year's campaign will be essentially a holding action, designed to preserve their foothold in Dixie. But it is a holding action Republicans are confident they can win.

There are 10 GOP congressmen from the South, and even the Democrats concede it will be hard to dislodge them.

Five of the seats are in areas with substantial Republican strength. Tennessee's 1st and 2nd districts and Kentucky's 8th district—served by Republican Reps. B. Carroll Reece, Howard H. Baker and Eugene Siler—include the upland territory whose GOP traditions go back to the Civil War.

Tues. 2-11-58

REP. John M. Robison Jr. (R-Ky) comes from the Louisville district that has been Republican since 1946, and Rep. Page Belcher (R-Okla) represents Tulsa and other Republican areas in northern Oklahoma, a district that was virtually conceded to the GOP in the 1950 reapportionment.

It's worth noting that these five districts are not particularly "Southern" in their viewpoint. Reece, Siler, Robison and Belcher, for instance, voted for the civil rights bill last year.

In quite a different category are the other five Republican members from the South. They are:

Reps. Joel T. Broyhill (Va), from the Washington suburbs; Richard H. Poff (Va), from the Roanoke area; Charles Raper Jonas (NC), from Charlotte and vicinity; William C. Cramer (Fla), from Tampa-St. Petersburg; and Bruce R. Alger (Texas) of Dallas.

Their districts have no long tradition of Republicanism. Substantial GOP organizations were created in them for the first time in the Eisenhower campaign of 1952. The President swept all five, carrying with him Jonas, Broyhill and Poff—the latter two by the narrowest of margins.

In 1954, they were reelected with bigger majorities and Cramer and Alger—building on the Eisenhower organizations—joined them.

These Republican newcomers—all of whom were reelected in 1956—are in a vulnerable position in 1958, but officials of both parties give three reasons why they will be hard to beat.

¶ All five have voted as Southerners on the sensitive civil rights issue. They backed the jury trial amendment—offered on the House floor by Poff—and voted against the civil rights bill. All but Alger signed the Southern Manifesto in 1956. They are in a strong position to maintain that, at least as far as they are concerned, civil rights is not a partisan issue.

¶ After four or six years in office, Democrats concede the five are stronger than their party in their own districts. They have identified themselves with causes and projects that command broad support. Their margins of victory increased in 1956, ranging from 13,000 to 36,000 votes. They can all take some defections without defeat.

¶ All five have reputations as moderates in their districts. If the Democrats try to beat them with extreme segregationists, the Republicans stand to gain some middle-of-the-road or liberal Democratic votes.

REPUBLICAN leaders have scant hopes for 1958 beyond holding their current seats in the South. Little Rock, they report, has made it hard to build organizations or find new candidates in segregation-conscious areas.

But for 1960 and later years, they still have big plans. Their reasoning: Aside from civil rights, the Republican Party nationally is much closer to Southern conservative, states - rights thinking than the national Democratic Party.

Republicans count on the northern liberals' dominating the 1960 Democratic National Convention, and they expect the South to turn Republican again, in protest.

I. Lee Potter, head of the GOP's "Operation Dixie," told the Republican National Committee Jan. 31 he was counting on them for help. "And," he went on, "I'll let you in on a little secret. I'm also counting on Paul Butler, the National Democrat Advisory Council and the Americans for Democratic Action, too."

Poll Finds Negro Shift To Republicans Is Small

N.Y. Herald-Tribune New York

PRINCETON, N. J., May 27. —Detroit's unemployment lines have more political significance to Negro voters today than Little Rock's picket lines.

Despite Republican efforts to woo the Negro vote on the civil rights issue, survey indications are that the Negroes of the North and South are still heavily Democratic in their Congressional preferences—chiefly because they feel the Democrats have their economic interests at heart.

Wed 2-12-58

Small Shift to Republicans

There has been a small shift to the Republicans since the last off - year Congressional election in 1954.

P. 15

But, as the following comparison shows, that shift has not cut too sharply into the overwhelming support among Negroes that the Democrats have enjoyed in past years.

The survey question:

"If the elections for Congress were being held today, which party would you like to see win in this state—the Republican party or the Democratic party?"

Here is how the Negroes in the North and South expressed their preferences at present compared with their actual vote in 1954:

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

	Today	1954
Northern Negroes		
Republican	27%	23%
Democratic	73	77
Southern Negroes		
Republican	36	27
Democratic	64	73

Basic to the Negroes' continued allegiance to the Democratic party is their feeling that the Democrats—"the party of Roosevelt"—helped them most in the depression years of the 1930's and will continue to do the best job of looking out for them today.

"Feels More Secure"

That was the gist of a report of a special political study during the 1956 Presidential campaign when—after a "depth study" of Negroes in large metropolitan areas in the North—the team of reporters on the study concluded:

"Economically, he (the Northern Negro) feels most secure as a Democrat. Historically, Roosevelt is a lot fresher in his mind than Lincoln."

That these conclusions can be applied with equal meaning today are revealed in these findings among Negroes interviewed in recent nationwide Institute studies:

1. While over half of all homes across the country report that they have not been affected by the current business downturn in any way, a majority of Negro homes reported that the recession had already left its mark—chiefly in the form of unemployment.

2. With a general tone of optimism reported for all voters across the country about the employment outlook in the next six months, the vote among Negroes interviewed was 2-to-1 that that more people would be out of work in the months ahead.

3. The vote was 3-to-1 among Negroes that the business slump would not get better in time, but that government action would be necessary to help cure it.

4. Negroes—by ratio of 3-to-1—said that they believed the Democrats could do the better job of keeping the country prosperous.

Alabama Republican Group Denounces Loyalty Pledge

Constitution P. 5E Atlanta Ga.

Oath Bars Ike's '56 Backers As Candidates in May Primary

Sun. 2-2-58 34d

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 1—Alabama Republican and Democratic leaders clashed this week over the loyalty oath recently readopted by Democrats for candidates in the May 6 primary election.

The State Republican Executive Committee, meeting in Birmingham, adopted a resolution by Talladega's Tom Abernethy denouncing the loyalty pledge, which bars as candidates in the Democratic election those who supported the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956. Abernethy, a former Democrat, was the GOP candidate for governor in 1954.

The State Democratic Executive Committee, which again approved the oath by the lopsided vote of 56 to 2, emphasized in its resolution that the loyalty pledge affects candidates only and places no restrictions on rank and file voters.

'Political Tyranny'

But the Abernethy resolution charged the Democratic committee, of which he was once a member, with "political tyranny," asserting its action in imposing a loyalty pledge "is

ALABAMA

in direct violation of all principles of American political freedom."

State Democratic Chairman Roy Mayhall, Jasper circuit court judge and one of the strongest advocates of retaining the oath, lashed back at the Republicans, declaring:

"We're not surprised at the Republicans opposing the Democratic loyalty pledge because they are the minority party in this state and because they are trying to siphon off Democrats in an attempt to build up the GOP. Since the Little Rock outrage they've lost considerable strength and prestige, which had been based largely on President Eisenhower's personal popularity before that time."

The GOP resolution invited "all Alabamians so minded to express their resentment of the State Democratic Executive Committee's outrageous attempt at dictatorship by joining the Republican Party in its labor for the freer, cleaner air of two-party politics in this great state."

Alabama Republicans nominate their candidates in a state convention, rather than in an election, as Democrats do.

Abernethy is a Talladega editor and his wife is Republican national committeewoman from Alabama.

Judge Mayhall, in rapping the sponsor of the GOP resolution, said, "Mr. Abernethy, who ran out on the Democratic Party and joined the Republicans, hurled bitter criticism at Ike and the Republicans and repudiated them after troops were sent to Little Rock.

'No Where to Go'

"But now, since the readoption of the Democratic loyalty pledge, Mr. Abernethy has no where to go except back to the Republicans."

Other actions by the Republican committee, particularly a resolution praising the Eisenhower administration for "excellent achievements of the past five years," brought more sharp comment from the state Democratic chairman.

This resolution, which was offered by Cecil R. Holliman, Jefferson County Republican chairman, lauded the Eisenhower administration for stopping the Korean war, strengthening the nation's defenses, stopping the spread of Communism and "putting an end to scandals in government."

Ike's regime also was praised by the Alabama GOPers for "balancing the budget three years in a row" and for "unprecedented prosperity."

Regarding these claims, Judge Mayhall said "the Republicans conveniently failed to mention that the Eisenhower administration has permitted this country to get woefully behind Russia in missile and satellite development.

"Also, they conveniently failed to mention the fact that several hundred thousand Alabama farmers alone have been driven from the soil by the Eisenhower-Benson farm program, with most of the farmers left in this state being on the verge of bankruptcy."

Mayhall also rapped the Republicans for high interest rates, tight money and soaring living costs.

However, the state governing bodies of the Democrats and Republicans did agree on one thing. Both adopted strongly worded resolutions for maintaining segregation.

Arthur Eisenhower, President's Brother, Dies

Ariz. Republic, Phoenix Mon. 1-27-58 P. A16

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 27 (AP).—Arthur B. Eisenhower, 71, eldest brother of President Eisenhower, died after a heart attack at his home last night. He had suffered several attacks in recent years.

A retired banker, he collapsed in the bathroom while washing his hands and was dead when found by his wife, Mrs. Louise Eisenhower, a few minutes later.

34d

President Eisenhower immediately postponed a White House dinner scheduled Thursday night for the Supreme Court justices.

There was no word from the White House whether the President would attend the funeral. Arrangements for the services are incomplete.

Started as Errand Boy

Arthur Eisenhower started with the Commerce Trust Co. in Kansas City as an errand boy at $5 a week in 1905 and by 1934 was the bank's executive vice president.

He became vice chairman of the board in 1955. He resigned that post and as president of the smaller Plaza Bank of Commerce in November, 1956. A few weeks later, he suffered a heart attack.

At the time of his death he was a director of Trans World Airlines, the Coleman Co. of Wichita, Kans., and several Kansas City firms. Mrs. Eisenhower said they had planned to attend a TWA directors meeting in New York this week.

During his banking career, Mr. Eisenhower became recognized as a national authority on flour and grain financing.

He was one of six brothers who grew up at Abilene, Kans., and was the first to strike out on his own.

Dropped Out of School

A cousin at Abilene, Mrs. Ray Etherington, recalled Arthur didn't care much for books. She said he dropped out of high school, slung a green bag over his shoulder and set out to see the world and seek his fortune. He found it in Kansas City.

A mild-mannered man of great reserve, he shunned personal publicity that arose after his brother became President.

ARTHUR B. EISENHOWER
—AP Wirephoto

He almost missed the President's Inaugural Ball in January, 1953, because a clerk could not make out his signature on a check for six tickets.

Besides his wife and the President, Arthur Eisenhower is survived by three other brothers; an adopted daughter, Mrs. Berton Roueche, East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., wife of a magazine writer, and a grandson, Arthur Bradford Roueche, East Hampton.

The brothers are Edgar, Tacoma, Wash.; Milton, president of Johns Hopkins University, and Earl, a publisher at La Grange, Ill. Another brother, Roy, died at Junction City, Kans., in 1942.

Not a Surprise

Earl Eisenhower said in La Grange the news of Arthur's death was sudden but not a surprise. He said he knew his brother had an extremely bad heart condition.

Arthur Eisenhower was married in 1906 and divorced in 1924. He remarried in 1925.

Last month at Arthur Eisenhower's request a circuit court judge reduced his alimony payments to his first wife, Alida, from $350 a month to $175. His second wife, Louise, testified his only income was $500 a month from retirement annuities.

Lincoln-Douglass Day Dinner Slated At Bessemer, Feb. 12

Emory O. Jackson, managing editor of the Birmingham World, is slated to serve as resource person at the forum scheduled as a part of the ninth annual Lincoln-Douglass Day Dinner of the Bessemer Voter League set for 7 p. m. Wednesday, Feb. 12 at Dunbar High School, Bessemer, Ala.

Interrogators will be the Rev. T. Thorn, pastor of Galilee Baptist Church, Wenonah; Prof James I. Cobb, principal of Carver Junior High School and Prof. John Dawson, instructor, Dunbar High School. Mrs. Helen Cooley will serve as moderator of the forum.

Prelude by Mrs. Mamie Higgins, invocation by the Rev. H. J. Jones pastor of Oak Grove Baptist Church; the occasion by Silas Griffin, also by Jesse Dansby, remarks by Asbury Howard, president of the Voters League and the grace by the Rev. J. S. Browder, pastor of Canaan Baptist Church will round out the program.

Theme of the forum is "The Unfinished Task."

Persons who desire to present questions to be asked at the forum on the subject of "The Unfinished Task of the Negro (group)" are urged to write such questions out and mail them to Mrs. Helen Cooley 420 Short 15th Street, Bessemer, Ala.

LITTLE ROCK CRISIS HASN'T KILLED GOP

Commercial Appeal

Still Optimistic About Long-Range Hopes In South

Memphis Press

SOME DISTRICTS STRONG

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Five months after Little Rock, the "corpse" of the Republican Party in the South is very much alive and kicking.

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Five In Strong GOP Areas

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It's worth noting that these five districts are not particularly "Southern" in their viewpoint. Reece, Siler, Robison and Belcher, for instance, voted for the Civil Rights Bill last year.

In quite a different category are the other five Republican members from the South. They are:

Representatives Joel T. Broyhill (Va.), from the Washington suburbs; Richard H. Poff(Va.), from the Roanoke area; Charles Raper Jonas (N. C.), from Charlotte and vicinity; William C. Cramer (Fla.), from Tampa-St. Petersburg; and Bruce R. Alger (Texas) of Dallas.

No Gains Foreseen

Their districts have no long tradition of Republicanism. Substantial GOP organizations were created in them for the first time in the Eisenhower campaign of 1952. The President swept all five, carrying with him Jonas, Broyhill and Poff— the latter two by the narrowest of margins.

In 1954 they were re-elected with bigger majorities and Cramer and Alger — building on the Eisenhower organization—joined them.

These Republican newcomers —all of whom were re-elected in 1956—are in a vulnerable position in 1958, but officials of both parties think they may be hard to beat.

Republican leaders have scant hopes for 1958 beyond holding their current seats in the South. Little Rock, they report, has made it hard to build organizations or find new candidates in segregation-conscious areas.

But for 1960 and later years, they still have big plans. Their reasosning: Aside from civil rights, the Republican Party nationally is much closer to Southern conservative, states' rights thinking than the national Democratic Party.

Republicans count on the Northern liberals' dominating the 1960 Democratic national convention, and they expect the South to turn Republican again, in protest.

Almond Hits GOP Chiefs On Aid to Integration

From Wire Dispatches

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond today characterized the Republican Party leadership in Washington as "fellow travelers" of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

During a press conference he was asked if he thought Negroes would press for enrollment of their children in white schools in areas where Virginia has school segregation cases in court.

Almond replied he thought they would be urged to by "those who are leading them and the rest of us into chaos." Asked if he meant the NAACP he replied, "Principally, yes—and their fellow travelers."

Asked if he would include the Republican Party in the category of fellow travelers, Almond replied he would "certainly include the leadership of this Administration."

Almond also said he thinks a proposal to be outlined before the Charlottesville School Board for meeting desegregation problems will conform to state segregation policies.

The plan is to be put before the board by its attorney, John S. Battle Jr. It has been described as an administrative program for handling some 30 applications by Negroes for admission to white schools in the city.

"I know," Almond said, "that he (Battle) is not going to advise them (the board) on anything contrary" to the state's present policy.

On other matters, the Governor:

- Said he did not believe "we would be justified at this time in making any reductions in the utilization of" appropriations because of a lag in collection of state revenues. He said he believed the economic trend is "moving upward," and there would be an "easing of pressure" on the state's finances.
- Repeated his approval of Judge Harry Lemley's decision allowing Little Rock a 30 month suspension of integration and described it as applying "common sense and law to a tragic situation."

Text of Ike's Statement on Sending US Marines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The text of President Eisenhower's statement on sending U. S. Marines into Lebanon follows:

Yesterday morning, I received from President Chamoun of Lebanon an urgent plea that some United States forces be stationed in Lebanon to help maintain security and to evidence the concern of the United States for the integrity and independence of Lebanon. President Chamoun's appeal was made with the concurrence of all of the members of the Lebanese cabinet.

President Chamoun made clear that he considered an immediate United States response imperative if Lebanon's independence, already menaced from without, were to be preserved in the face of the grave developments which occurred yesterday in Baghdad whereby the lawful government was violently overthrown and many of its members martyred.

In response to this appeal from the government of Lebanon, the United States has dispatched a contingent of United States forces to Lebanon to protect American lives and by their presence there to encourage the Lebanese government in defense of Lebanese sovereignty and integrity.

These forces have not been sent as any act of war. They will demonstrate the concern of the United States for the independence and integrity of Lebanon, which we deem vital to the national interest and world peace. Our concern will also be shown by economic assistance. We shall act in accordance with these legitimate concerns.

The United States, this morning, will report its action to an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council. As the United Nations charter recognizes, there is an inherent right of collective self-defense.

In conformity with the spirit of the charter, the United States is reporting the measures taken by it to the Security Council of the United Nations, making clear that these measures will be terminated as soon as the Security Council has itself taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

The United States believes that the United Nations can and should take measures which are adequate to preserve the independence and integrity of Lebanon. It is apparent, however, that in the face of the tragic and shocking events that are occurring nearby, more will be required than the team of United Nations observers now in Lebanon.

Therefore, the United States will support in the United Nations measures which seem to be adequate to meet the new situation and which will enable the United States forces promptly to be withdrawn.

Lebanon is a small peace-loving state with which the United States has traditionally had the most friendly relations. There are in Lebanon about 2500 Americans and we cannot, consistently with our historic relations and with the principles of the United Nations, stand idly by when Lebanon appeals itself for evidence of our concern and when Lebanon may not be able to preserve internal order and to defend itself against indirect aggression.

'Got To Get to Him!' Woman Cries, Lunges at Ike; Arrested by Police

No One Hurt In Disturbance

By The Associated Press

Washington, April 24.—President Eisenhower stood dumbfounded Thursday as a hysterical, red-haired woman screamed, "I've got to get to him," and struggled to reach Eisenhower's side.

The episode occurred on the sidewalk in front of the Smithsonian Institution where the President and his wife had just viewed a group of oil paintings by Britain's Winston Churchill.

Secret Service agents and Washington police seized the woman when she was within about 6 feet of the President, and took her away in a car.

Woman Identified

Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman later told newsmen the distraught woman told a story of not being able to collect her Army husband's monthly allotment checks.

Baughman identified the woman as Mrs. Edith Finch of Brookline, Mass.

The Secret Service chief said the woman identified her husban das Cpl. James E. Finch of Fort Knox, Ky.

About 300 persons were on hand in front of the Smithsonian as the President and Mrs. Eisenhower walked to their waiting limousine. The First Lady had just entered the car and Eisenhower was about to, when the woman—slightly built and about 5 feet tall—broke from the ranks of the onlookers toward the President.

Ike Turns In Surprise

Secret Service and police lunged for her and hauled her back. Then she screamed:

"I've got to get to him! I've got to get to him!"

Eisenhower turned in her direction in surprise. Obviously trying to figure out what was going on, the President remarked in her direction as she was pulled back:

"I'm sorry." Then he entered his limousine and drove off.

The woman struggled furiously to escape the police, but she was hauled into a car.

At that point she stuck her head out of the car and shouted to the crowd that "a New York F.B.I. man has done terrible things to me—extortion—"

Went to White House

Baughman said afterward that the woman has been in Washington for about a week. On April 16, he said, she went to the White House gate on Pennsylvania Ave. and told police there she wanted to see someone inside to complain about her husband. Baughman said he had no explanation of the woman's reference to an F.B.I. agent.

She was removed to the District of Columbia General Hospital for observation.

'Nonsense' Says Ike Of Surrender Talk

Denounces Rumors Of Study

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—President Eisenhower today described as ridiculous nonsense any thought that the United States might surrender to an enemy in the event of atomic war.

Reacting to published reports of such a study, Gen. Eisenhower authorized his press secretary, James C. Hagerty, to say:

"As far as the President is concerned all this talk about surrender is nonsense.

Set Record Straight.

"Let me set the record straight.

"There has been no public money spent to study how or when the United States might surrender.

"There will be no such money spent for such a purpose.

"Evidently the Senate feels about this as does the President. It wants to require that no appropriations be used for such a purpose. As to that, the President wants me to say this: even if we were given money for this purpose, it would not be spent.

"The whole matter is too ridiculous for any further comment."

Senators Debate.

The subject was debated heatedly in the Senate last night, with Chairman Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee leading a fight against voting any funds for possible surrender study purposes.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), the Senate Democratic leader, followed up the White House statement by telling reporters:

"No thinking American ever gave any credence to such a rumor. I don't believe any public money has or ever will be spent for such a purpose."

It was understood the White House had been in contact with Sen. Johnson during the morning.

The Senator's declaration was expected to clear the way for adoption of Sen. Russell's rider to a pending appropriations bill, to bar any such use of funds any time in the future.

"In the light of the rumor, the amendment of the chair-

Eisenhower described the present Far East tensions as serious, but he said:

"I believe that there is not going to be any war."

Eisenhower said the United States would neither be "lured nor frightened into appeasement" because of Red China's massive bombardments and threats to invade Quemoy and other Nationalist-held islands. He added:

"Now, I assure you that no American boy will be asked by me to fight just for Quemoy. But those who make up our armed forces—and I believe the American people as a whole—do stand ready to defend the principle that armed force shall not be used for aggressive purposes."

Eisenhower said the Red Chinese-American talks, which are expected to begin in Warsaw soon should be able to arrange a cease-fire. But if these talks

(all, he said:

"There is still the hope that the United Nations could exert a peaceful influence on the situation."

Eisenhower hinted that he has some specific proposals in mind to offer the Reds. Secretary of State Dulles had strongly hinted on Tuesday at possible concessions if the Peiping regime would halt its military operations in the Formosa Strait.

"We believe that diplomacy can and should find a way out," Eisenhower said. "There are measures that can be taken to assure that these offshore islands will not be a thorn in the side of peace.

"We believe that arrangements are urgently required to stop gunfire and to pave the way to a peaceful solution."

Eisenhower spoke to the nation from his White House office. He interrupted his Newport, R. I., vacation for this special report, and will return to Newport tomorrow.

Montgomerian In The White House

THE Montgomerian, Maj. Gen. Wilton Burton (Slick) Persons, succeeds Sherman Adams and as such, becomes something like Assistant President of the United States.

Persons has since Eisenhower's inauguration been one of the key figures in American government. He now becomes a dominant figure in the government of the United States.

THIS IS NOT to say that he becomes a more powerful man than Senator Johnson, the Democratic majority leader, or Speaker of the House Rayburn or Vice President Nixon. It is hard to say since these three men are visible and conspicuous in the exercise of their duties and powers. The functions of their offices are traditional, permanent and long observed. Further, their powers are basically legislative.

Whereas the Sherman Adams "chief of staff" post was created by Eisenhower, thus having no past and perhaps no future after Eisenhower. The office is largely walled off from public scrutiny and even remote from the probe and antennae of Washington reporters. Again, the powers of this office are both executive and legislative.

But any man who acts as a filter of matters that shall or shall not come to the attention of the most powerful man on earth, the President, is plainly a ruling figure of the Republic. The Adams office is powerful and not less so because Persons and Eisenhower have been intimate friends for years.

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THE Brothers Persons represent a distinguished clan—two generals, an Episcopalian rector and a former governor. The exceptional qualities of W. B. are attested by all and best

witnessed by General Marshall, a frugal man with praise. Of Persons, Marshall said during the war when Persons was wanted in North Africa to disentangle a political situation: "There are few men in the Army I consider irreplaceable, and Persons is one of them."

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THERE is debate about Persons' qualities, but none about the fullness of his seasoning for this lordly position. As a professional soldier, he has been a professor at the University of Minnesota and a student in the Harvard School of Business.

The well known Democrat, Senator Lister Hill, is entitled to such satisfaction as he desires out of being the discoverer and sponsor of this Republican adversary, Persons. In 1933, Congressman Hill, member of a House Military Affairs subcommittee on appropriations, picked Persons to do liaison work between Congress and the Army.

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PROBABLY no man in the history of Congress has surpassed the mastery of the Persons performance as a go-between. He was with Eisenhower in Paris when both parties sought him as a candidate and it was Persons who walked out with those who had visited Eisenhower to beg them not to say anything dumb or incautious about their interview. All the time he was urging Ike to offer himself.

He was on the train that pulled Ike about the country in the first campaign and then was placed in charge of the President's liaison with Congress. It was in 1954 that Eisenhower decided to use the traditional power levers on Congress — jobs, pressure and favors—to achieve enactment of his program, according to *U.S. News & World Report* (Feb. 19, 1954). Persons was commissioned to direct the application of presidential power to reward the faithful and deny the hold-outs. Persons got results, among them action on the St. Lawrence Seaway, Social Security amendments and throttling of the Bricker Amendment.

Dealing in favors for congressmen and having immense opportunities for intervention, Persons has now and again been charged with feathering his own nest. For example, Drew Pearson charged four years ago that Persons had a cousin, Navy Captain Henry S. Persons, promoted to rear admiral over 355 captains two years ahead of him at Annapolis.

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THE NICKNAME "Slick" is not an advantage to a man working out of the august office of the President.

Persons has explained how he got the name: "When I went into the Army, my hair was curly. I didn't like that, so I plastered it down. They called me Slick." However innocently acquired the name, we imagine that Persons wishes he had never slicked his hair down.

Another disadvantage, a minor one perhaps, is that he is a professional soldier appointed by a professional soldier. But all in all, Eisenhower turned to the man most conspicuously qualified by experience and ability to replace Adams. We trust that before making the appointment, the President solemnly questioned Persons whether, on his Boy Scout honor, he had taken in Goldfine vicuna. For here is an area where the President simply could not afford to be a two-time loser.

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FINALLY, let us Southerners have a horse laugh out of Persons' succession to great power in the White House. A Southerner can't become President due to sectional discrimination against us, but at least we have a Confederate in the White House as Assistant President.

Eisenhower Rules Out Far East Appeasement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Eisenhower pledged tonight there would be no appeasement in the Far East crisis because he said that might lead to a major war.

At the same time, Eisenhower said, "There is some hope" that Red China will agree to negotiate a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait.

Eisenhower spoke out in a major Far Eastern policy speech carried to the people on television and radio and beamed abroad.

"man of the Senate Armed Services Committee should be acted on favorably," Sen. Johnson said.

The United States has never lost a war, and the legislators were indignant that the military should be having even the slightest thought of any American surrender.

Sen. Russell proposed tacking onto a $3,594,000,000 supplemental appropriations bill a rider that would nullify any surrender study contract and bar any payments in connection with it.

Sen. Russell said most Americans would rather die than see their country under the yoke of another power.

Mr. Hagerty said Gen. Eisenhower had ordered an immediate investigation of the reports about the surrender study.

But even as the furor raged, there was no solid confirmation that the Pentagon was undertaking any special surrender study. A spokesman would only say that it was standard military practice to consider all eventualities, even those unlikely to arise.

'Strategic Surrender.'

The rumors apparently traced back to a study begun in 1951 by the Rand Corp., an independent, non-profit organization which engages in national security research. Rand, which has a contract with the Air Force, analyzed the ways in which other countries have surrendered in the past.

The study, completed last year, was recently published in book form with the title "Strategic Surrender, the Politics of Victory and Defeat." Rand denied that the study dealt with any possible American setback.

Ike Deplores Synagogue Bombing

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower considers the bombing of a Jewish temple in Peoria, Ill., a shocking and deplorable thing. The President's reaction was reported Tuesday by White House press secretary James C. Hagerty.

He said Eisenhower is as deeply concerned about the Peoria bombing as he is about an explosion that wrecked a temple in Atlanta, Ga., Sunday.

"The President just thinks these bombings of places of worship are a shocking and deplorable thing," Hagerty added.

He noted that the FBI has been instructed to place its facilities at the disposal of police in both Peoria and Atlanta, and Eisenhower has received another written report on the Atlanta bombing from FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover.

Hagerty added that Eisenhower also has received a preliminary report on the bombing at Peoria.

He refused to give any detail regarding either of the reports.

Eisenhower In 1960

THE magic of the Eisenhower personal appeal to the American people has not been canceled out, as has been recklessly chanted by so many. It is without question diminished and he is now fair game for the slings and arrows the same as any other President, but he continues to command an uncommon charity and restraint in the judgments of his fellow Americans. When things go sour, there is still the widespread tendency to blame the trouble on his subordinates wherever possible, and in the case of a President or an Alabama governor, that tendency bespeaks trust and affection.

It seems to us that you find the truth of that contention displayed among Alabamians in their reactions to Little Rock and the Sherman Adams tarnish.

Alabamians were pained and alienated by the folly of the Little Rock troop drop, and Eisenhower's admirers turned his picture to the wall. But even amid the roar of indignation, there was a sense that the rash act did not truly represent the man Eisenhower. Think what would have been said had Truman fixed the Little Rock bayonet!

Sherman Adams has without doubt besmirched the administration with his callous double standard and the President has committed a Trumanesque act in tolerating it. Even so, the angry, disillusioned clamor ranged at Eisenhower is much less than Truman would have attracted.

Eisenhower's popularity is undoubtedly less by far than it was But with nearly six of his eight years served, it is probable that Eisenhower will leave office popular and grow more so until he dies.

After the reform convulsion of the Roosevelt years, the drift and demoralization of the Truman Administrations, the kind of government Eisenhower has given was appropriate to the times and mood of the people.

If the recession continues to lift, if no cannon has been fired in a war, Eisenhower will be rated the fountainhead of eight years of restraint (with the exception of Little Rock), promotion of capitalism, fiscal sanity and goodwill. But in any event, the American people are tenaciously inclined to like and admire Eisenhower.

NEW YORK:

Politics and 'Jim Crow'

To the profound embarrassment of both, the New York County Republican organization and the Communist Party, U.S.A., found themselves in a united front last week: They both were plugging for the re-election of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., the "Pied Piper of Harlem." The Communists hadn't become GOP fellow travelers or vice versa; the cliche about politics making strange bedfellows had proved true again.

Denied renomination by Tammany

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hall, in part because he supported President Eisenhower in 1956 (NEWSWEEK, June 2), Powell was assured of the Republican nomination by a revolt of Harlem's GOP leaders against veteran boss Thomas J. Curran. At the same time, in a long article in the official Communist Party newspaper, The Worker, former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, the leading Negro Communist official in the U.S., called on all party members to back Powell as "a symbol of the whole national Negro liberation movement."

Powell, who for days had been attacking both the Republican and Democratic parties as parties run by whites and dedicated to "Jim Crow," expressed gratification over the GOP endorsement (although he remained silent about the blessings that had been conferred upon him by the Communists). Meanwhile, he stepped up his campaign to win the Democratic nomination in the Aug. 12 primary in spite of Tammany.

Study in Contrasts: Picked by Tammany as its candidate for the nomination was City Councilman Earl Brown. A quiet-spoken, 55-year-old newspaperman and magazine writer Brown is the direct antithesis of the flamboyant Powell. Unlike Powell, whose political stock in trade is setting Negro against white (when Tammany denied him renomination, for example, he said: "I am being purged because obviously I am a Negro, and a Negro should stay on the plantation"), Brown, throughout his eight years in the City Council, has steadfastly avoided stirring up racial animosities, holding that "integration must be psychological as well as physical." Also unlike Powell, who talks constantly about civil rights, but on several occasions has even been absent from Washington when civil-rights bills came up for a vote, Brown has a record on the issue that appeals to his supporters: He was largely responsible for outlawing "discrimination" in private housing in New York.

Powell's reaction to Brown's designation was characteristic of the man: He called him an "Uncle Tom."

'I Need Him' President Says Of Aide

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower said today that Sherman Adams was imprudent in his relations with Bernard Goldfine but "I need him" to continue as top presidential aide.

Eisenhower made it plain at a news conference that he has no intention of firing Adams, although he did not say that in so many words.

In anticipation that the President would talk about the hottest Washington subject of the moment, newsmen were packed into the conference room.

At the outset, Eisenhower he wanted to read.

Then, reading from a typewritten large cards, Eisenhower said Adams had been imprudent, as Adams himself acknowledged in testimony Tuesday before a House investigating committee.

Despite that imprudence, Eisenhower said, he has reached these personal conclusions:

"1. I believe that the presentation made by Gov. Adams to the congressional committee Tuesday truthfully represents the pertinent facts.

"2. I personally like Gov. Adams.

"3. I admire his abilities.

"4. I respect him because of his personal and official integrity.

"5. I need him."

Eisenhower then went on to say:

"Admitting the lack of that careful prudence in this incident that Gov. Adams Tuesday referred to, I believe with my whole heart that he is an invaluable public servant, doing a difficult job efficiently, honestly and tirelessly."

Eisnehower was asked whether, in the light of the Adams-Goldfine situation, it would be proper for other government employes to do what Adams did and with Eisenhower's approval

He replied that he always has striven for the highest, implacable standards in the case of White House staff members. He said the goal is the same in the case of employes of all other agencies, but that he does not have as close contact with them as with members of his own staff.

Eisenhower also said he is not able to act directly with respect to workers in other agencies. The matter there, he said, is in the hands of Cabient members and agency heads.

During the discussion of relations between Adams, the No. 1 White House aide, and Goldfine, a Boston industrialist, a reporter said Rep. Oren Harris DArk had said that Adams violated the law in obtaining certain information from the Federal Trade Commission troubles.

The newsman asked whether Eisenhower makes any distinction between hte situation in that case and in some others which involved officials in the Truman administration.

Eisenhower said there are certain facts available which would help answer the question. But he referred his questioner to White House press secretary James C. Hagerit fo rthe answer.

In his statement, which he read solemnly and somewhat sternly, the President said intense publicity surrounding Adams made it desirable and even necessary that he start the session with an expression of his own views.

"First, as a result of this entire incident, all of us should have been made aware of one truth," Eisenhower said. "That is that a gift is not necessarily a bribe. One is evil; the other is a tangible expression of friendship."

For Powell says GOP

NEW YORK — Dumped by the Democratic Party for his 1956 support of President Eisenhower, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., received the Republican nomination this week to succeed himself.

The popular politician-minister won the nomination in a 5-1 vote of Republican leaders of the 16th Congressional District.

Casting the dissenting vote was Thomas J. Curran, New York County Republican leader. Faced with the 5-1 vote, Curran agreed to abide by the result.

Mr. Powell said Thursday night, in a statement issued through his campaign manager, J. Raymond Jones, that he would accept the Republican nomination "with a deep sense of gratitude."

He commended Mr. Curran for putting aside personal feelings to accept the views of leaders of the district.

SEVERAL LEGAL STEPS remain to make the nomination official, but these are regarded now as mere formalities.

First, a meeting of the district county committee must be held to authorize Mr. Powell, a Democrat, to enter the

Republican primary on August 12.

Next, he has to win the primary, but this presents no problem as his will probably be the only name on the Republican ballot.

Earlier, Democratic voters in the district voted not to support Mr. Powell for renomination. This climaxed a rift between the fiery Harlem legislator and Tammany Hall Boss Carmine De Sapio.

The Democrats blamed the split on Powell's action in the 1956 presidential campaign. Powell, however, said it was because of his outspoken stand on racial segregation.

Powell will compete with Councilman Earl L. Brown, the Democratic nominee.

Text Of Adams' Broadcast Announcing His Resignation

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The text of Sherman Adams' radio-television broadcast Monday night:

Since last June a spirited controversy has taken place in which I, Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, have found myself cast in a principal role. This controversy has at times unfortunately displaced public consideration of much more important and far reaching problems that directly affect the welfare of our country and its people.

It is quite probable that a great many of you now listening to me have expressed some time in the course of this controversy and as private citizens your views on the matter. It seems to me that nearly everyone active in public life, in one capacity or another, has done so. I am here tonight to express mine.

Other Influence Hearings

Several months ago, a committee of the House of Representatives started hearings designed to elicit information as to whether or not any person or persons had exerted improper influence upon the regulatory agencies of the Government. In the course of those hearings, I testified before that committee.

The sworn testimony that I then gave, together with that of every responsible official of whom the committee made inquiry, clearly established that I had never influenced nor attempted to influence any agency, or any officer or employe of any agency in any case, decision or matter whatsoever.

Despite the fact that this testimony is wholly undisputed, a calculated and contrived effort has nevertheless been made to attack and discredit me. As part of this effort, the committee received completely irresponsible testimony and, without conscience, gave ear to rumor, innuendo and even unsubstantiated gossip.

A campaign of vilification by those who seek personal advantage by my removal from public life has continued up to this very moment. These efforts, it is now clear, have been intended to destroy me and in so doing to embarrass the Administration and the President of the United States.

Easy, Obvious Way

An easy and obvious way to bring such an attack to an end is to remove the target. There were those who thought I should resign because they felt I had been imprudent in not foreseeing the interpretation that could be placed upon my exchanging gifts with a friend, even of some 15 years standing.

I am sure that many of you have wondered why I have not chosen that course, why — at the very beginning of the controversy — I did not immediately resign. I would like to tell you why.

First, it is not—nor has it ever been—my nature to run in the face of adversity and, in my years of public service—nearly 20 now—I have never once done so.

Second, since I have done no wrong, my resigning could have been construed as an admission that I had, in the atmosphere which has surrounded the controversy.

Third, when a man has been afforded the privilege that has been mine of serving a great American, a great humanitarian, and a great President—when a man has come to understand the selflessness and the dedication with which that President has served all of our people, regardless of race, creed, religious or political persuasion—it poses a decision, as I am sure you can readily appreciate, difficult in the extreme to make.

Full Consideration

Against my distaste for giving any grounds whatever to the charge of retreating under fire, against my desire to complete my duty during the remaining two years of the term for which President Eisenhower was elected, I must give full consideration to the effect of my continuing presence on the public scene.

Under the circumstances and in light of the events of the past three months in which I have been made to be directly concerned, I must ask myself whether my retention in office might conceivably delay or retard, even in small degree, the achievement of those goals of President Eisenhower which yet lie ahead.

Another factor that I fel I must consider is whether the retention of my services might possibly diminish the chances which my party has of regaining control of the Congress in the November elections.

Within the past few days I have reached a decision. Early this morning I flew from Washington to the President's vacation headquarters at Newport. I conferred with him and, in the course of that conference, tendered my resignation. This he has accepted, to be effective as soon as an orderly transition can be arranged for the assumption of my duties and responsibilities.

This action of mine is final and unqualified. It is not open to reconsideration.

Serve Best Interests

It is my steadfast belief that the principles and programs for which Dwight Eisenhower stands serve the best interests of our country and, indeed, the people of the free world.

They deserve to be strengthened through the support of everyone of us. I believe that I can now best serve my President, and contribute to the support of his objectives, by the course that I have undertaken to follow.

I am now about to retire, after nearly six years, from the position in which I have served with pride and which I have given my best efforts to hold with honor.

Now nearly 20 years of public service come to a close, but I can say that it has brought a depth of satisfaction that will always be with me.

Text Of Acceptance Of Adams' Resignation

The White House released the following letter from President Eisenhower accepting Adams' resignation:

Newport, Rhode Island
September 22, 1958

Dear Sherman:

I deeply deplore the circumstances that have decided you to resign as the assistant to the President.

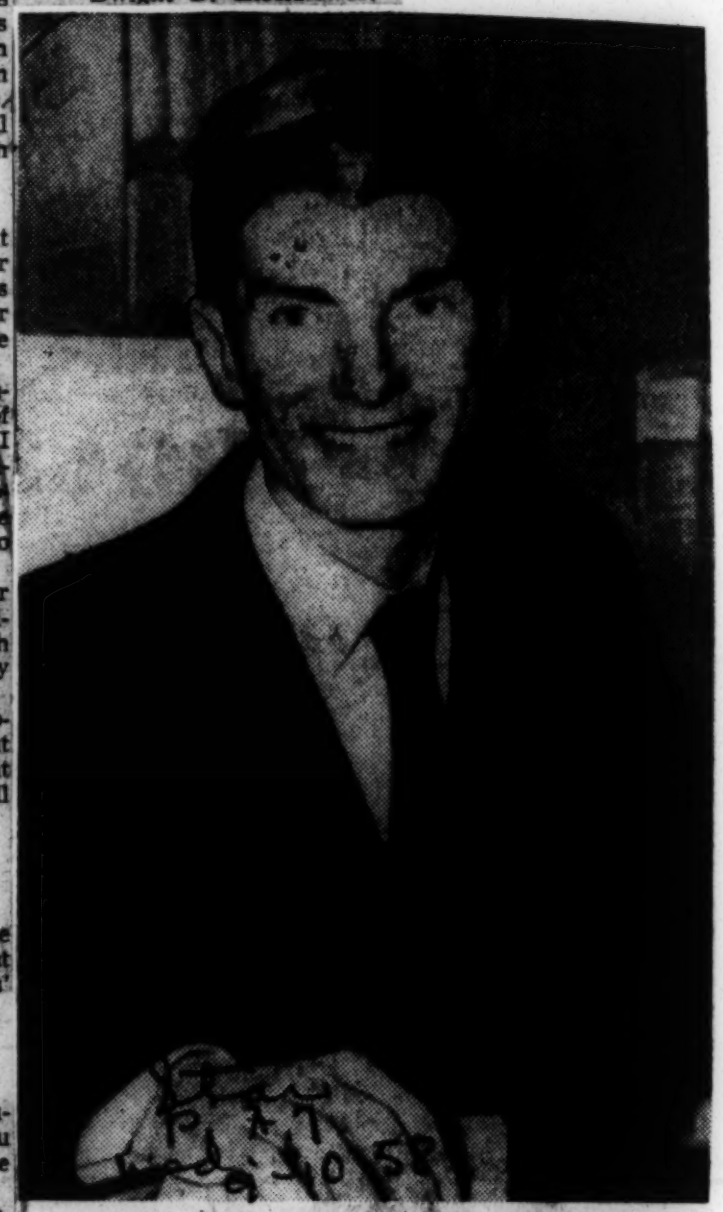
Your selfless and tireless devotion to the work of the White House and to me personally has been universally recognized. In discharging the responsibilities of your vitally important post, with no hope of reward other than your own satisfaction in knowing that you have served your country well, your total dedication to the nation's welfare has been on the highest possible order.

Your performance has been brilliant; the public has been the beneficiary of your unselfish work. After our six years of intimate association you have, as you have had throughout, my complete trust, confidence and respect.

I accept your resignation with sdaness. You will be sorely missed by your colleagues on the staff and by the departments and agencies of the Government, with which you have worked so efficiently.

With warm regard and highest esteem,

As ever,
Dwight D. Eisenhower.



PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH-WRITER

Dr. Malcolm C. Moos, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, is expected to be named to the $20,000-a-year job as President Eisenhower's chief speech-writer. Dr. Moos, a member of the Maryland Republican Central Committee, and author of a history of the G. O. P., would succeed Arthur V. Larson who recently resigned.—AP Wirephoto.

34d 1958

REPUBLICAN

G. O. P. Hailed for Its Work in Civil Rights

Chatting yesterday at "Salute to Women" given by Chicago Citizens committee are Edward Moore and Mrs. Earle Benjamin Searcy (rear) and Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins (front, left) and Rep. Frances P. Bolton.

Rep. Frances P. Bolton [R., O.] said yesterday she does not understand how any Negro familiar with the Democrats' record on civil rights could ever vote for a Democrat.

Mrs. Bolton made her remarks in an address to a predominantly Republican "Salute to Women" luncheon given by the Chicago Citizens committee in the Sheraton hotel. The luncheon was tied in with Brotherhood week, which begins today.

Works on Measures

"With other Republicans," said Mrs. Bolton, "I have worked for and secured the passage of various bills which had to do with the rights of minorities—anti-poll tax legislation, anti-lynch bills, and an FEPC measure—only to see these bills buried in the Democrat controled Senate."

Democrats are attempting to claim credit for the passage of "the first civil rights legislation in 82 years under Democratic leadership," said Mrs. Bolton.

Mrs. Bolton said there were 33 test votes in the Senate and House on civil rights and related measures during the 20 years of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, with 81 per cent of the Republicans and only 41 per cent of the Democrats voting for the measures.

Time to Get Credit

It's time for the Republicans to get credit for their work to end segregation, she said. She cited such G. O. P. accomplishments as desegregation in the military services and veterans hospitals, and setting up of a new government contract committee, resulting in higher type jobs for Negroes.

Despite the G. O. P. record, Republicans are missing votes because precinct captains and ward leaders are not getting the facts to the people, she said.

The 300 women attending the luncheon saluted Rep. Bolton and six Illinois women for their public service. The Illinois women were Rep. Marguerite Stitt Church [R., Ill.]; Mrs. Jewel Rogers, assistant United States attorney; Mrs. Earle Benjamin Searcy, clerk of the Illinois Supreme court; Mrs. Myrtle Stryker, assistant attorney general for Illinois; Judge B. Fain Tucker of Cook county Circuit court, and Miss Lucia T. Thomas, assistant state's attorney for Cook county.

Suggest 'clocking' him—

Senators resent Veep who is out more than he's in

WASHINGTON, March 22 — Senators don't talk about it publicly, but privately they resent the manner in which Vice President Nixon has become an absentee presiding officer of the Senate.

Nixon's office is now costing the taxpayers more than that of any vice president in history. He has an automobile with chauffeur, plus a large staff, including a colonel, a major, and a press agent. His budget is $101,925 a year compared with $11,460 spent by Vice President Truman. Yet his absenteeism has set a record.

Congressional records show that the late Alben Barkley worked at his job about four times as much as Nixon.

In 1954, Nixon's second year, he presided only 120 hours and 31 minutes. Yet the Senate that year was in session a total of 1198 hours and 17 minutes.

PEARSON

Nixon's record in 1955 was even worse. He sat only 47 hours and 15 minutes, yet the Senate was in session 559 hours and 41 minutes.

In the first year of Nixon's term, 1957, the Senate was in session 860 hours and 44 minutes, and he sat in the presiding officer's chair 124 hours and 32 minutes.

This is why some senators are talking about putting a time clock in the Senate cloakroom for the vice president to punch when he goes to work.

Turned other cheek

AN OLD MAN died last week who refused to become bitter. He had been appointed to the highest court in the land—only to lose out on Senate confirmation by one vote.

The people who rallied the Senate votes to defeat John J. Parker's appointment to the Supreme Court back in 1930 were organized labor and Walter White of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Instead of becoming sour, Parker became their champion. In decision after decision, he upheld the rights of Negroes and of labor as presiding judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The late O. Max Gardner, governor of North Carolina, a Democrat, tried to get Parker, a Republican, appointed to the Supreme Court when other vacancies occurred. I wrote several columns urging it. After the last column I got a friendly note from Parker thanking me, but saying he had given up all thought of attaining the court to which he was barred almost 30 years ago.

Ike's golfing 'pal'

THE DEPRESSION in Western mines has knocked one of the president's most vocal boosters off the Eisenhower bandwagon.

He is Dan Thornton, the cowboy ex-governor of Colorado who used to golf with Ike during those Colorado vacation days and was a frequent vsitor to Ike.

Thornton has now become a trustee of a newly formed Colorado organization called American Metal Mine Owners, Inc., a bipartisan group aimed chiefly at criticizing the Eisenhower administration over the condition of Western mines. The group includes Joseph F. Little, former Colorado chairman of the Democratic Party; William Lloyd, former GOP state chairman, and John Metzger, former Democratic attorney general of Colorado.

In a statement recently released, Little charged that the "small American metal miner has been the victim of a deliberate campaign aimed at his extinction." Tungsten miners, Little alleged, have been double-crossed, with the government contracting to buy their Tungsten and then refusing.

Mighty strong talk

"THE SAME prospect appears in store for the small uranium miner," Little continued, "and the U. S. government is also trading its surplus farm products for cheaply mined foreign lead and zinc."

This is strong talk to be endorsed by the ex-golfing partner, ex-governor, ex-UCLA football star, ex-cowboy, and ex-Hollywood actor who was so close to Ike in the 1956 election that he was named head of the farm division of the Republican National Committee.

NOTE—Little has asked to testify at hearings regarding the depression, held March 24 by the mining subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee. He claims that 15,000 individually owned claims have suffered because of hostile "decrees, acts, and laws" of the Eisenhower administration. Western miners also charge that the White House failed to live up to its 1952 pledge to build a healthy mining industry.

Gallup Poll—

More Farmers Turning Backs On Republicans

By GEORGE GALLUP

Director, American Institute Of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., March 25. —Although President Eisenhower has stated many times that his Administration has the best interests of the farmer at heart, the farmers themselves have yet to be convinced of this.

The most recent survey among farmers finds that for every one who says the Republicans serve his interests best, there are four who prefer the Democrats.

The evidence shows a marked shift to the Democrats among

farmers since last June.

The survey also finds Republicans have lost ground among all other major occupation groups.

Institute reporters asked this question:

"As you feel today, which political party—the Democratic or Republican—do you think serves the interests of the following groups best: Farmers? White-collar workers? Business and professional people? Skilled workers? Unskilled workers?"

Here is the vote today, last June and six years ago, of each group, on the basis of the voter's own classification as to occupation:

PARTY BEST FOR FARMERS?

	Rep. Best	Dem. Best	No Diff.	No Opin.
	%	%	%	%
April 1952	28	50	10	12
June 1957	22	48	17	13
TODAY	15	62	14	9

BUSINESS & PROF. PEOPLE?

	%	%	%	%
April 1952	59	18	11	12
June 1957	53	25	13	9
TODAY	49	22	19	10

WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS?

	%	%	%	%
April 1952	44	28	12	16
June 1957	43	25	17	15
TODAY	34	31	20	15

SKILLED WORKERS?

	%	%	%	%
April 1952	13	55	13	19
June 1957	22	48	16	14
TODAY	16	54	14	16

UNSKILLED WORKERS

	%	%	%	%
April 1952	12	60	11	17
June 1957	15	50	17	18
TODAY	12	53	13	22

Strange Politics

It must be considered funny politics, the nomination of Adam Clayton Powell as a Republican candidate when he had just been booted by the Democrats.

At one point, before endorsing Powell, the Republicans in Harlem had announced that any Negro who opposed Democrat Powell would be considered a traitor to his race.

Such a statement does strange things to the meaning of two-party competition. It does as much to the repeated assertion of Negroes that they want to be treated only as individuals.

Can you imagine a person of any other race being called a traitor if he opposed another of his race for a political office?

Powell apparently still intends to run as an independent Democrat in the August primary. If he loses that, he will be on the ballot in November as a Republican. Powell remains a Democrat; he will run as a Republican only as a last resort.

Even in the face of this attitude, and even with an indictment against Powell for income tax evasion, Harlem Republicans endorse him and brand as traitor any Negro who opposes him.

A man has to sit down and do some thinking and fanning to comprehend this situation.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE BLACK DISPATCH

In your issue of May 12, 1958, there appeared an article entitled, "Republican Growth." This article reported that the first place on the Republican ticket will be "hand-picked." It further reported that at the first meeting of the Executive Committee a former Democrat was "turned down." I would like to remark on these two points: The meeting of the Executive Committee was called on April 16th for the purpose of recruiting candidates for ALL offices, and it was openly stated to members of the press who were interested enough to inquire that any and all candidates were welcome. It was not a meeting to CONSIDER candidates, but to encourage them. Further, the meeting was open to all members of the press and attendance to that meeting would have cleared up any misinterpretation you evidently have of its purpose. It has been openly stated by officers of the Republican Party that there are no special candidates in this Primary campaign, nor will there be until after the Primary, whereupon they all become special. This has been recognized by those candidates who chose to file for office.

With regard to the statement "we do not think that the place where a man was born or what he thought last month or last year has anything to do with what he thinks as of this minute," and the inference cast upon the Republican Party, I would like to point out that Senate Bill No. 1, sponsored and passed by the first Congress following admittance to statehood, was the now infamous Jim Crow Law passed in defiance of the Federal Enabling Act and passed by a House of 93 Democrats and 16 Republicans and a Senate of 39 Democrats and 5 Republicans. Have they, the Democrats, changed since that time in their attitude toward special groups?

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. TYLER
State Chairman

He said he used the words "formal grave" for the Democrats advisedly. He added the 1960 "interment" will indeed be a formality because the party really was buried by the 1952 and 1956 election victories of President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard Nixon.

"In the latter year," Potter said, "our Republican candidates won 48 per cent of the vote in the 12 Southern and border states and carried six of those states as a warmup for our 1960 candidates."

Potter said on a recent tour of the South he was convinced of two things — that Democratic presidential candidates will never again carry a majority of the 12 states (including Tennessee and Kentucky), and that the vitality of the Republican Party of the South is felt everywhere.

South Is 'Burying' Demos, GOP Told

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(AP)—A Republican national committee official said today the national Democratic Party in the South is dead—perhaps forever.

I. Lee Potter, special assistant to National Chairman Meade Alcorn on Southern GOP affairs, said the Democratic party in the 12 Southern and border states was killed by former President Harry Truman and Adlai Stevenson. He continued:

"The lid on its coffin is being nailed by Paul Butler (Democratic national chairman). And the formal grave is being dug by Walter Reuther (president of the United Auto Workers), Eleanor Roosevelt, Soapy Williams (governor of Michigan), Averell Harriman (governor of New York), Paul Douglas (senator from Illinois) and others in the dominant leftwing of the Democrat Party."

Potter's remarks were in a speech to a regional conference of the National Federation of Republican Women.

Nixon's Standing in GOP Unparalleled

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J. — Vice President Nixon's present standing with GOP voters is unparalleled during the last 20 years.

The Gallup Poll

The No. 1 choice for 1960 of nearly two out of three rank-and-file Republicans, Nixon today enjoys a lead that no potential candidate since 1936, except a president running for reelection, has had at this early stage—more than two years before the nominating conventions.

At only one point in 20 years has a candidate, other than a president, bettered Nixon's present vote at any stage of the race. That came in May, 1944, when Gov. Thomas E. Dewey—two months before the convention—was the top choice of 65 per cent of Republican voters.

In receiving a 64 per cent vote from Republicans across the country, the vice president has sharply increased the lead he had last November when 48 per cent picked him to head their ticket.

During the last four months, the vice president has also gained ground with independent voters.

Each person classifying himself as a Republican was asked this question:

"Here is a list of men who have been mentioned as possible presidential candidates in 1960 for the Republican party. Which one would you like to see nominated as the Republican candidate for President in 1960?"

The vote:

	Latest survey	November survey
Richard M. Nixon	64%	48%
Wm. F. Knowland	9	12
Harold E. Stassen	6	8
Goodwin J. Knight	4	3
Others	2	5
None of these, no opinion	11	17

Other men on the list of potential GOP candidates included Sen. Clifford E. Case, N.J., Christian A. Herter, assistant secretary of state, and Sen. Leverett E. Saltonstall, Massachusetts.

The following table gives independent choices:

	Latest survey	November survey
Nixon	40%	24%
Stassen	12	12
Knowland	9	11
Lodge	9	10
Knight	4	3
Herter	3	2
Others	1	1
None	22	34

Here are the highest votes recorded for candidates, other than Presidents running for reelection, since 1936. In each instance, they were leading the list of potential candidates for their party at the time.

1936: Roosevelt incumbent. Alfred Landon led the list with a score of 58 per cent, among GOP voters, in January, 1936—six months before the convention.

1940: Roosevelt incumbent. Wendell Wilkie, a "dark horse" candidate, was first choice of 44 per cent of Republicans just before the convention.

1944: Roosevelt incumbent. Thomas Dewey led the list with 65 per cent in May, 1944—the only other time that a candidate other than a President has bettered Nixon's present vote.

1948: Truman incumbent. Dewey's high point in this campaign—when he was top choice of 52 per cent of Republicans—came in December, 1946, 19 months before the convention.

1952: No incumbent in race. Estes Kefauver, No. 1 choice of Democrats, was preferred by 45 per cent of Democrats just before the convention. Eisenhower led the list among Republicans with 46 per cent of their vote on the eve of the GOP convention.

1956: Eisenhower incumbent. Stevenson was preferred by 61 per cent of Democrats in June, 1955, 12 months before the convention.

Lt. George W. Lee To Speak At GOP Rally Here Thursday

Lt. George W. Lee, of Memphis, Tenn., the golden-voiced orator, is scheduled to be the limelight speaker at the fifth annual banquet of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club, set for 8 p. m. Thursday, March 20 at O. J.'s Hal Acre, 1601 4th Ave., No.

He has been a speaker at the National Republican Party conventions and is a power in GOP circles in Memphis and in Tennessee. A branch post office is named in his honor in Memphis. Mr. Lee is district manager of Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

Atty. Oscar W. Adams, Jr., chairman of the club said he expected the banquet, a major rallying event of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club, to attract approximately 500. He is scheduled to introduce O. J. Greene, local district manager of Atlanta Life Insurance Company, who in turn will present the guest speaker.

GEORGE W. LEE

Mr. Lee is grand commissioner of education I. B. P. O. E. W.

Listed for greetings are Louis J. Willie, business and professional; Mrs. Lucille Harmon Patterson, education and William P arker, chairman of the banquet committee. Mrs. Annie Lue Alexander will extend greetings on behalf of Club Eisenhower of Fairfield.

Frank Hunter, director of public relations, will review the club's achievements and point to the accomplishments of the National Republican Party in the field of civil rights and widened opportunities.

Mrs. Savannah Crews Jones is education and William Parker Anthem. Invocation by the Rev. John W. Rice, Jr., pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church; leading of the singing of the Battle Hymn of the Republic by Mrs. Maggie Zeigler, solo by Forest Holmon Jr., and the benediction by the Rev. B. W. Coates, pastor of Greater Tabernacle Baptist Church, will round out the program. E. T. Swift will serve as master of ceremonies.

CONGRESS BIDS CUT BY G. O. P. IN SOUTH

Integration Issue a Facto as Only 30 Decide to Run, Compared With 49 in '56

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI —The field of Republican candidates running for Congress in the normally Democratic South has been reduced.

The Republican National Committee set up its Operation Dixie last year to try to enlarge on its recent Southern gains President Eisenhower carried four of the states in 1952 and six in 1956, but many Southerners who voted for him became hostile last year after he sent troops to Little Rock, Ark. in the school integration case.

A check at Republican headquarters showed today that the party would have about thirty candidates seeking House seats in 114 Congressional districts in the twelve states included in its Operation Dixie. This compared with forty-nine in 1956, when President Eisenhower's name was on the ballot, and forty-three in 1954, the last off-year Congressional election.

In the six Southern Senatorial contests this year, the G. O. P. will have three candidates, compared with five each in 1954 and 1956.

Some Are Discouraged

I. Lee Potter, director of the Republican Southern organizing drive, conceded that strife over school integration had discouraged some prospective candidates from making an attempt this year.

He asserted, however, that the party's Southern organizing drive was continuing unchecked with an eye on the Presidential election coming up in 1960.

"We're serious about this," he said in an interview. "We're going to make some progress."

Mr. Potter said he wanted the nine incumbent Republican House members from the South to "run scared" but that he was sure all would be reelected. The G.O.P. now holds two seats each for Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia and one apiece in Florida, North Carolina and Texas.

The director said he believed that the Republicans could enlarge their Southern contingent this year. He indicated that he thought the best chance was in the newly created twenty-second Texas District (Houston).

4 or 5 to Run in Virginia

In Virginia, where Federal court suits over school integration have reached the showdown stage, the Republican party will have four or five candidates for the House this year, compared with nine in 1956.

A rundown of the other Southern states listed one candidate in Alabama, none in Arkansas, three in Florida, one in Georgia, six in Kentucky, one in Louisiana, eight in North Carolina, none in South Carolina, two in Tennessee and three in Texas.

Republicans have nominated Leland Hyzer in Florida and Richard Clarke in North Carolina, both unsuccessful candidates for the House in 1956, for Senator in those two states.

Texas Republicans nominated Roy Whittenburg for the Senate. There have been reports from Texas, however, that he might withdraw in favor of Thad Hutcheson, Republican state chairman, who was a candidate in a special Senate election last year. Mr. Hutcheson was defeated by Senator Ralph Yarborough, Democratic nominee for re-election this year.

After attending the Texas Republican convention this week, Mr. Potter will join Meade Alcorn, Republican national chairman, to attend the G. O. P. state convention at Little Rock on Friday. Both will visit South Carolina and North Carolina Sept. 17 and 18.

IS IT A SECRET? — Facial expression of State Senator Harry A. Cole, Republican, does not reveal what State Senator Harry Phoebus might be whispering in his ear. Looking on is Senator Cole's bride, Doris. Photo was made at Saturday testimonial where over 200 persons of both parties paid $25 a plate and pledged to re-elect Senator Cole. Senator Phoebus of Somerset County told how Senator Cole refused to accept $40.00 and voted against an anti-gambling bill. His vote killed the bill.(NNPA)

Ike's Stock Rises With Voters

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J. — President Eisenhower's popularity has taken a sharp upswing.

From his all-time low point of 49 per cent registered in April — the first time the institute has recoreded his popularity below 50 per cent — the President's stock with voters across the land has jumped five points to a 54 per cent vote of approval.

Gallup Poll

Two months ago, Eisenhower received a vote of confidence from 52 per cent of voters for the way he was handling his job.

Today's upswing coincides with a slight upturn in the number of employed across the country and an upturn in voter confidence about the job outlook for the next six months.

IT also comes at a time when Eisenhower has made one of his most determined stands on any issue to date — the question of Pentagon reorganization.

Both of these factors — growing optimism about the economic condition of the nation and the President's stand on his Defense program—are important factors in the upswing of his popularity.

As it has done for more than 20 years now, the institute sought "grass roots" reaction to the man in the White House by asking this question:

"Do you approve or disapprove of the way Eisenhower is handling his job as President?"

The vote across the country today and in April:

	Today	April
Approve	54%	49%
Disapprove	31	35
No opinion	15	16

Previous to this survey, the general trend of Eisenhower's popularity since the beginning of his second term had been downward.

★ ★ ★

THE President started his second four years in office with a vote of confidence from 79 per cent of voters — equal to his first term high. His low point of 49 per cent one month ago represents a range of 30 points in his popularity index.

This contrasts with a range of 22 points during his first term in office — from 79 per cent in August, 1955 to 57 per cent in November, 1954.

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON
SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

Peru Riot May Change Nixon's Europe Plans

Sunday Star
Washington D.C.
Sun 5-11-58

By JACK BELL
Associated Press Staff Writer

The Eisenhower administration may take a new look at Vice President Nixon's proposed European goodwill tour in the light of rowdy demonstrations that greeted some of his Latin American appearances.

Mr. Nixon has planned tentatively to visit European capitals on a friends-making mission late this summer. There is a likelihood his schedule would include some Iron Curtain countries, but not Russia.

However, the question now has arisen whether the goodwill he might engender abroad would outweigh the American resentment if Mr. Nixon were to be greeted with the kind of Yankee-go-home displays the Communists are said to be able to organize in some Western European countries.

Senator Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, a Senate Foreign Relations Committeeman who denounced Mr. Nixon's treatment in Latin America, said it appears to him only President Eisenhower can decide this issue.

"I have no doubt the Communists could organize hostile demonstrations in several countries," Senator Mansfield said. "The President will have to take this into account in deciding whether Nixon should undertake the trip."

Congress Reaction Possible

Senator Aiken, Republican of Vermont, also a Foreign Relations Committeeman, said in a separate interview he thinks resentment in Congress toward the treatment given Mr. Nixon is likely to be reflected in consideration of the foreign aid and reciprocal trade bills.

He and Senator Mansfield agreed that the affront was to the United States, not Mr. Nixon personally, and thus was more serious than if a lower-ranking official had been involved.

"I think he will get a better reception behind the Iron Curtain than he got in Peru and some other countries," Senator Aiken said. "I believe the people of those countries look to us as one of the hopes for freedom."

The stoning of Mr. Nixon in Peru marks the only serious incident that has bobbed up during his 108,000 miles of travel into 52 countries during the past 4½ years.

Other Unfriendly Gestures

Mr. Nixon has weathered skirmishes with agitators before. In touring Burma, Japan, Australia and the Sudan, he met a few "go-home" signs, anti-American demonstrations and pamphlets.

But he never faced anything like the shower of stones, fruit, spread and insults hurled at him by a taunting mob outside San Marcos University in Lima Thursday.

Secret Service bodyguards have long feared such trouble—and even worse. Mr. Nixon has seemed to be courting danger with his determination to meet not only with foreign leaders but to mingle with the crowds, shaking hands, swapping greetings and sometimes kissing babies.

Senator Cooper, Republican of Kentucky, a former Ambassador to India, said he isn't so sure that the hostile displays in Latin America were entirely Communist-inspired.

More Than Communist Show

"It seems to me they represent evidence of open and continuing animosity toward this country and its policies," Cooper said. "This is more than just a Communist show. I think it represents some deep-seated grievances. . . ."

In some quarters it was suggested that the stoning of Mr. Nixon in Peru may produce a full-scale review of United States policies toward Latin America.

Chairman Morgan, Democrat of Pennsylvania, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said the Lima incident "naturally suggests a thorough review of our troubles in Latin America, the Communist situation, and so on."

Senator Green, Democrat of Rhode Island, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he would prefer to await Mr. Nixon's return to Washington before discussing possible action by his group.

NIXON SPENDS A QUIET DAY IN ECUADOR

Sunday Tribune
Chicago Ill
Sun. 5-11-58

Finds Barber Who Toils Quietly

A-1

QUITO, Ecuador, May 10 (AP) —Reporters covering Vice President Nixon's tour of South America popped out of from the hotel.

The Vice President later went to a soccer game between two Ecuadoran teams and policemen were alerted. Extra precautions were taken because rioters stoned the Vice President in Lima, Peru, on Thursday.

Barber's Greatest Day

Nixon got a warm reception when he arrived here yesterday. Communists, who were blamed for the Lima disorders, number fewer than 3,000 among Ecuador's 600,000 voters.

The Vice President's visit here helped the business of Jose Bolivar Gusman, 41, a barber. Gusman cut hiar hair yesterday.

The newspaper El Comercio today carried an editorial cartoon shwoing Gusman at his barber shop sasying:

"I am the only one who has ever skinned Mr. Nixon."

But Nixon was not skinned. He got only a trim, and that from a barber who kept quiet as he worked.

Nixon walked into the shop at 5:30 p. m., seated himself in the chair, and ordered, "Just a trim, please." In no time a crowd gathered outside Gusman's little shop to watch the barber's finest hour in 23 years of haircutting.

No Talk of Politics

When it was over, Nixon asked, "Do you talk to people in the chair about politics?"

"No," answered the barber.

"What do you talk about?"

"I talk about social questions, like football [soccer]."

"Are you going to the game tomorrow?"

"No," said the barber as he pulled out a prayer book for Nixon to sign. Nixon signed and handed him 60 cents for the 25 cent hair cut.

Nixon is scheduled to reach Bogota, Colombia, the seventh country of his tour, tomorrow.

[AP Wirephoto]

Vice President Nixon holding Leonardi twins during visit to health center in LaPaz, Bolivia.

bed at 4 a. m. today after a commotion outside their hotel woke them up.

They suspected that another demonstration was taking place, but the noise was that of the start of a religious celebration. Nixon was asleep in a guest house about a mile

Quito Crowds Doff Hats and Bow to Nixon

Sunday Star
Washington D.C.
Sun 5-11-58

QUITO, Ecuador, May 10 (AP). —Vice President Nixon rode through the streets of Quito today and men took off their hats and bowed. Later, 10,000 persons cheered "Viva Nixon" as he kicked off the first ball for a soccer game.

A-3

This was Mr. Nixon's second day in Ecuador and it was a far cry from the Communist-led, stone-throwing and spit riot that erupted last Thursday at Lima, Peru.

At a news conference before the soccer game, Mr. Nixon said he is taking into consideration a proposal that the United States review its policies in Latin America. He said the proposal was made by former President Galo Plaza Lasso in an 80-minute talk yesterday.

He said Mr. Plaza told him a new United States aid grant would be a mistake. Rather, Mr. Nixon said, Mr. Plaza proposed loans. Mr. Plaza also stressed that the United States bear in mind the importance of its trade policies on South American countries, Mr. Nixon said.

Referring to the Lima episode, Mr. Nixon said he has no illusions that the public reaction will permanently discourage the Communists, but it may force them to change their tactics.

Asked about Communist trade with Latin America, Mr. Nixon said there is danger that Russia will dump industrial products in given areas at a loss in an attempt to destroy normal channels of trade. He said private enterprise in the United States must do some serious thinking on the problem.

Greeted With Cheers

Mr. Nixon held the news conference at the home of United States Ambassador Christian Ravndal after laying a wreath at Ecuador's independence monument. Waving, cheering crowds greeted him on his way to and from the monument.

At the sports stadium, Mr. Nixon was greeted by more cheers and firecrackers. Police had been alerted long before to be on the watch for trouble.

Mr. Nixon cracked to the crowd that he played soccer in grammar school but gave it up because "I couldn't learn to use my head." In soccer, the players butt the ball with their heads as well as kick it.

Stripping off his jacket, Mr. Nixon butted the ball with his head a couple of times and gave it a boot to open the contest between two Ecuadorean teams.

Quito is Mr. Nixon's sixth stop on his South American tour which started at Montevideo, Uruguay, April 28. He leaves tomorrow for Bogota, Colombia. His last stop is Caracas, Venezuela, May 13 and he returns to Washington May 16.

Peru Charges 3 In Nixon Rioting

Sunday Star
Washington D.C.
Sun 5-11-58

LIMA, Peru, May 11 (AP).—Charges were filed today against three persons in connection with last Thursday's rioting here against United States Vice President Richard Nixon.

Conviction could bring prison terms up to three years. The three are accused under a law forbidding "violating the immunity" of a chief of state or diplomatic agent of a friendly country, and "committing acts of contempt" against the flag of a friendly state.

A-3

Those charged are Ismael Frias Torrico, Antonio Aragon Gallegos and Felix Zevallos

"GET OUT NIXON SHARK"—That's what one of the signs in this picture says. In contrast with yesterday's hospitable reception in Quito, Ecuador, this was the scene in Lima, Peru, Thursday when a crowd demonstrated against Vice President Nixon in Plaza San Martin. But, as the picture received yesterday shows, the Vice President was still able to smile as he left the plaza.—AP Wirephoto.

34d 1958 H. MEADE ALCORN- CHAIRMAN, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Drop Liberal Democrats, GOP Head Urges Negroes

By ETHEL PAYNE

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Republican National Committee last week called for "Negroes in the North to help replace incumbent Democrat Senators and Congressmen with Republicans if further civil rights legislation is to be made possible."

Speaking before a dinner meeting of the Capital Press Club, H. Meade Alcorn said, "This must be done even in instances where the civil rights voting records of incumbents are good and for that reason! A vote for a Paul Douglas or a Hubert Humphrey is at the same time a vote for continued Democrat control of the Senate and the prolongation of Senator Eastland's reign as chairman of the judiciary committee."

GAPS DEMOS

Alcorn defended the Dec. 5 statement of Atty. Gen. William Rogers that the administration was not recommending any further rights legislation at this time as necessary because it was impossible under the Democratic controlled Congress to get anything done in the civil rights area.

Asked by Defender Publisher John H. Sengstacke what guarantee the party could give that Republican replacements could equal the liberal record of Sen. Paul Douglas, Alcorn said he hoped that any Republican elected would meet the standards of Republican policy on civil rights.

However, when Publisher Tom Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide asked Alcorn what could be done by the party to discipline Southern GOP politicians who "act like jackasses" and talk the same line of reactionary Dixiecrats, Alcorn replied there was no way for the Republicans to "police every state organization and enforce our views."

DOUBTS REPORT

Alcorn said he doubted that I. Jay Potter of Arlington, Va., southern organizer for the Republican party, made a statement attributed to him by the Alexandria Gazette which quoted him on Oct. 15, 1957 as saying: "Our party stands for segregation."

The GOP chairman attacked the Dec. 19 speech of Democratic chairman Paul Butler before the same group. The 20 golden years of Roosevelt and Truman described by Butler as the era in which the climate was made for great civil rights progress were in reality "nothing more than years of Golden talk and cynical inaction in virtually every area of civil rights," Alcorn said.

He quoted from a statement made by the late Congressman Oscar DePriest in 1940 which Alcorn called a prophecy come true. Said DePriest: "When a civil rights bill is passed, a Republican president will do it. It will not be easy. When accomplished it will have to be done over strong opposition of "Demorrats — North, South, East and West. They are a smart bunch who know how to make effective deals both above and below the trouble. I know because I served with them in Congress.

SECOND PHASE

"You may laugh this off as politics, but as long as Democrats control the White House we can forget civil rights. It just won't happen. The second phase of your emancipation, your quest for first-class citizenship will come with the election of the next Republican president, whether it will be Wendell Wilkie in 1940 or some other Republican later."

Alcorn said there had been more solid progress in the field of civil rights during the five years of the Eisenhower administration than there was in all of the intervening years between the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 and 1953.

The GOP chairman blamed the Democrats for the failure to pass a strong civil rights bill and named Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, as one of the self-styled liberals who made the decision to accept the compromise bill.

Alcorn concluded by saying, "I firmly believe the Negro vote is coming home to the only major party which stands for civil rights and has proved it."

The Press Club meeting was the largest in the club's history. Among the guests were many of the members of the National Newspaper Publisher's Association which was holding its Winter Workshop in Washington. A large delegation came from the Republican National Committee including Val Washington, the Minorities director and his assistant, Thalia Thomas, and Miss Bertha Adkins, director of Womens' Activities.

Urges voters in North to route out Democrats

WASHINGTON — Colored voters "in the North must help replace incumbent Democrat Senators and Congressmen with Republicans if further civil rights legislation is to be made possible," according to Meade Alcorn, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

"This must be done even in instances where the civil rights voting records of the incumbents are good," Mr. Alcorn said Thursday, in a prepared speech delivered before the Capital Press Club at the Phillis Wheatley YWCA.

He said that "a vote for a Paul Douglas or a Hubert Humphrey is at the same time a vote for continued Democrat control of the Senate and prolongation of Sen. Eastland's reign as chairman of the Judiciary Committee."

* * *

MR. ALCORN said he read "with considerable amazement" a speech delivered last month before the Capital Press Club by Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

He scored Mr. Butler and the Advisory Council of the Democratic National Committee for holding President Eisenhower "responsible for the trouble at Little Rock."

Mr. Alcorn accused Northern Democrats delivering "pious words" on civil rights and the party of promoting "nothing more than years of golden talk and cynical inaction in virtually every area of civil rights."

* * *

THE FIRST major civil rights legislation in more than 80 years was enacted in 1957," Mr. Alcorn said.

He charged that Democrats weakened the administration's civil rights bill with the jury trial amendment, also united auto workers and their presidents. Walter Reuther, "self-styled friend of the common man and self-proclaimed defender of human rights."

Mr. Alcorn said that "despite 20 years of talk, executive orders, committee studies and crocodile tears, our nation's capital remained a jim-crow city throughout the new and fair deals."

* * *

ASIDE FROM cleaning up the jim-crow mess, the Republican administration has "appointed colored persons to "nearly 300 Federal positions never before occupied by members of their race," Mr. Alcorn said.

Douglas Answers Alcorn

WASHINGTON — Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) issued the following statement Saturday in reply to the speech of H. Meade Alcorn, chairman of the Republican National Committee, before the Capital Press club last week.

Alcorn singled out Sens. Douglas and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota as examples of Democrats who had to be defeated despite their liberal records in Congress in order to give the Republicans control of the Senate and House.

Said Senator Douglas: "The success of further efforts for civil rights legislation requires the same kind of sincere bi-partisan cooperation that passed the voting rights bill in 1957.

"Mr. Alcorn's attempt as chairman of the Republican National Committee to use civil rights for partisan purposes and to defeat civil rights supporters like Senator Humphrey and me is understandable. But it doesn't particularly help our bi-partisan cooperation for future civil rights gains.

"When I voted against the selection of the present chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, no Republican voice joined mine. The adoption of a reasonable Senate anti-filibuster rule which is the key to strong civil rights legislation was [illegible]

and defeated by more Republican votes, 28, than Democratic, 27. On the basis of that roll call, one could paraphrase Mr. Alcorn and with justice assert: "A citizen's vote for those Republicans is a vote for the southern leaders whom they joined in defeating our anti-filibuster rule.

"On the basis of the record, therefore, I think it is fair to say that both parties share in the blame for past failures and in the credit for recent successes. In the interest of making new civil rights gains, I hope we can with all good will unite the forward-looking people of both parties on the jobs ahead and not weaken them by partisan recrimination."

SEN. PAUL DOUGLAS

Negroes Told To Vote Out Democrats

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Meade Alcorn, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said tonight Northern Negroes must help to replace Senate and House Democrats with Republicans next November "if further civil rights legislation is to be made possible."

This must be done even where the civil rights voting records of incumbent Democrats are good, Alcorn said. He added that a vote for any Democrat is a vote to continue control of powerful congressional committees in the hands of Southerners opposed to civil rights bills.

"It just is not possible to push stronger (civil rights) legislation through the present Democrat-controlled Congress," said the GOP leader in a speech prepared for the Capital Press Club, a Negro organization.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler addressed the same group Dec. 19. He said the Eisenhower-Nixon record on human rights was a "sorry one indeed" compared to what he called the deep devotion to this cause of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman.

Alcorn suggested Butler must have been reading a "special edition of the Congressional Record —one in which up is down, yes is no, good is evil and North is South."

Claims Republican Congress Will Insure Continued Gain In Civil Rights Legislation

Washington, D. C., — Republican National Committee Chairman Meade Alcorn Jan. 17 called for the election of a Republican Congress in November to insure continued progress in civil rights legislation.

His remarks came in an address to the Capital Press Club, an organization of Negro newsmen working in the Nation's Capital. On hand for the occasion were more than 100 newsmen and guests, including some 20 publishers of Negro papers from throughout the country.

Civil Rights

Declaring that there would have been no civil rights legislation in 1957 had it not been for the Republicans, Mr. Alcorn urged the group to help elect a Congress which would work with the President. He said that it is not possible to push stronger legislation through the present Democrat-controlled Congress.

Replacement

"Negroes in the North must help replace incumbent Democrat Senators and Congressmen with Republicans . . . "A vote for any Democrat candidate for either the Senate or the House is a vote to continue control of most of the powerful Committees of Congress in the hands of anti-civil rights members from the South. Every individual citizen should be aware of the full implications of the decision he registers at the polling place," he added.

Rights Progress

Mr. Alcorn also took the Democrats to task for what he called their claims to responsibility for all progress in the field of human rights. "There has been more solid progress in the field of civil rights during the five years of the Eisenhower Administration than there was in all of the intervening years between the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 and 1953," he said.

"Shameful" Record

The Committee chairman called the civil rights record of the Democrat party "shameful," declaring that during the "20 golden years of Roosevelt and Truman 33 test votes on anti-discrimination, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills came before the House and Senate and that none were enacted into legislation. He said the record shows that 81 per cent of the Republicans in Congress voted for these bills; while 59 per cent of the Democrats voted against them.

PRESS CLUB SPEAKER—H. Meade Alcorn, center, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was guest speaker at the Capital Press Club in the Rose Room of the YWCA in Washington, D. C. He chats with, left to right: Mrs. Thalia Thomas, assistant to Val Washington of the Republican National Committee; Bertha Atkins, assistant to Mr. Alcorn; Mr. Alcorn, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president of The Pittsburgh Courier, and Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the National Association of Colored Women.—Cabell Photo.

To Boost Civil Rights Legislation

Negroes Urged to Replace Democrats With Republicans

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Negroes of the North were urged to help replace incumbent Democratic Senators and Congressmen with Republicans if they hoped for further civil rights legislation.

This request was made by Meade Alcorn, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in an address to members of the Capital Press Club and the National Newspaper Publishers Association. Alcorn insisted that "this must be done even in instances where the civil rights voting records of the incumbents are good."

■

HE POINTED OUT that a vote for a Paul Douglas or a Hubert Humphrey is a vote for continued Democratic control of the Senate and the prolongation of Senator Eastland's reign as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The Republican chairman charged the "self-styled Democratic liberals" with running out on the Negroes of America. This group was greatly responsible for the "watering down of the President's civil rights bill," he said.

It was "such Democrat Senators as Kennedy, Morse, Magnuson, Mansfield, O'Mahoney and Murry who voted to send the House-passed civil rights bill to a gas chamber death in Senator Eastland's Judiciary Committee," recalled the GOP spokesman.

LATER, FIVE of these same six voted for a restrictive jury trial amendment which literally ripped the heart out of the measure, he continued. A weird assortment of people who, through the years, had shed tears in public about civil rights, now came riding over the hill shouting that the Senate bill, with its self-defeating jury trial amendment, was a great step forward and ought to be adopted without further fight or delay.

The group of nearly 100 newspaper publishers, reporters and others engaged in the allied fields, attending the dinner at Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, were told that more solid progress has been made in the field of civil rights during the five years of the Eisenhower Administration than in all of the intervening years between the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 to 1953.

American Negroes overwhelmingly supported the Republican party from Lincoln's time to the mid-1930's, declared Alcorn. During the past 20 years, they have drifted toward the Democratic party but "I firmly believe that the Negro vote is coming home—returning to the banner of the only major party which stands for civil rights and has proved it."

Ike's Doctors Still Puzzled Over Stroke

Specialists Fail To Find Evidence Of Brain Injury

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

WASHINGTON, March 4 — The question of what caused President Eisenhower's mild stroke last November remained unanswered today.

Apparently, there's no way his doctors can tell.

The specialists who checked the President last week-end reported they could find "no evidence of any damage" to his brain as a result of the stroke.

But they failed to settle the question they themselves raised when Ike suffered his "cerebral artery occlusion" 14 weeks ago.

Was the stroke caused by a blood clot or a cramp in the brain?

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty, in discussing the medical report on the President, indicated the specialists were stumped. They can't tell which happened.

If it was a blood clot, then the stroke could be blamed on the same underlying process—hardening of the arteries—which caused the President's heart attack in 1955.

In other words, the Nov. 25 seizure would amount to a slight "heart attack in the brain."

If the cause of the stroke was a cramping of a brain artery—a spasm—this would have no connection with the heart condition.

Meanwhile, a third possibility has been raised by some physicians who don't believe stroke-producing spasms occur. They contend such episodes actually are due to a temporary drop of blood flow to the brain, probably induced by a fall in blood pressure.

This viewpoint is presented in the current issue of the Journal, American Practitioner, by Dr. Gene M. Lasater of the University of Tennessee Medical School in Memphis.

In any event, the President's doctor's said they couldn't spot any damage in his brain even though they used an electroencephalograph to examine him.

This is a complex machine, nicknamed EEG, which doctors use to tune in on a person's brain.

It picks up electrical messages that are generated by the brain and cables them to an amplifier which juices up the power enough to push a pen over a sheet of paper.

The pen writes out, in wavy lines, the "beat of the brain." These lines then can be deciphered by the experts to determine whether brain damage is present—and where.

Though the EEG isn't 100 per cent reliable — it sometimes misses deep-seated injury — doctors usually are able to detect any significant damage by switching wires and by recording different halves of the brain at the same time on separate sheets of paper.

Thus, the conclusion of Ike's physicians that he has escaped permanent brain damage is based on the fact that no injury could be detected even by the most sensitive medical instruments in existence.

NIXON URGES U. S. REASSURE LATINS

Says Students and Workers Should Be Shown Nation Oppposes Dictatorships

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21—Vice President Richard M. Nixon called today for a greater effort to convince Latin American students and workers that the United States does not favor dictators or making the rich richer.

He reported to a National Press Club luncheon and a nation-wide television audience on his recent South American trip.

The Vice President said it would be a mistake to describe the violence directed at him and Mrs. Nixon in Venezuela and Peru as solely the work of Communists. He said misconceptions about United States policies, both governmental and private, had been exploited by the Communists to arouse anti-American feeling.

"While it is true that Communists spearheaded the attacks, they had a lot of willing spear carriers with them," Mr. Nixon declared.

The Vice President asserted that, though his experiences had involved some personal danger, they also had convinced him that visiting Americans ought to avoid the "cocktail, white tie dinner" circle and concentrate on trying to win the friendship of students and the growing labor movement in Latin America.

He received a warm reception by the capacity Press Club audience, which included several Ambassadors from Latin America. He spoke from notes for twenty-five minutes, and then answered written questions for thirty-five minutes.

There were a few humorous references to United States politics and Mr. Nixon's role as the leading candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1960.

He called attention to the Press Club's own custom of advancing its vice president to the presidency without opposition and remarked, amid laughter, that some would consider this a good system for other organizations.

He was stumped momentarily by the final question: "would he seek a thrird term as Vice President in 1960?"

Mr. Nixon responded lightly that "Republicans always have opposed a third term."

Responding to criticism that he should not have undertaken a goodwill mission if the end result were to be violence, Mr. Nixon said that he had been warned before every long trip abroad that demonstrations might result and that there might be efforts to assassinate him.

"If we allowed a bunch of

Associated Press Wirephoto

SPEAKS IN CAPITAL: Vice President Nixon at the National Press Club yesterday. He discussed diplomacy in Latin America.

blackmailing bullies to keep officials of the United States Government from doing what needs to be done to carry out our foreign policy, we had better get of the face of the earth," he declared.

He was asked if he thought it was wise or dignified for the Vice President to debate with "radical students." He replied that he would not change any decision he had made in Latin America and that he felt that personal contacts with student groups were important.

The true measure of the success of his journey, Mr. Nixon said, will be in the policies the United States Government and people practice in the future in relation to Latin American countries. He said he hoped the trip har awakened some persons to the real danger of the Communist conspiracy and had convinced others of the importance of Latin America to the United States.

It is important to know, Mr. Nixon said, that many persons in Latin America mistakenly believe that United States policies are designed to protect the "governing élite" and that governmental loans and private investments are helping to "make the rich richer and the poor poorer."

The United States must make it clear, he said, that its policies are intended to promote economic growth, democracy, and an increased standard of living for all peoples.

Asked about his thoughts at the peak of the Caracas riots when Mrs. Nixon seemed in danger, the Vice President drew a laugh in saying that "you don't think in terms of world politics when someone is banging on your window."

Alabama GOP To Pick Slate At Convention

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 29 (AP) — Alabama Republicans will select candidates for the November general election in a convention here May 30.

The decision to hold a convention instead of a primary election came at a meeting of the state GOP executive committee today.

Alabama Republicans are entitled to hold a primary election, since the party polled more than 20 per cent of the total vote in the last general election.

The committee also adopted a resolution denouncing the loyalty oath recently adopted by Democrats, and approved another resolution urging "continued separation of the races by all legal means."

Also adopted was a resolution praising the Eisenhower administration for "excellent achievements of the past five years."

There was no reference to the Little Rock crisis last year, when federal troops were dispatched to maintain integration at Little Rock Central High School.

The segregation resolution was introduced by Milton Lanier, Huntsville, vice chairman of the committee.

The segregation resolution pointed to Alabama's "unprecendented economic advances and great social progress during the past several years."

It stressed the committee's belief in the "continued preservation of our southern traditions."

The committee accused the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee of "political tryanny" for readopting its loyalty pledge.

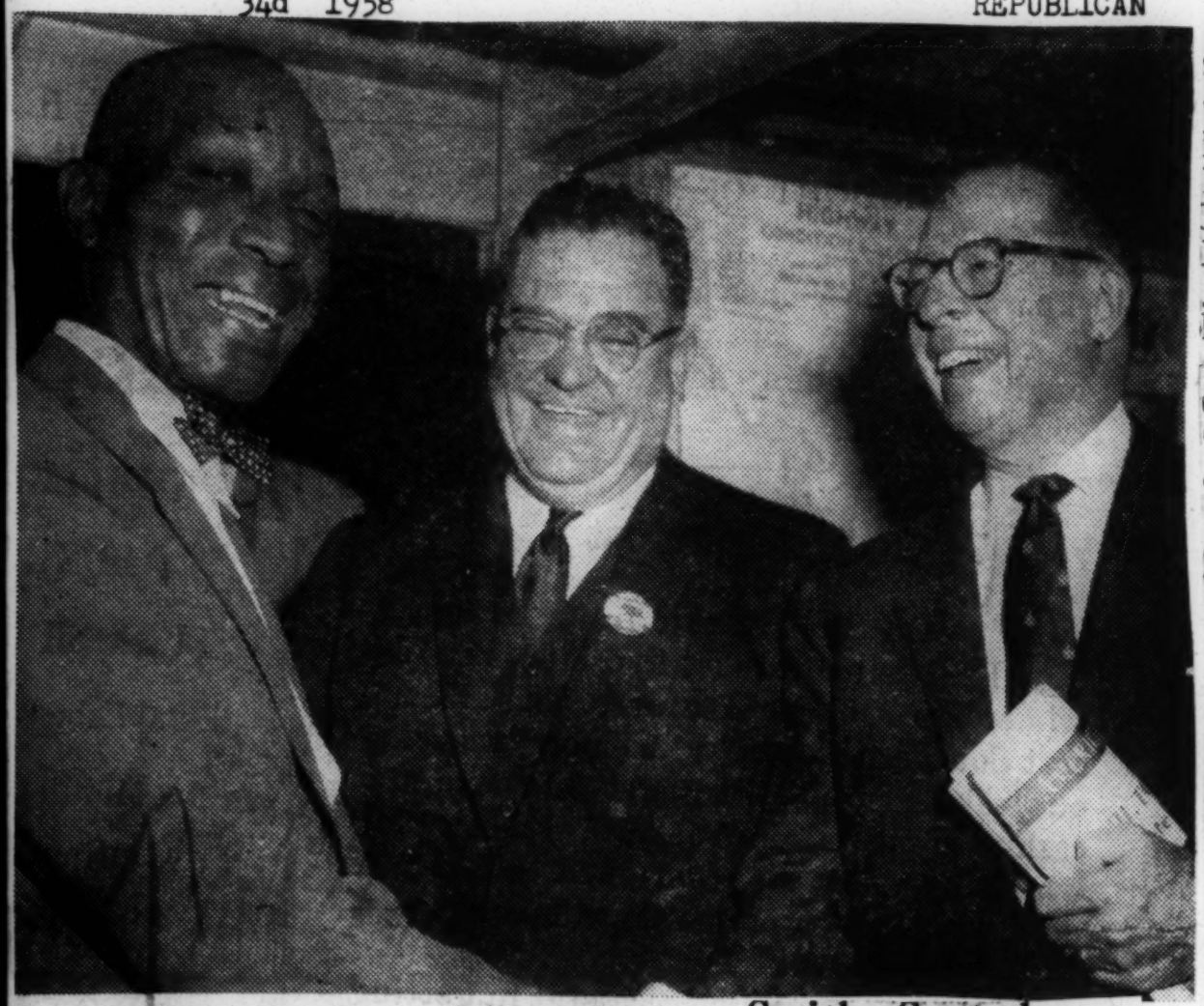
The loyalty oath provides that all Democratic candidates must swear that they did not vote for a Republican in the last general election.

The resolution adopted today said the loyalty pledge is "in direct violation of all principles of American political freedom."

It was introduced by Tom Abernethy of Talladega, unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor four years ago.

Hiram Dodd, Birmingham attorney, was chosen temporary chairman of the Republican convention in May, and Richard Emmett, Greenville, was named temporary secretary.

Alabama National Committeeman Marvin Mostellar of Mobile told the Republican leaders that "I regret to say there have been certain things that happened to cause us to lose ground in Alabama temporarily."



SPIRIT OF REPUBLICANISM

The photographer at the Reception for Meade Alcorn, National Republican Chairman, (right) caught him and Martin A. Coyle, Butler County Republican Chairman (center) and Alvin D. Smith, Editor of the Butler County American and a Vice-Chairman of the Butler County Republican Committee with pre-victory smiles for GOP candidates on their faces. These GOP workhorses were just three of the many who welcomed Mr. Alcorn Oct. 13 at the Reception at Republican headquarters, 3 N. 9th st., Hamilton.

Smith Seated As Republican Vice-Chairman Of Convention

Columbus — At the opening session of the Ohio Republican Convention Thursday among the officials introduced to the delegates was Alvin D. Smith—Editor of the Butler County American—one of the honorary permanent vice-chairmen of the Convention. He then remained on the stage throughout the session.

When the first Negro Vice-Chairman was introduced, he received hearty applause and the leading GOP County Chairman of the nation—Martin A. Coyle—let his joy and pleasure be known with a loud shout.

Ray Bliss., State GOP Chairman and Robt., A. Taft, Jr. 1st V-Chairman of the convention were the many convention officials to shake Smith's hand on the stage when the session adjourned.

In addition to County Chairman Coyle, Mrs. Edna Fath, Chairwoman, Ben S. VanGorden, County Commissioner; Tom Baird, candidate for State Representative; Verlin Pulley, Oxford; and all the delegates and visitors from Butler County commended.

Wherever Mr. Smith went, he was commended by both whites and colored who knew of the historical event.

Key speakers at convention were Vice-President Nixon, Gov. C. William O'Neill and Sen. Bricker. Opinions heard were: This was one of the finest conventions of the party in Ohio.

Mr. Smith was asked by one top GOP leader, how does he feel for being so honored? Smith replied in the words of a great Negro editor and friend of Abe Lincoln—Fred Douglas — "The Republican Party is the ship and all else the sea."

'I Don't Waste Time Getting Mad at Harry,' Ike Says

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower caustically remarked Wednesday that he had too much sense to waste his time getting mad at former President Truman or anybody else.

The President made the statement at his news conference in answers to questions about Truman's remarks this week that Eisenhower had been mad at him since the 1952 campaign.

Truman told the National Press Club here Monday that Eisenhower still was angry with him because he upbraided the President for appearing on the same platform with Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) after the latter had called Gen. George C. Marshall a traitor.

While not mentioning Truman by name, Eisenhower said the former president did not give a correct account of the incident.

"To say that I have ever stood still while any man, in my presence, was reviling Gen. Marshall is not true," Eisenhower said. "In fact, he is one of the men I have met that I put in the class I call great."

Eisenhower appeared on the same platform with Jenner at a Republican rally in Indianapolis Sept. 9, 1952. Eisenhower was campaigning for president and Jenner was running for reelection to the Senate.

GOP-Dixie Coalition May Face Fight

Power Curb Move In Northern Demo

WASHINGTON (AP) — Far-reaching rules changes may be proposed to the House when Congress convenes Jan. 7 as part of a move to curb the power of a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats.

Both proposals have the backing of so-called liberals whose ranks were swelled by results of this year's congressional elections. One change is aimed at the Rules Committee, a 12-man group through which legislation normally must pass before it can be voted on by the House. The committee for years has been dominated by the coalition and has bottled up numerous bills recommended by other committees. Its chairman is Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va).

To break the Rules Committee bottleneck, the liberals are proposing a return to what is known as the 21-day rule, which was in effect during the 81st Congress of 1949-50.

This rule allows the Rules group to hold back bills for a maximum of 21 days, after which they may be brought to a House vote by the legislative committee which originally approved them. The Rules Committee is not a legislative committee. Its main function is to serve as traffic cop for bills approved by legislative committees.

The 21-day rule was adopted originally by a vote of 275-142 on Jan. 3, 1949. It was junked two years later by a vote of 244-149.

The second change proposed for the next Congress would reduce the number of signers necessary on petitions to force House action on bills bottled up by legislative committees, many of which are headed by Southern Democrats.

The existing rule provides that 218 signatures can bring any measure to a House vote. Prior to 1933, only 145 signatures were required.

Backers of this proposal have agreed on no fixed figure. Some have proposed that the number of signatures required be reduced to 100.

ARTHUR WILSON SEES HOPE FOR NEGRO IN G. O. P

Accountant Active for Years in Politics

BY ROI OTTLEY

Arthur J. Wilson, who in 1923 became the first Negro certified accountant in Chicago and now makes a specialty of tax problems, heads one of the strongest Republican organizations in the city.

Wilson

Wilson, who represented Joe Louis in his tax settlement with the government, believes "there is a growing attitude among Negroes that the Republican party, under the progressive leadership of President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon, is the hope of the Negro."

This feeling, he reports, was reflected in the 1956 elections when his district, which embraces 63d to 73d sts. between Stony Island av. and State st., elected Elwood Graham to the state legislature.

In Politics Since 1924

Wilson, committeeman of the 6th ward, entered political activities in 1924 and has served as an auditor for the state department of revenue. He assumed a prominent political role in 1948, when he was elected a delegate to the national convention. He was elected as a delegate again in 1952.

His father, Maynard L. Wilson, was leader of the Negro population in Omaha, and served 18 years as secretary to Omaha's Mayor Dahlmann.

From 1923 to 1932, Arthur Wilson was the cashier of the Douglas National bank, which until its failure in 1932, was one of the largest Negro banks in the United States. He has also conducted a private practice as an accountant.

Native of Omaha

He was born in Omaha Oct. 30, 1900, one of two children. He attended Howard Kennedy grade school in Omaha. After his graduation his mother, Mrs. Dora McDermon, who had remarried, settled the family in Chicago.

Wilson enrolled at Wendell Phillips High school, graduating in 1918. He entered the University of Chicago, then transferred to the University of Illinois. He received a B. S. degree in business administration in 1923 from Northwestern university. He passed the American Institute of Accounting examination and was awarded a certificate by the University of Illinois.

Has Four Children

Wilson, who is a field supervisor for the state department of revenue, was employed as an auditor in 1920 by the Overton Hygenic company.

He is married to the former Evelyn DuConge. They have four children: Hugh, an internal revenue agent; Arthur Jr., deputy U. S. marshal; Mrs. Maunice Gentry, who assists her father, and Mrs. Dolarita Simms, who operates a court reporter business.

Knowland For Nixon in '60 If He Doesn't Run Himself

But Senator Asserts He Hopes to Serve Four Years as Governor

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 — Senator William F. Knowland said today that if he were not a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1960 he would support Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

The Senate Republican leader is a candidate for Governor of California in this fall's election.

He has said repeatedly that he hoped to serve a full four-year term in that office, but today he would not make any statement foreclosing the possibility that he might be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1960.

Mr. Knowland gave his views today in interviews and on a radio program.

Mr. Nixon is generally considered the leading contender for the nomination and is expected to make an active campaign in the primaries and in the convention.

Mr. Nixon and his associates in California are supporting Senator Knowland in his attempt to win the Governorship from the Democratic candidate, State Attorney General Edmund G. Brown.

Senator William F. Knowland

Mr. Nixon was one of those most instrumental in persuading the incumbent Republican governor, Goodwin J. Knight, to abandon his plans to seek re-election and run instead for Senator Knowland's seat in the Senate.

Party Fight Avoided

This avoided a bruising intra party fight between the Senator and the Governor and cleared the way for Mr. Knowland in the primary.

Today Senator Knowland told interviewers that if elected Governor "I expect to serve out a four year term—possibly two four-year terms."

"Assuming that I do serve out the first four-year term," he said, "I think Nixon would be the nominee of the party for President."

On the American Broadcasting Corporation radio program "College Press Conference" the Senator stated his position in slightly more positive fashion, saying that if he served out his term as Governor he would support Mr. Nixon for the Presidency.

Senator Knowland added to interviewers that he was "not making any Sherman statement and I am not foreclosing myself against any of the developments that might occur."

His reference was to the statement Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman after the Civil War, when there was talk he might be offered the Republican nomination.

General Sherman declared that if nominated he would not run and if elected he would not serve.

His classic disavowal has had very few echoes among American politicians.

Sees Nixon in Lead

Senator Knowland indicated that he shared the general impression that Mr. Nixon was far ahead of the field in the race for the 1960 G. O. P. nomination. But he made it clear tha this statement today was intended to allow for eventualities if for some reason Mr. Nixon should be out of the race.

Before Governor Knight withdrew as a candidate for re-election, Mr. Nixon said that in a contest between the Governor and the Senator he would support Mr. Knowland. The Senator said then, and repeated today, that there had been no deal between him and the Vice President with regard to either the gubernational contest or 1960.

The Senator said that as matters stand now he does not intend to enter any Presidential primaries in 1960 if he is elected governor. This would free Mr. Nixon from the possibility that he might have competition from a fellow Californian in the primary contests.

1960 Ambition Seen

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23—Senator Knowland's bid for the Governorship of California has been widely presumed to be part of a plan aimed at possible Presidential competition in 1960.

Such conjecture has been met by the Senator with a rejoinder variously appraised by critics and supporters as equivocal and candid.

On the one hand he has insisted that he seeks the full four-year Gubernatorial term without reservations, qualifications, or "commitments."

On the other hand, in response to pointed questions about 1960, he has repeatedly stuck to the statement that "no one has a crystal ball." This has been generally construed as maintenance of a large Knowland-shaped foot in the Presidential doorway.

Senator Knowland's preoccupations in Congress have precluded much personal attention to the campaign he launched last October. Meanwhile his opponent, Mr. Brown, has been campaigning vigorously.

In the Senatorial contest the Republicans have formidable opposition in the candidacy of Representative Clair Engle and they still have an intra party fight on their hands.

Governor Knight is being opposed for the Republican Senatorial nomination by Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco. Some knowland supporters have been active in trying to thwart Governor Knight's candidacy.

Accordingly, Mr. Nixon devoted a considerable portion of a five-day visit here last week to soft-pedaling animosities between the factions and to canvassing possibilities for galvanizing the Knowland campaign.

South's GOP 'Effective,' Alcorn Says

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—Republican Chairman Meade Alcorn said Friday night that many Democrats don't seem to realize the Republican Party is effective in the South "and is here to stay."

He told a GOP fund-raising dinner in Birmingham Alabama Republicans must work harder "to build a responsible two-party system in the South."

Alcorn called Republican gains in the 1956 general election especially significant. Republicans carried Birmingham and Mobile in supporting Eisenhower.

He said "archaic election laws" block Republican efforts in many Southern states.

He said "an incident such as Little Rock will never lead thinking voters to turn their backs on the accomplishments of the Republican administration and embrace the left-wing policies and programs of the present national Democratic leadership."

Alcorn said many Democrats "don't yet seem to realize the Republican Party is already an effective instrument in the South and is here to stay."

Earlier he said in an interview that the GOP "was and is" on the rise in the South, and the Little Rock incident only "momentarily interrupted that progress."

He referred to the use of federal troops in the school segregation issue at Little Rock.

'Little Rock' May Throw Negro Vote To GOP's

New York City--(ANP)-- In spite of the Democratic Party's success in the off-year election in New York and New Jersey, "there is every reason to suppose that Little Rock - given Republican Party willingness to exploit it to the utmost - could throw the Negro vote, nationally, to the Republican," the magazine Monthly Review declares in its December issue.

The importance of Little Rock cannot be overestimated, is the feeling of editors Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy. "To a Negro there can be no more satisfying or reassuring picture than that of United Soldiers accompanying Negro children to school in a Southern city. Here, for the first time in the lives of most Negroes living today, is concrete, irrefutable evidence that the law is on their side and that it can protect as well as oppress them.

"'ronically enough," the editors write, "Eisenhower and the Republican Party wanted nothing so much as not to have to provide the Negroes with that evidence. But the deed is done, and if the Republicans are prepared to maintain the advantage thus unwillingly gained, then Little Rock could be made to have a profound effect on every Negro citizen in the country."

The magazine says the Republicans won their advantage without seeking it, thanks to Governor Orval Faubus.

"Faubus is not only a narrow minded bigot but also a very stupid man," the editors commented. "He deliberately backed Eisenhower into a corner from which the only escape was an honorable one. If Eisenhower had refused to act, every state in the south would have 'interposed': the south would have reversed the verdict of the Civil War without so much as firing a shot.

"Faubus, in short, violated the first rule of war and politics which says at all costs to avoid a showdown with a stronger opponent. In so doing, he made a man of Eisenhower, at least for a brief moment, and opened up for the Republican Party a political oilfield of vast but as yet unmeasured dimensions."

The idea that everthing in the south will soon return to normal is a pipe dream, the editors declare. Three major forces are listed as changing the situation:

1. Industrialization which "shakes a society to its foundations and sets all of its parts in motion." The traditional pattern of excluding Negroes from most industrial jobs and consigning them to cotton cultivation and domestic service is changing: "corporate capital is interested in profits, not in the availability of a servant class. It needs wage labor and it tends to hire by skills and pay scales, not by skin color."

2. The new determination of Negroes to achieve first-class citizenship.

3. The urgent need of the American ruling class to win friends and allies in a predominantly colored world.

The crux of everything, the magazine says, is the right to vote. "When the southern Negro has the right to vote, the American political scene will really change and the stage will be set for the next step forward, which can only be the organization of a genuine labor party, embracing both black and white, both north and south."

Two Party System Advocated For South By GOP Spokesman

Lt. George W. Lee Urges Abraham Lincoln Club To Build Strong Party

BY MARCEL HOPSON

Lt. George W. Lee, of Memphis, Tenn., guest-speaking at the fifth annual banquet of the Abraham Lincoln Club, Thursday night, March 20, vividly suggested that "a strong two party system can save the South from destruction and for the good of the Nation".

Speaking before an estimated attendance of 450 at O. J.'s Half Acre Club, Mr. Lee, grand commissioner of education, I. B. P. O. E. W., Elks of the World, in making that suggestion highly praised the works, growth and statewide influence of the host ALRC group. He commended them for their major part in "helping to establish a strong and influential Republican Party segment throughout the state of Alabama."

He praised them for a membership of some 500 and suggested that they "keep up the good work and do not stop until the number is 5,000 or more members."

In most of his hour-long recital-like address, Mr. Lee cited the "impressive record of achievement" of the Republican Party over a 100-year period, from Abraham Lincoln's signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, setting slaves free, to President Dwight D. Eisenhower's signing the executive order which sent federal troops to the Little Rock, Arkansas School scene.

He named the five greatest men on earth who "played their part in shaping humanity as Jesus Christ, the "Saviour of Mankind"; Aristotle, Greek philosopher and naturalist; Abraham Lincoln, the great Emanicipator; Booker T. Washington, educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute; and President D. D. Eisenhower, "the man whise wisdom and guidance the world depended upon as "commander-in-chief" of the allied forces during World War II, and presently as the president of the United States.

He complimented "any person who has the audacious idea of something within him, capable of overcoming circumstances, such as Abraham Lincoln."

Among other praises, he lauded President Eisenhower for "putting an end to the 40-million dollar gravy train (New Deal and Fair Deal) which former Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman stated".

He concluded his address, challenging Negro citizens" to produce their own leaders and not depend upon others to do it."

Among telegrams read to the audience were greetings from U. S. Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Val J. Washington, chairman of Minorities Division, National Republican Party, Washington, D. C.

W. C. Patton, president and coordinator of the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting, Inc., in his remarks pointed out that "Our organization's primary goal is to get every citizen registered and qualified to vote. Then they may join either party they desire."

Mrs. Mabel L. Neely, president of the Alabama Association of Women's Clubs related her" joyful experience and impressions" during her trip to the Nation's Capitol to take part in the President's Minority Community Resources Conference, January 15. In concluding her remarks, she declared "I have been a Democrat all my life. I believe in following the best man in the country; not the party."

The program included the singing of the national anthem by Mrs. Savannah Crews Jones invocation by the Rev. John W. Rice, Jr., pastor, Westminister Presbyterian Church; singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic", led by Mrs. Maggie Zeigler; club achievement related by Frank Hunter ALRC public relations director; remarks by John J. Drew, manager of Alexander and Company Insurance Agency, business and professional; Mrs. Lucille Harmon Patterson, ALRC corresponding secretary, education; William Parker banquet chairman; and Thomas L. Hunt, program chairman, who pinch-hit for Attorney Oscar W. Adams, Jr., ALCR chairman, in introducing Charles J. Greene, Birmingham district manager, Atlanta Life Insurance Company, who in turn introduced Lt. Lee, the guest speaker; instrumental solo by Forest Holman, Jr; greetings from Club Eisenhower in Fairfield, expressed by Miss Annie Lue Alexander; and the benediction by the the Rev. B. Washington Coates, pastor, Greater Tabernacle Baptist Church.

E. T. Swift, chairman, ALRC executive committee, served as master of ceremonies; and Mrs. Alexinia Y. Baldwin, pianist.

Other ALRC officers are T. L. Hurt, vice-chairman; Mrs. Helen H. Willis, secretary; Mrs. Louise Hunter, assistant secretary; and J. C. Crosby, treasurer.

Negro Flays GOP Policy

DETROIT (AP) — Declaring that "Republicans in Michigan don't want intelligent Negroes in their political organization," George A. Isabell resigned today as secretary of the Wayne (Detroit) County Republican Committee. Isabell is a Negro.

"Postmaster General (Arthur B.) Summerfield, Isabell said, "still runs Republican politics in Michigan and Senator Potter (R-Mich) just says amen!"

He voiced disapproval of GOP patronage handling, but said he had not been rejected for any appointment within Republican scope.

In quitting as secretary, Isabell said he was not leaving the Republican party, adding: "I'm too old to become a carpetbagger."

Isabell told Mrs. Louis M. Nair, Republican County chairman, in a letter of resignation:

"People who have done absolutely no work, fought the party and have been afraid to be publicly known as Republicans, received all of the honors and the jobs."

Dr. Eisenhower Draws Applause

Memphis, Tenn.

U.S. Goodwill Envoy Talks With Panama's Leaders —Streets Cleared

Mon 7-14-58

(Picture on Page 28)

By United Press International

PANAMA CITY, July 13.—Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower was whisked without incident Sunday through narrow Panama City streets cleared by police to prevent any outbursts such as the ones that marred Vice President Richard M. Nixon's South American visit.

Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University, was sent on a 21-day goodwill tour of Central America three months after Mr. Nixon's turbulent visit, during which his car was stoned and he was threatened with violence.

Encounters No Violence

On the first full day of his tour, the educator encountered no violence.

Panamanian student leaders said Saturday night they would take action if Dr. Eisenhower refused to visit them at the Panamanian University. He replied by inviting them to meet him Monday night at the United States Embassy residence.

Dr. Eisenhower, accompanied by his daughter, arrived here Saturday on a combination good-will and fact-finding tour as his brother's official representative. He drew moderate applause Sunday morning as he sped through streets lined with crowds out to buy lottery tickets rather than to salute the President's brother. His itinerary was not made public, as a precaution against disturbances.

Pay Courtesy Calls

Eisenhower and Roy R. Rubottom, assistant secretary of state for interAmerican affairs, one of his traveling companions, paid courtesy calls on President Ernesto de la Guardia Jr., Canal Zone Gov. William E. Potter, Maj. Gen. Ridgley Gaither, commander in chief of the United States Caribbean Command.

Later this morning calls, the President gave a lunch for Dr. Eisenhower attended by the cabinet and was followed by a business session with cabinet members and other government officials.

Dr. Eisenhower will remain here until Wednesday, when he is due to go to Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Dr. Eisenhower Tours Panama Well Shielded

Republican

34d

BALBOA, Canal Zone, July 14 (AP). — Milton Eisenhower embarked on a tour of the Panama Canal today after hearing Panama's proposals for economic aid and a plea for recognition of her sovereignty over the vital waterway.

It was the third day of the friendly and thus far uneventful fact-finding mission by the President's brother.

Later he goes to Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, El Salvador and Guatemala, in that order. The zig-zag itinerary was planned in advance and announced only today to foil any violent leftist demonstrations of the type that greeted Vice President Nixon on his South American tour.

Washington Post

If any similar anti-American sentiment exists in Panama, it did not show itself over the week end. Dr. Eisenhower was shielded by strict security measures and whisked around Panama City so rapidly that the inhabitants of the capital hardly were aware of his presence. His daily schedule was not published.

Mon 7-14-58

Panama Flag in Zone

President Ernesto De La Guardia, jr., told the visitor that flying the Panamanian flag over the Canal Zone and using Spanish officially inside the 10-mile-wide strip would help bring the people of Panama and the United States closer together.

The United States controls the Canal Zone under an agreement with Panama. The question of mineral rights and Panamanian sovereignty over the zone recently has become a hot political issue which De La Guardia's opposition has been quick to exploit.

Mr. De La Guardia also outlined ways in which the United States could aid Panama financially. He pointed out that the nation's population is growing but it lacks capital with which to increase production.

The purpose of the trip by Dr. Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University, is to study the background for a possible revision of United States policies toward Latin America.

To Meet With Nixon

While some here viewed the trip as only another goodwill mission of dubious value, Dr. Eisenhower told newsmen that the tour would help give the United States "a continual perspective on all things involved in United States policy."

On his return to Washington Dr. Eisenhower is expected to meet with Vice President Nixon to draw up recommendations to President Eisenhower on a solution of Latin America's problems.

This is Dr. Eisenhower's itinerary: Tegucigalpa, Honduras, July 16; San Jose, Costa Rica, July 18; Managua, Nicaragua, July 21; San Jose, Peurto Rico, July 24; San Salvador, El Salvador, July 27; Guatemala, July 30. The Guatemala visit was timed to avoid the July 26 anniversary of the assassination of President Carlos Castillo Armas, who swept the Communist regime out of power in 1954.

Police Guarding Milton in Panama

Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

PANAMA CITY, Panama—(UPI)—Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower was whisked without incident Sunday through narrow Panama City streets cleared by police to prevent any outbursts such as the ones that marred Vice President Richard M. Nixon's Latin American visit.

Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University, was sent on a 21-day good-will tour of Central America three months after Nixon's turbulent visit, during which his car was stoned and he was threatened with violence.

Mon 7-14-58

On the first full day of his tour, the educator encountered no violence. Two small placards were sighted along the route of his morning drive, but neither was unfriendly.

Panamanian student leaders said Saturday night they would take action if Eisenhower refused to visit them at the Panamanian university.

He replied by inviting them to meet him tonight at the U.S. embassy residence. The students declined and he repeated his invitation. He still awaited an answer late Sunday.

Eisenhower, accompanied by his daughter, arrived here Saturday on a combination good will and fact-finding tour as his brother's official representative.

He drew moderate applause Sunday as he sped through streets lined with crowds out to buy lottery tickets rather than to salute the President's brother. His itinerary was not made public, as a precaution against disturbances, and the narrow streets he passed through all were cleared in advance by police.

Eisenhower and Roy R. Rubottom, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, one of his traveling companions, paid courtesy calls on President Ernesto de la Guardia Jr., Canal Zone Gov. William E. Potter and Maj. Gen. Ridgley Gaither, commander in chief of the U.S. Caribbean Command.

Eisenhower will remain here until Wednesday, when he will go to Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

—Associated Press Wirephot

Dr. Eisenhower Arrives in Panama on Tou

. . . I come in friendship, he told airport crowd

BCA Editor Named At Columbus GOP Meet'g

The Committee on Permanent Organization—meeting Thursday in Columbus—for the Ohio Republican Convention voted and named Alvin D. Smith, Editor of the Butler County American, one of the ten permanent honorary Vice-Chairmen of the State GOP Convention which meets in Columbus Oct. 9. Mr Smith is the only Negro Vice-Chairman—a first.

Credit for this goes to Tom Baird of of Middletown—a delegate on the Committee. After the meeting, Mr. Baird called to congratulate Smith. He said the color of skin made no difference with Republicans and they voted for you. Smith has received confirmation from GOP headquarters in Columbus.

Mr. Baird did not say so, but Smith said, "I later learned from another delegate that it was the idea of delegate Tom Baird and candidate for State Representative in Butler County. This, once more shows that Mr. Baird acts without racial or religious prejudice as he has always done.

Smith further said, "Baird deserves to be elected, not only because he is fully qualified, but because he acts on merit and not color."

In receiving this honor, Smith said he was mindful of what the Republican Party was expressing—Equality and Justice for All Americans regardless of color, race or creed.

Alvin D. Smith

Republican Party Due To Vanish

From the outcome of the election last Tuesday, the letters GOP no longer means Grand Old Party; now means Going Out Party.

The Republican Party will only be a name in our history books as are the Federalist, the Know Nothing, the Whigs, the Barn Burners, the Constitutional Union, the Peoples, the Greenback, the Populist, the Free Silver, the Bull-Moose, the Progressive and many others.

The Republican Party met the same death as the Whigs. The Whigs couldn't elect anyone president except an Army general. They couldn't elect Henry Clay or Daniel Webster, but they did elect General Harrison and General Taylor, and General Taylor like General Eisenhower did not carry Congress. That is General Eisenhower's second term he did not have a Republican Congress.

The Whigs tried again in 1852 to elect another general, but the American people wouldn't fall for it again. They didn't elect General Scott.

In 1856 the die-hards from the Whig Party along with the leftovers from the other minor parties met in Jackson, Mich., and organized a new party. They copied the name that Thomas Jefferson used for the Democrat Party. He called the Democrat Party the Republican Party, so they used his name and the Republican Party was born.

In 1860, the Democrat Party split between Stephen Douglass and John C. Breckinridge, so the Republicans went in with Abraham Lincoln. This put them in office for 68 years until 1932, although Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson each served eight years.

In 1930 the Republicans lost Congress and in 1932 they almost died but they came back. In 1946, after 16 years, they elected a Congress, but that only lasted for two years. Then in 1952, as did the Whigs in 1840 and 1848, they found a general, and again the American people elected him and he carried Congress. They ran him again in 1956 and this time, like General Taylor, General Eisenhower did not carry Congress; and last Tuesday, they died altogether.

HOWARD S. TEMERSON,
Burchfield Hotel, Tuscaloosa.

Talmadge Accuses GOP Of NAACP 'Surrender'

FORT PAYNE, Oct. 8 (AP)—Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D., Ga.) tonight accused the Republican Administration of surrendering its dignity to the NAACP and of repeatedly failing the nation.

Referring to Supreme Court rulings against racial segregation and administration measures to enforce the decrees, he declared:

"This administration has delivered the worst blow to constitutional government in the entire 182-year history of our republic."

The Georgian was a speaker for a big Democratic rally here.

Touching further on the racial issue, he said in his prepared address:

"Only recently, we have seen the Republican Chief Justice and members of the Supreme Court fly back from their vacations merely to satisfy the demands of NAACP lawyers. We have seen the Attorney General of the United States, the Solicitor General—and even the President — surrender their dignity, their logic and their reasoning powers upon the prodding of these NAACP lawyers."

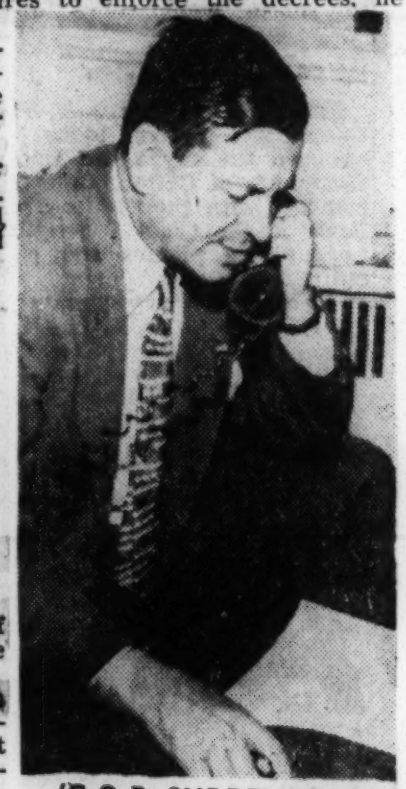
In a general denunciation of the Republican leadership, he said:

"This administration has been one of waste, extravagance, special privilege, high interest rates, high taxes, runaway inflation, tight money and ever-mounting debt."

It has failed the nation, he asserted, in national defense, on the economic front, in aid to farmers and in other vital respects.

Talmadge also took a verbal shot at the national leadership of his own Democrat party. He declared that neither it nor the GOP has demonstrated "that brand of two-fisted, hard-hitting, honest leadership we must have to save our country."

Invited to the party rally were such top-flight Alabama leaders as Sen. John J. Sparkman, Gov. James Folsom and Rep. Albert Rains.



'GOP SURRENDERED'
—Sen. Herman Talmadge.

34d 1958

REPUBLICAN

Secretary Weeks Quits; Strauss His Successor

WASHINGTON (AP)—A change of command at the Commerce Department was announced by the White House Friday.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks has resigned, and President Eisenhower has appointed Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, to succeed him.

Weeks, 65, was a Boston industrialist before entering the Cabinet at the beginning of the Eisenhower administration in 1953. Strauss, 59, is said to be a Wall Street investment banker.

The Commerce Department was created in 1913 to foster and develop the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, including its mining, manufacturing, shipping and fishing industries and its trasportatio facilities.

The Weather Bureau, Patent Office, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Maritime Administration, National Bureau of Standards, Bureau of Public Roads, and Census Bureau are all divisions of the commerce department.

Weeks will leave his post not later than Nov. 10. In an Oct. 22 letter to Eisenhower, he said he was resigning reluctantly "and only because of pressing business, personal and family considerations, which seem to me to make it imperative that I return to Boston and my interests there.

"Please be sure, both during your remaining two years as President as well as thereafter, that if I can serve you in any way, you have only to call upon me," Weeks added.

The President expressed regret at Weeks' departure.

"Dear Sinny:" he wrote in an Oct. 23 letter made public by the White House. "I am indeed sorry that your departure . . . is now so imminent, but I appreciate that you have already put off this unhappy event for quite some time, much to my benefit and the administration's."

Eisenhower then called on Strauss to carry on the job. He gave Strauss a recess appointment which will enable him to take over as soon as Weeks leaves. When Congress convenes in January the Senate will be asked to confirm the appointment.

Strauss may run into some opposition there, although he probably will be confirmed. He was often a center of controversy as AEC chairman. He made many friends in Congress while heading the AEC but also some powerful enemies. For a time he feuded with Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-NM), vice chairman of the Joint Committee of Atomic Energy, over the issue of clean vs. dirty bombs.

He also got into hot water with some Congress members during the Dixon-Yates controversy. This involved an AEC contract with private interests to build an electric power plant at West Memphis, Ark. The government later canceled the contract.

ADM. LEWIS L. STRAUSS

SECRETARY WEEKS

POWELL SAYS G.O.P. TRIED TO 'BUY' HIM

Tells Ministers Bid to Gain His Backing Was Made by 'National Figure'

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. charged yesterday that the Republican party had attempted to purchase his endorsement of the Republican state ticket.

"An effort was made through a national Republican figure, so I could be pretty well off if I chose to," he told a meeting of Baptist ministers.

Powell, who is also a Baptist minister, addressed the annual meeting of the Greater New York Baptist Ministers Conference at his own Abyssinian Baptist Church, 138th Street near Seventh Avenue. Representative Kenneth B. Keating, Republican candidate for United States Senator, had also been invited to address the group. He left the hall before Mr. Powell entered.

'I Will Name Names'

The Representative made the charge in an aside from his prepared speech. "If they deny it," he said, "I will name the names and dates where they sent people to me."

Mr. Powell described the national Republican Administration as "immoral, unjust and a travesty upon our American way of life" for having moved swiftly in the recent bombing of a synagogue in Atlanta but having done "nothing concerning the bombing of seven churches" in Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Powell also accused the Republican party in New York of issuing a leaflet in Spanish that promised Puerto Rican voters welfare relief "within twenty-four hours upon arrival in New York City." The leaflet also promises, he said, a subway fare lowered to 10 cents and no eviction by a landlord when tenants are behind in their rent without "two months' rent free."

He said the promises were in direct opposition to statements in English by the Republican candidates.

Mr. Powell, who has both the Republican and Democratic nominations, also briefly swiveled his political shotgun in the Democratic direction during his talk.

In another aside, he told how, since becoming associate campaign manager for the Harriman ticket, he had removed a "discriminatory" condition at Democratic campaign headqaurters in the Shelton Towers Hotel. He abolished the terms "Negro division" and "Puerto Rican division," Mr. Powell said.

"Now," he said, "names of the men in the office appear," but that is all. He added that there was now full integration on the campaign staff.

Weeks Resigns Commerce Post

Strauss Named To Cabinet Spot

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI) —Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks resigned today for business and family reasons. President Eisenhower immediately named former Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission to succeed him.

STRAUSS

Weeks, 65, stepped down with "great reluctance," effective not later than Nov. 10. He said it was imperative that he return to his Boston business interests. The President, in a "Dear Sinny" letter, accepted the resignation with "keen regret" but full understanding.

Strauss, one-time secretary to former President Hoover, was one of the nation's leading investment bankers prior to World War II service in the Navy and his first appointment to the AEC in 1947. A Republican, he retired last June 30 after a five-year term as AEC chairman.

Strauss' nomination may draw some fire in Congress. He bowed out of the atomic commission after prolonged wrangling with such Democrats as Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. M.). The Democrats accused him of not pushing construction of atomic power fast enough.

Strauss, who has been serving as the President's special assistant on atoms-for-peace affairs, will take over the Commerce post on an interim appointment until his nomination is considered by the Senate Commerce Committee, now headed by Sen. Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.).

Weeks' resignation left only three members of the original Eisenhower cabinet which took office with the President in 1953. They are Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Agricultural Secretary Exra T. Benson and Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield.

Adams to Quit Soon, Capital Sources Hint

Job in Industry Believed in View For Ike's Aid

BY CHARLES LUCEY.
Star-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The status of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams was seen by informed sources here today as shifting toward increased likelihood he soon will leave the government.

A job in private industry was believed a possible next step for the New Hampshire ex-governor who has been at Gen. Eisenhower's side since he took the Presidency neary six years ago.

The reason for his departure would be chiefly political.

Between now and Nov. 4 election day, Republican Senate and House candidates all over the U.S. will have to take a stand on the issue of Mr. Adams' relationship with Boston industrialist, Bernard Goldfine.

Many GOP office-seekers will repudiate Mr. Adams. Some, such as Sen. William F. Knowland, now seeking the California governorship, already have urged that he resign.

Difficulty Foreseen.

If Mr. Adams remains in the White House it would be increasingly embarrassing and difficult next year for him to do business with some GOP leaders who have said he should get out.

After disclosure in early summer of the extent of the Goldfine generosities to Mr. Adams, the belief was widespread among Republican leaders, including some most friendly to the President, that the hard facts of politics would force out the so-called "assistant President."

Gen. Eisenhower stood staunchly by his right-hand man, acknowledging maybe he had been "imprudent" but winding up by insisting he needed him in the White House.

Weeks passed and there was growing belief the President and the ex-governor had decided it would be possible to ride out the storm. Mr. Adams was keeping his own counsel, characteristic of him, and apparently sought no advice from outsiders.

Another Post Doubted.

But the matter has been revived in recent days. Those who should know say the chief executive now may be less convinced than formerly of his aid's indispensability.

For Mr. Adams to take another significant government job would not solve much of anything politically. Presumably, top Republicans still have sufficient connections in the business world to see to it that Mr. Adams—if he goes quietly—will be well placed. Ironically, before the storm broke six months ago the quiet little New Englander virtually could have named his own salary if he had chosen to enter private business. Perhaps he still can.

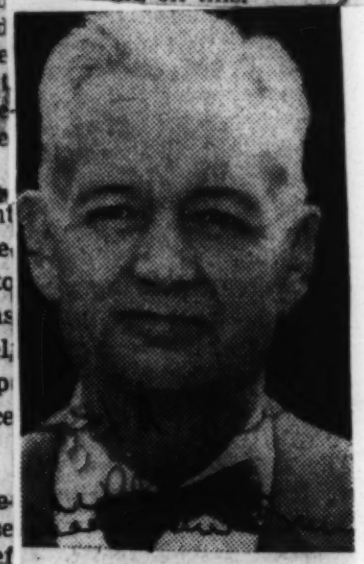
There is speculation now that if Mr. Adams goes his job will be split between two persons. The role Mr. Adams has played has been rated one of the most powerful ever filled by a nonelective official.

3 Mentioned.

Three most prominent in speculation as his successor are United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton and Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, long a key White House figure and for years before that an Eisenhower military friend and aid.

There could be a clue in the U.S. Senate election in Maine on Monday as to the real political strength of the Goldfine issue. U.S. Sen. Frederic Payne, Republican seeking re-election, also is an old Goldfine friend. He is opposed by Democratic Governor Ed Muskie and the Goldfine issue has been one of the unknown factors in the campaign.

But some professing to know say the Adams decision does not depend on this.



Associated Press Photo.
SHERMAN ADAMS.

Text of President's Speech at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31 (AP)—Following is the prepared text of President Eisenhower's address at the Fifth Regiment Armory here tonight:

Fellow Americans:

We are now in the last days of a political campaign that will—among other things—determine the complexion of the Congress for the next two years.

This campaign is a continuation of the effort that we undertook six years ago in the cause of good government.

I pledged then that if elected, Republicanism would bring sane, progressive and honest government to America.

We have done exactly that.

But our work is not complete.

That's why I'm here tonight.

I want to talk to you here and to other thoughtful citizens across the nation about good government—and how to keep it.

Here, in Maryland, this means re-electing your able Senator, Glenn Beall, who has steadfastly supported this Administration—it means electing your courageous soldier statesman Jim Devereux—it means re-electing Congressmen Ted Miller and Dewitt Hyde—it means electing a Republican team here and across the nation.

End of Term Cited

Now, many have wondered why I have been traveling across America these past weeks urging the election of Republicans, knowing that my own official responsibilities will, in two years, come to an end.

It is because of my deep belief that America needs the honest, efficient and progressive kind of government that for six years has given us a sound, expanding economy—a national defense—modern and strong—and above all, a nation at peace and steadily striving to bring a just and lasting peace to the world.

If we are to continue sound and forward-looking government, I believe there is only one way to do it.

That is through the Republican party.

I am convinced that it is the only political instrument thatt can give us sensible, united and progressive leadership in America.

Here are some of my reasons. First, the record.

Do you remember back six years? Just recall these important circumstances of those times:

Our troops were fighting in Korea.

Our economy was shackled with odious price controls.

During the prior administration, the cost of living had gone up 50 per cent.

Peace Since '53 Noted

With respect to these things, we can now happily say:

"Since 1953 Americans have fought nowhere in the world.

"We promptly eliminated the stifling Federal controls over our economy.

standstill the rapid dilution of

"We fought to a practical our dollar and have since held the rise in living costs to an average of less than 1½ per cent a year."

Continuing the record:

In the 1952 campaign I spoke of the need for a sound, expanding economy—an economy based on peace-time prosperity, not war-inspired. Today personal income is at an all-time high—wages are higher and their purchasing power greater—housing is booming—and all in peacetime.

Here is a telegram just received from the Secretary of Commerce. In part, he says, "I have just received the most recent figures on new construction activity. They make it clear that October sets an all-time high and that the construction industry will reach the $50,000,000,000 mark in 1958."

In 1952 we promised to do something about giving every American citizen an equal right to register and vote his convictions in elections. For many years this subject had been talked about—nothing was done!

Points to Civil Rights Law

Today a law to that effect is on the satute books—the first major piece of civil rights legislation in eighty-two years. We are steadily moving toward the goal of equality of opportunity in our country.

We have reorganized and modernized our defense establishment. Our defenses are the most powerful in history.

We are busily engaged in the construction of a gigantic road system which will build more than 40,000 miles of superhighways.

We gave the American people the largest tax cut in history.

We created a new Department of Health, Education and Welfare—a new space agency. A new air safety agency, which will be born tomorrow.

Small business has been encouraged and helped.

More than 250,000 excess positions have been eliminated from the Federal payroll—an annual saving to the taxpayer of $1,000,000,000 a year.

Social security and unemployment insurance have been expanded.

These are but a few of the achievements of the past six years—of a Republican administration.

Over that period we have experienced remarkable advances in prosperity.

Downturn Is Recalled

Of course, none of us will forget that we had a downturn in the economy a year ago.

Such pauses in economic progress are inevitable in the operation of a free economy. But the job before all of us, and particularly upon government, is to make certain that their effect is minimized both as to intensity and duration.

Now what did the political free spenders, of whom we see so many in one wing of the opposition, have to offer on this downturn?

First they tried to frighten all of us—including themselves.

They said we are plunging dangerously into a depression.

One Senator of this radical persuasion said last winter that the recession was "rapidly growing into a full-fledged depression."

But he didn't frighten a Government that kept its eyes glued on the good of all Americans.

One "gloom-doggler" — a Senator—actually said that the recession was—and I am quoting exactly — "planned, premeditated and predesigned [by] this Administration."

My friends — to such a statement here is my personal reply.

I never have—and never will—be guilty of the crime of preplanning, premeditating or predesigning the misery of my fellow Americans.

Apparently these men of little faith thought that the Administration would panic. It did not.

Sees Sensible Programs

We instituted practical, sensible programs. Previously in this compaign I have detailed what these helpful programs were and how rapidly and effectively they worked. They were programs designed to give a timely assist to those in need and to give a helpful hand to the economy until recovery could take hold.

The extremists, on the other hand, wanted to indulge in wholesale reckless Federal spending.

Their extravagant expenditure programs would have undermined the economy and thus endangered the jobs of 64,000,000 Americans already employed. Happily much of this effort was blocked both by sturdy Republican opposition and by my vetoes.

Today every economic indicator proves that our Republican faith in the economy was right.

We are moving ahead. Recovery is on the march. All across America things are good. They get better every day.

Of course the free spenders hoped to make a popular political issue out of last winter's recession. How miserably they failed!

Problem on Farms

Then, the opposition thought they had another issue—the farm issue.

But here, too, they ran into a bit of a problem.

The trouble here was that the farm economy has prospered and that standards of living on America's farms are at an all-time high. The faces of farmers look happier than they have in years.

So, my friends, once more the opposition fell flat on its face.

Then the opposition thought it had a sputnik issue. Again they tried the tactics of fright. They said that our technology and our missile programs lagged woefully behind the Soviets.

One opposition Senator spoke mournfully about the chances of "our isolation, submission or destruction."

Again the political charge broke up on a fortress of facts. The American people were not to be fooled.

This is what happened. For eight years between the end of World War II and the start of this Republican Administration not more than $1,000,000 was spent in any one year on the long-range ballistic missile program.

When the Administration was first inaugurated, we found that, in this crucial area, practically nothing had been done.

Started Missile Study

One of my first acts was to start an exhaustive study by some of the country's leading scientists on this subject. Some months later this study was completed and on the basis of scientific recommendations we gave missile research and development the nation's highest priority.

Thus, more than two years before the word 'sputnik' was even mentioned, the Defense department was applying maximum effort on such programs, in talent, in time and in money.

Today—not merely $1,000,000—but hundreds of millions go into missile programs annually.

Today America — and all the world—knows that in less than four years we are rapidly closing the gap that we inherited. In satellites, sputniks have been matched by Explorers, Vanguards and Pioneers.

In another important area—civil rights—the opposition party found itself hopelessly without an issue.

In this area, the Democrats have been too busy battling with each other to have any time left for the rest of the nation.

Sees Civil Rights Split

Here I refer specifically to the sharp and publicized disagreement over civil rights between the chairman of their own National Committee and the chairman of their Senate Campaign Committee.

In sharp contrast to this stalemate stands the constructive and reasonable Republican record in providing equality of opportunity to all citizens.

Actually—what does the opposition party really offer you?

The answer—both sides of every issue.

Their spokesmen stand squarely on both extremes of almost every important question in America:

States rights against centralization in Washington.

Fiscal conservatism against radical spending.

Pro-civil rights against anti-civil rights.

And so down the line.

The Democrats are split down the middle. Their gyrations to overcome the hopelessness of their position reminds me of an old verse that goes something like this:

"To promise, pause, prepare, postpone;

And end by letting things alone."

Fellow citizens, for progressive and effective government—we need Republican control of both the Congressional and Executive Branches of our Government. This need is underlined by the evidence that in the opposition party the spending wing is seeking desperately to dominate the American political scene.

Now I've said this before—and most of you Republicans, discerning Democrats, and thoughtful independents have probably said it too.

But I say again that we need to stage a persistent and aggressive fight against reckless spending and inflation.

Effects on Inflation

Never forget — inflation hurst everybody. It strikes most cruelly at the aged, the retired and the white-collar workers whose salaries rarely keep up with hte cost of living.

Labor, business and Government must all work in harness to curb the wage-price spiral and oppose useless Government spending, both of which create inflation. And inflation, we never forget, eats away our savings and shrinks the values of our pensions and insurance policies.

In this fight Republicans will never rest.

Beyond this—many things remain to be done.

America is prosperous: the economic record of the past six years is unparalelled. The recent recession is rapidly fading into history. But so long as men and women who are willing to work—especially those with families to support—remain unemployed, we must never cease striving to eliminate the causes.

We must deal with this problem both directly and indirectly.

Every man re-employed helps to build the general prosperity.

'Must Oppose Duplication'

Since a worker out of a job is hurt, not helped by further diluting the dollar, which jeopardizes the employment of 64,000,000 other workers in the United States, we must oppose inflation and all of its causes.

Looking ahead, we will continue to seek equality of opportunity for all citizens, irrespective of race, color, creed or geography.

We will continue to practice efficiency, economy and integrity in Government.

We will:

Push reasonable legislation to redevelop economically impaired areas.

Undertake needed tax reforms.

Stand for sound fiscal management.

Help our working men and women drive racketeers and hoodlums out of the American labor movement.

In this we must have, and welcome, the help of labor and business leaders, the rank and file of unions, and civic-minded citizens everywhere.

shall press for legislation to make this possible.

And, finally, with all other Americans, we will continue to strive to bring a just and lasting peace to the world.

And now, with the election just four days off—a final thought.

Self-Portrait of Nation

Remember, each election results in a kind of self-portrait of America.

We want a portrait that will reflect the hopes and aspirations of all thoughtfull Americans for sound, sensible and progressive government—a government ever ready to surmount any crisis and meen any test of spirit.

My friends, if this is what you want—and I believe that Republicans, independents and like-minded Democrats do—then, do not blur the result.

Within each Congressional district, of course, some issues will tend to be of greater local concern than others. This is inevitable in America, where diversity is one of our sources of strength.

But I emphasize that the conflict of local interest must not be allowed to blunt the force of vigorous and sound leadership, at all levels of government, in the national interest.

Our party is a national—not a sectional, not a class, not a special interest, but an all-interest party.

Keep it that way by making crtain first:

Urges All to Vote

That you, yourself, vote on Nov. 4.

And next, by devoting your time, your efforts, your self, both before and after the election, in winning support for this cause.

And now to the women of America I want to make a special appeal. In most places, voting day is still a working day. This means that normally women will have a greater opportunity than men to carry on activities that will bring maximum support to their candidates. Relying on the proven dedication of American women to good government, I look to them confidently for their vigorous help at the polls.

The goals before us are:

Full security for our nation.

Good government for America.

Prosperity and opportunity for all our people.

And a just peace in the world.

President Attacks 'Confederate' Slur

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—President Eisenhower today led off angry condemnation of synagogue bombings by characterizing those responsible as hoodlums of the Al Capone and Babyface Nelson type.

Speaking out vigorously at his news conference against the Peoria, Ill., and Atlanta synagogue blasts, the President said he would make certain that facilities of the federal government were available when requested by state and local law officials.

Gen. Eisenhower also assailed anti-Semitic terrorists who have identified themselves in anonymous phone calls as members of a "Confederate Underground." He said it was an insult that they should describe themselves as part of the Civil War Confederacy, which the President said he had been taught from babyhood to revere.

The President spoke after Bernard Kennedy, Peoria police chief, had ruled out anti-Semitism as the cause of yesterday's bombing of the Anshai Emeth Temple. Chief Kennedy said the blast was the work of a mentally deranged person.

In New York a spokesman for the Anti-Defamation League said today that the synagogue bombings shattered a long peaceful period during which there have been few incidents growing out of organized anti-Semitism.

"At the moment we don't see any real connection betwen the Atlanta and Peoria incidents as we did see between the Atlanta and Peoria bombings in Nashville, Jacksonville and Miami," spokesman for the educational arm of B'nai B'rith, the worldwide Jewish service organization, said. "There were four bombings in all plus three abortive attempts at this sort of violence.

"This latest (Peoria) one looks like the work of a crackpot who has been reading accounts of the previous bombings. There have been no past actions in Peoria which would lead anyone to expect that incident.

"We believe that during the past 10 years organized anti-Semitism, which leads to this sort of thing, has been at its lowest ebb since the days of Hitler. This (the bombings) is a revival of such feelings, which you can expect when you get a tension situation like that in the South. That is the cover for these fellows," the ADL official said.

The connection between the bombings and the school integration disputes in the South were spelled out by Henry Edward Schultz, ADF chairman. He said that extremists were taking advantage of the "tension situation" growing out of integration moves to launch a wave of violence against southern Jewish communities many of which have "lived peacefully in the South since colonial times."

"None of the rabbis of the bombed temples have been identified with the integration movement," Mr. Schultz said. "So it can hardly be argued that these are spite bombings connected with integration activities. The segregation issue just provides an excellent cover."

President Puts More Work on '59 Program

Polishes Message After Seeing In New Year at Farm

By GARNETT D. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 1. —President Eisenhower began the New Year today with some more work on the "Top priority" program he will urge on Congress next week for action to strengthen America against the menace of growing Soviet power.

The President plans to outline the program in a streamlined state-of-the-Union message he will deliver personally before a joint session of the Senate and House a week from tomorrow.

He has been working on the message off and on since he came to his country home near here last Friday afternoon. He is expected to return to Washington tomorrow afternoon.

This was a relatively quiet New Year's Day for the President, described as feeling fine and in good spirits after five days away from his White House desk.

He and Mrs. Eisenhower saw the New Year in at midnight with a group of friends they had to dinner at their farm home.

Message to Be Short

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said there was no other work on the President's schedule today except polishing of the state-of-the-Union message.

This message will be much shorter than usual. Mr. Hagerty said it probably would take no more than half an hour to deliver. In the past such messages usually have run an hour or more.

It is being abbreviated this year, Mr. Hagerty said, in order to stress matters that Mr. Eisenhower considers "top priority" for immediate action by Congress.

The usual detailed outline of the bulk of the President's legislative program in the domestic field will be reserved for the budget message, scheduled to go to Congress January 13, he added.

To Review U. S. Strength

He explained that the state-of-the-Union message will concentrate on an analysis of America's strength in the world today and recommendations for action to increase that strength.

Proposed boosts in military spending, primarily on a stepped-up missile program, are expected to bring the 1959 fiscal year budget to a record peacetime high of about $74 billion.

But Mr. Hagerty said the President expects the budget to be in balance and hopes for a "slight surplus," with taxes continuing at present rates.

Mr. Eisenhower gave "tentative final" approval to the budget yesterday in a conference at his farm home, Mr. Hagerty said. He reserved final decision on two or three matters, pending further conferences in Washington Friday with Secretary of Defense McElroy.

The President arranged a 9 a.m. meeting with his cabinet at the White House Friday morning. Mr. Hagerty left open the possibility that he might return to his farm here for the week end.

Ask $18 Millions

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —In one of the biggest claims ever filed by a colored lawyer against the United States, Perry W. Howard is seeking to win some $18.5 million for his clients.

The GOP national committeeman from Mississippi and former government lawyer is representing Henry M. Garson and his late brother, Murray V. Garsson.

In a petition filed in the Court of Claims in 1954, the Garssons assert that they developed certain novel and unique designs and processes for the manufacture of war material.

The petition adds that the designs and processes were developed at the Government's request and that the Government used the devlopements without paying for their use.

* * *

BESIDES SEEKING a judgment of $18.5 million, with interest, the petition asks judgments in four other claims with the amounts to be determined by the courts.

Based upon alleged savings to the Government in the use of the methods, processes and engineering developments of the Garssons, the petitioners are claiming $17.5 million.

The brothers claim they designed a unique tail assembly for the "fire bomb," so that these bombs could be safely dropped from airplanes in clusters.

They allege that the tail assembly made it possible for the "fire bombs" to be used effectively in the Far Eastern theater, particularly over Japan.

* * *

BASED UPON the number of these bombs that were manufactured, the Garssons claim that the reasonable value of their invention is at least $1 million.

They are also asking for undetermined amounts for Government use of a powder drum, the steel bomb nose of the magnesium incendiary bomb.

A method for hardening the fuse used as a component part of the armor piercing 75 millimeter shell, and for the invention of a high-explosive, armor-piercing 4.2-inch shell.

* * *

BETWEEN MAY, 1941, and Jan., 1942, the petition states that Henry M. Garsson developed processes and designs for the manufacture of the 4.2-inch chemical moter shell.

The Chemical Warfare Service, it is alleged, adopted the processes and designs, effecting a saving of over $14, a shell, and put the shell into mass production.

It is further claimed in the petition that the Government produced over 12 million 4.2-inch chemical morter shells between 1941 and 1942 through the use of the engineering developments.

* * *

HENRY M. GARSSON is a mechanical enginnering graduate and is a member of various professional engineering socetes, including the National Society of Professional Engineers.

Also he is a member of the New York State Association of Professional Engineers and the American Society of Tool Engineers.

From 1941 to 1946, he was a member of various "integrating committees," operating with the War Department and rendering engineering services to the Federal Government.

Associated with Mr. Howard in the case are Louis R. Mehlinger and John A. Shorter Jr.

ILL WITH HEART AILMENT

President's Older Brother Dies at 71

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26 (AP)—Arthur B. Eisenhower, 71, older brother of President Eisenhower, died at his home late today.

He had been in ill health with a heart ailment for some time since his retirement from a post with a Kansas City bank.

Arthur Eisenhower was vice chairman of the board of the Commerce Trust Co. when he retired in 1956. He later suffered a heart attack.

During his banking career he gained a national reputation in flour and grain finances.

He formerly was a director of Trans World Airlines, the Coleman Co. of Wichita and a number of corporations.

Eisenhower joined the Commerce Trust Co. 53 years ago and in 1934 became its executive vice president and a director.

In Washington the presidential press secretary, James C. Hagerty, said President Eisenhower had been informed by the family of Arthur's death.

Hagerty said there would be no word from the White House tonight on whether the President would attend the funeral, nor would there be any statement from the President. The Chief Executive is four years younger than the deceased.

Arthur was most recently in the news in connection with a legal battle with his first wife, Alida, over alimony.

Arthur and Alida were married in 1906 and divorced in 1924. In 1925 Arthur remarried. Mrs. Louise Eisenhower survives.

Last December, Arthur's alimony payments to his first wife were reduced by court order from $350 a month to $175.

At the hearing on his request for a reduction, Mrs. Louise Eisenhower, his present wife, testified that his income was only $500 a month from retirement annuities. She said she took care of him and managed their affairs. She also testified she owned their six-room home in a Kansis City suburb.

Truman Lays 'Hate' Violence To Weak Leadership by Ike

BOSTON (AP)—Harry S. Truman said Thursday night that President Eisenhower sidestepped his "moral responsibility" to back the Supreme Court's school integration decision and permitted a wave of violence by "crackpots and extremists."

The former President cut loose at his Republican successor in the White House for what he described as failure to exert "the proper leadership" at the "proper time" in the last four years.

"The President has never told the nation that he believed the Supreme Court's decision was morally right," Truman said in an address prepared for delivery at a Democratic fund-raising dinner.

"He has carefully avoided stating his views on the subject.

"For three years, the administration stood aside, while the opposition in some parts of the country gathered its strength. Only when there was outright defiance of the courts by a sovereign state did the President move into action. That was too late. The opposition to law had solidified and the poison of hate had already spread."

INTEGRATION ISSUE

The 74-year-old Democratic warhorse wound up his national campaigning for party nominees for Senate and House with a firm declaration of his own "unequivocable" position that the Supreme Court decision is not only the law but that "it is morally right."

Truman spoke out in the face of bitter difference within his own party and the threat of a Democratic revolt in some Southern states over the issue which has closed some Little Rock, Ark., and other Southern schools.

He said it was not enough for Eisenhower to "deplore" the "83 instances of bombings of schools, homes and religious institutions traceable to the desegregation conflict."

"MORAL RESPONSIBILITY"

The President, Truman added, "has a moral responsiblity in this matter" and "must exercise active, affirmative leadership."

Truman said Eisenhower exercised that kind of leadership and "won his fight" when he got a four-year extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program through education of the public and effective persuasion of Congress.

"If he had fought as hard for civil rights," Truman added, "we would have a lot less trouble today."

The occasion for the address was a testimonial dinner for 35-year-old Edward McCormack, a nephew of Rep. John McCormick (D-Mass), House majority leader. The young McCormack, now serving as interim state attorney general, is a candidate for election to that post.

Associated Press Wirephot

IKE TRIES OUT A CAMPAIGN SALUTE ON THE HOMEFOLKS

President, Pleased With Speaking Trip, Receives Gala Welcome at Capital

PERRY W. HOWARD
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEEMAN FOR MISSISSIPPI

Perry Howard, Attorney, Brings Claim Suit Against United States

Wash D.C. Tribune Wed. 1-1-58

LOUIS HOWARD

Howard, Republican former Government brought the biggest the United States colored lawyer.

lawyers have sought thrown out of court, Howard has succeeded in efforts, and the case the trial stage State Court of Claims. representing Hen- and his late brother, son.

with Mr. Howard in Louis R. Mehlinger, al- Justice Department law- and John A. Shorter, Jr., a with the firm of Cobb, and Hayes.

Howard was a special assis- the Attorney General for years and was assigned to the Division. Mr. Mehlinger, attorney in the Justice Depart- with Mr. Howard un- resigned. Mr. Mehlin in the Justice De- retirement a few

Mr. Howard and Mr. Meh- Justice Department defended claims brought Government in the Court of Claims. In the Garsson are on the side of claimants.

Henry M. Garsson is a graduate engineer. He is a mem- professional engineer- the National Engineers, State Association of Engineers, and the of Tool Engineers. to 1946, Henry M. a member of various committees," operating War Department and ren- engineering services to the Government, aiding and Government officials, Ar- Navy officers, and contrac- production engineering and

filed in the Court asserts that the Garssons developed certain novel and unique designs and processes for the manufacture of war material at the request of the Government and that the Government used these developments without paying them for their use.

The Garssons claim that for 11 years prior to August, 1941, the Ordnance Bureau and the Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department failed to develop a method for producing the 4.2-inch chemical mortar shell and for that reason abandoned the manufacture of shells at the Frankfort Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and the Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

Between May, 1941, and January, 1942, the petition states, Henry M. Garsson developed processes and designs for the manufacture of the 4.2-inch chemical mortar shell. The Chemical Warfare Service, it is alleged, adopted the processes and designs, effecting a saving of over $14 a shell, and put the shell into mass production.

The petition claims that the Government between 1942 and 1945 produced over 12 million 4.2-inch chemical mortar shells through use of the engineering developments of the Garssons.

The Garssons are asking for judgments against the United States for $18.5 million, with interest, and leaving the amounts in four of their claims to be determined by the court.

Based upon the alleged savings to the Government in the use of the methods, processes and engineering developments of the Garssons, the petitioners are claiming $17.5 million.

The Garssons claim they designed a unique tail assembly for an incendiary bomb, known as the "fire bomb," which remedied the defects in a bomb the Government was manufacturing, so that these bombs could be safely dropped from airplanes in clusters.

Their tail assembly, they allege made it possible for the "fire bomb" to be used effectively in the Far Eastern theater, particularly over Japan.

Based upon the number of these bombs that were manufactured, the Garssons claim that the reasonable value of their invention is at least $1 million.

3. They are asking for undetermined amounts for Government use of a powder drum, the steel bomb nose of the magnesium incendiary bomb, a method for hardening the fuse used as component part of the armor piercing 75-millimeter shell, and for the invention of a high-explosive, armor - piercing 4.2-inch 4.2-inch shell.

CRASH MIXUP CORRECTED

Perry Howard Still Has Washington Pull

Daily News 12-17-58

By HOWARD SUTTLE
Daily News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Two automobiles, their drivers obviously in a hurry, collided with a crash in Washington, a few days ago.

Amiably enough, the driver of one — a Cadillac — expressed his regret to the driver of a smaller car which figured in the mishap.

The two men exchanged business cards. They agreed that the matter should be ironed out and the minor damage to both cars should be settled between their respective insurance companies.

The owner of the Cadillac suggested the other driver telephone him the following day to complete arrangements for a conference with insurance adjusters.

And on the following day, Col. James Norcross, owner of the smaller car, took from his wallet the business card that had been handed him by the driver of the Cadillac. The card read:

"Sam Pryor, vice president, Pan-American World Airways."

Norcross telephoned Pan-American, asked for Pryor.

"Mr. Pryor is in Europe," the colonel was advised.

"He must have been called away suddenly?" queried Norcross.

"Why, no," came the answer "He's been away about two weeks.

The colonel, who had recorded the license tag number of the Cadillac, then checked with the District of Colombia auto license division.

Sam Pryor, the Pan-Am executive, was not the registrant.

The owner of the Cadillac was listed as Perry W. Howard, the Negro who holds the nominal title of Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, but who has no voice in federal patronage in the Magonolia State.

Colonel Norcross telephoned Howard. Perry, of course, apilogized. It was "all a mistake."

It developed that the veteran Negro GOP leader had earlier received a card from Pryor, and had inadverdently placed it in his own card case.

When the crash occurred, Howard, obviously without looking at the Pryor card, passed it on to Norcross. It was apparent that Howard thought he had given the colonel one of his own business cards.

The mistake was corrected, and the case was settled amicably.

Although Perry has little power over Republican politics in Mississippi, it was obvious he still has "pull" in Washington.

His license tag carries one of the "low numbers," usually issued to persons on the D. C. "VIP" list. The tag number on Howard's Cadillac is 263.

Negroes Asked To Vote Against Democrats

WASHINGTON (AP) Val Nash, [illegible] Republican National Committee, said today a Democratic Congress has nothing to offer Negro voters.

Washington, a Negro, said in a statement that a vote for a Democratic candidate for the Senate and House in the coming election is a vote to return segregationist Southern Democrats to positions of power as committee chairmen.

Noting that Southern Democrats hold the chairmanships of eight important Senate committees and 13 of 19 House committees, the committee official said:

"This Southern domination of a Democrat Congress means that Negro voters are voting against themselves and their vital interests when they case a vote for any Democrat congressman or senator.

"Because of the seniority rule if Negroes help elect a Democrat—even in the North—they are helping the Southern Democrats keep a stranglehold on committees which control what happens in Congress."

Washington said if Republicans

control the next Congress it will make small potatoes of such Southern Democratic senators as Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, James O. Eastland of Mississippi, Richard Russell and Herman Talmadge of Georgia and what he called their "wrecking crews."

34d 1958

REPUBLICAN VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON

ext of Nixon's Statement

...the text of Vice ...Richard M. Nixon's ... civil rights:

...dlai E.] Stevenson's ...partisan attack on ... Eisenhower and the ... the Eisenhower Ad... ...tion in the field of ... ...ts raises some legiti... ...questions, which I be... ...Mr. Stevenson should ... for the American ... ...the President ... ...k of leadership on this ... As the titular leader ... Democratic party what ... ...e and what does ... ...ed to do to enlist sup... ...Democratic Governors ... E.] Faubus [Arkan... ...rvis] Griffin [Geor... ...Lindsay] Al... ...a], for his posi... ...civil rights issue? ... ...head of the ... ...party, what lead... ...he intend to ex... ...Democratic chair... ...powerful commit... ...House and Senate ...y block action ...hower proposals ...civil rights? ...question the sin... ...Stevenson or of ...ts in the North... ...devotion they ... to the cause of ...portunity for all ... But there is ...difference between ...parties where ... ...concerned. ... We add: As a ... ...fact, we have done ... ...years of this Ad... ...than they talked ... the twenty years ... ...preceded it. ...handling of this prob... ...is not a Democratic vs. ...Republican issue. The fight ...on this issue is one that must ...be made within the Demo... ...party itself. There will ...to hope for more civil ...legislation as long as ... ...continues to be ...filled by anti-civil rights ...who are chairmen ...committees.

...ic Plight

...with the ...Northern Dem... ...Stevenson on ... every time ...speech on be... ...they are ... Jekyll to ...which covers ...entire party

on this issue. Mr. [Paul M.] Butler [Democratic National Chairman] may hand the Southern Governors their walking papers, but it seems obvious that Southern Senators and Congressmen are not going to walk away from control of Congressional committees which deal with the integration problem.

The aim of the Eisenhower Administration is a positive one: To open the full doors of opportunity to all and to assure good schooling, job opportunities and rising standards of living for all our citizens.

We do not recognize first-class citizenship and second-class citizenship. We do not want rights and privileges for some and only burdens and discrimination for others.

The people of New York can further the realization of this objective by electing Ken Keating to the United States Senate. The cause of civil rights had no more effective champion in the House of Representatives than Ken Keating. The team of Ken Keating and Jack Javits will not be surpassed by any two Senators from any state of the Union in the articulate, devoted and effective work they will be able to do in behalf of the great objective of equality of opportunity for all Americans.

The New York Times

DISCUSS REPUBLICAN FINANCES: Vice President Richard M. Nixon talks with William D. Burden, right, of party's New York State Finance Committee. At left is Senator H. Alexander Smith, head of similar group for New Jersey. Mr. Nixon attended private, separate luncheons held by the two groups yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria

FLARES AT REPORTER

Civil Rights Query Sparks Nixon Ire

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 27 (AP)—Vice President Nixon angrily rejected today a suggestion that the Eisenwhoer administration is not moving forward on civil rights.

Nixon campaigned across Michigan for hard pressed Republican candidates after a blowup at a Minneapolis, Minn., news conference in which he covered a broad range of political issues.

The vice president was asked by a reporter why the administration had not responded to demands made by a youth march group in Washington for civil rights action.

Nixon flared back, eyes flashing and chin jutting:

"I am not going to stand here and take an insinuation that I have refused to discuss civil rights in this campaign. I have made the same speeches in the South that I have in the North.

'Little Job'

"If the Democrats do a little job with (Gov. Orval) Faubus of Arkansas and Gov. (Marvin) Griffin of Georgia, it would be better for all concerned."

The youth marchers, who failed to see President Eisenhower, asked the withholding of federal funds from states which resist the Supreme Court's integration decision, an end to Senate filibusters, federal funds to keep open integrated schools, and a law making dynamiting of public bildings a federal offense.

Nixon dismissed the news conference with an emphatic "thank you, gentlemen, that is all," without mentioning these demands.

In a much more affable mood, the vice president asnwered questions on this broad range of topics:

GOP control—He was not consulted about a statement of Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R-Calif), an old friend, that Nixon will take over control of the Republican party immediately after the November election.

New Leaders

He doesn't subscribe to tha idea, Nixon said. He believes it development of new leaders—an obvious reference to Nelson Rockefeller, GOP new-face candidate for governor of New York.

Knowland-Knight — Mrs. Helen Knowland's letter saying that Gov. Goodwin J. Knight ducked out of a contest with Sen. William Knowland for the GOP California gubernatorial nomination because of a "macaroni spine" represents only a wife's deep affection for her husband.

Election day — Polls which indicate a Democratic landslide is imminent represent a "dangerous measure" of voting prospects "because they are based on conditions 10 days ago and not now."

Radical Democrats — He and Eisenhower will continue to use that term in attacking opposition candidates. Nixon said the "radical" description is used only in contrast to the conservative label applied by Democrats to Republicans.

NIXON IS ANGERED BY RIGHTS QUERY

Denies He Has Not 'Spelled Out' His Stand—Makes a Swing Across Michigan

By RICHARD E. MOONEY
Special to The New York Times

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 26—Vice President Richard M. Nixon campaigned across Michigan today in the second day of a swing through eleven states in the East and the Midwest.

In answer to a question at a a press conference before leaving Minneapolis this morning, he angrily denied that he had not "spelled out" his position on civil rights.

The Vice President declared that he had presented his views on civil rights many times, even in the South, so much that newspapers often did not report them "because it is no longer news."

He then challenged the Democratic party to "do a little job with "Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas and Marvin Griffin of Georgia, both foes of integration, and said, with visible anger:

"I will not stand here before this fine group of newspapermen and take an insinuation that I have refused to discuss civil rights. That is all, gentlemen. Thank you very much."

Appears on Television

His day had started two and a half hours earlier with an appearance on a N. B. C. television program, when he was told a network survey showed the Democrats would sweep the Senate.

He went from the studio to a Republican breakfast.

The press conference followed. Before the civil rights question there were several based on points of friction within the Republican party.

He was asked about the recent letter by Mrs. William F. Knowland, wife of California's

Republican gubernatorial candidate, in which she attacked the state's Republican Governor, Goodwin J. Knight, who is running for the Senate.

He said this represented only a wife's deep affection for her husband.

He was asked about the statement by his close friend, Representative Patrick J. Hillings Republican of California, who said that Mr. Nixon would assume the mantle of leadership of the party on the day after election.

Mr. Nixon said he had not been consulted on Mr. Hilling's statement and did not subscribe to the idea.

He was reminded of the words—socialization and nationalization," which Republican leaders used in a statement three weeks ago to describe the threat of a Democratic victory, and was asked if he were going to continue to call the opposition "radical Democrats."

He said he would continue to use the term "radical."

Speaks at College

Mr. Nixon flew from Minneapolis to Battle Creek, where he spoke at a rally in the Western Michigan University gymnasium. This evening he spoke at a fund-raising dinner speech in Flint, and followed this with a half-hour television and radio talk over a state network.

At Battle Creek, he chatted about baseball and football with students who crowded around him and shook hands through the window of his car as it drove through the campus.

Battle Creek and Flint were scheduled to bolster the re-election bid of Senator Charles E Potter, who is running against strong labor opposition in a state hit hard by the recession.

Mr. Nixon said that the Michigan races "present one of the most clear-cut examples in the nation of the choice which confronts the voters."

He said: "In Michigan, the Democratic party has become a captive of the radical wing of that party."

In his speeches, he discussed labor, politics and rackets.

He said that labor leaders had the same rights as business and other leaders to participate in politics, "but labor leaders and business leaders are one thing; labor and business dictators are another."

Of labor rackets, he said: "I have found that no group in the country is more interested in cleaning the racketeers and chiselers out of the labor movement than union members themselves."

Mr. Nixon also said that Michigan "has not shared as it should in the unprecedented progress and prosperity which the nation has enjoyed in the six years of the Eisenhower Administration."

He said that Michigan rated fortieth among the forty-eight states "in new manufacturing job gains since 1949."

The difficulty is that the state government, which is Democratic, "is driving jobs out faster than Potter can bring them in," he said.

BROWNELL BACKS DISABILITY PLAN

In Speech Here, He Urges Measure to Provide for an Acting President

By RUSSELL PORTER

Herbert Brownell Jr., former United States Attorney General, urged the bench and bar yesterday to support prompt Congressional action on Presidential disability.

He endorsed President Eisenhower's proposal for a constitutional amendment under which the Vice President would become acting President upon a declaration by the President or his Cabinet of the President's inability to perform his duties.

Mr. Brownell spoke at a luncheon meeting of the judicial section of the State Bar Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He said the question of Presidential disability was the country's most serious constitutional gap.

Under the Eisenhower plan, he went on, if the President declared his inability in writing, the Vice President would become acting President for the period of inability. Thereafter, whenever the President declared his ability to act, he would resume his duties. Mr. Brownell said this procedure would probably cover most cases of inability.

If the President were unable or unwilling to declare his inability, the Vice President could become acting President on written approval of a majority of the Cabinet, according to the plan. The President could reassume his duties whenever he declared in writing that his disability had ended.

Impeachment Possible

"In extreme cases where a President might endeavor to act although clearly unable to do so," said Mr. Brownell, "the present constitutional provisions for impeachment appear to be adequate."

Mr. Brownell opposed a proposal that the decision on a President's inability be made by an executive-legislative-judicial commission with medical advisers. He also opposed a proposal to handle the problem by means of a concurrent resolution or act of Congress without a constitutional amendment.

In a speech prepared for a dinner of the association at the same hotel last night, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, predicted an increase in Soviet "truculence." He said this would result from the exploitation of recent Soviet successes with missiles and satellites.

"We will be called upon to show a cool steadfastness in the face of the missile blackmail and tough diplomacy we may expect to encounter," General Taylor said.

However, he expressed the view that the most probable military threats could be expected in "peripheral" situations short of general warfare. In these situations, he said, the use of long-range missiles and nuclear weapons would not be likely.

'More Likely to Need Pistol'

"The international military policeman is more likely to need his pistol than his nuclear weapon," he said.

General Taylor urged the public not to become excited about the possibility of atomic catastrophe, but to have faith in this nation's power to deter general warfare.

He also warned the nation not to "bankrupt ourselves on excessive expenditures for long-range strategic weapons, continental air defense, dispersion of cities and industry, civil defense measures and population shelters."

"Such a course," he said, "would result in diversion of essential resources which should be provided our deterrent forces to be sure that deterrence will not fail."

Edmund H. Lewis of Syracuse received the association's gold medal award for distinguished service to the bar. The award was presented at the dinner by Clarence R. Runals of Niagara Falls, retiring president of the association. Mr. Lewis was formerly chief judge of the State Court of Appeals.

The dinner ended the association's eighty-first annual meeting.

District Attorney T. Paul Kane of Schoharie County was elected president of the State District Attorneys Association yesterday at a meeting at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Republican Women Will Be Briefed On Domestic Affairs

Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and key figures in the Eisenhower Administration will bring a nationwide gathering of Republican women leaders up-to-minute on international and domestic developments.

Ambassador Lodge and Republican Women's National Conference in Washington, D. C., March 16 - 18, Miss Bertha S. Adkins, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced today.

Miss Adkins, who will preside at the Conference, said the plan is to keep the program tied in closely with developments on the international and domestic scene. The sessions will be held at the Statler Hotel.

This will include discussion of Adminsitration proposals to maintain peace and lessen world tension, improve educational opportunities and cope with the problems of changing economic conditions.

Also, the women representatives of Republican Party organizations, Republican Clubs and Young Republicans as well as volunteer workers will be given "short-courses" in campaign techniques to sharpen their effectiveness in working for Republican victories in November.

Negro Outlook

Val J. Washington, director of minority groups for the Republican National Committee, said in a Lincoln Day speech in Indianapolis that many Negroes have turned Republican because of Little Rock and the Civil Rights Bills. At the same time he warned these gains could be wiped out by unemployment, because "a Negro is the first fired and the last hired."

SO . . . This Is Washington

The perennial violet of home rule came up again last week, with chances of its getting to full bloom very little better than in other years when the Southerners on both the House and Senate District committees have killed it.

Nevertheless, the noise made over the Administration proposed bill got perferred news treatment after Sen. Wayne Morse, the intrepid Oregon maverick made a slashing attack on the bill as "unworkable."

He was in complete disagreement with his colleague, Sen. Joseph Clark, chairman of the Senate District committee, who favored the measure as "half a loaf being better than none."

Under the provisions, there would be a territorial form of government with a governor appointed by the President and an elected legislative assembly. The President would have veto right over legislation passed by the assembly if he felt it affected Federal interests.

Morse's principal contention against the present bill is its failure to provide for an elected mayor. In the past three Congresses, the Senate has passed a bill with a mayor provision, but this has been blocked in the House where the District Committee is loaded with Southerners. Morse submitted his own proposal which would have a mayor, a city council, and no presidential veto.

Said he. "There can be no home rule nor democracy in the Capital unless the supreme power of government is in the hands of the people. There is no justification either in principle, fact, or history al rule of the District."

committee will report out one or the other of the bills as soon as possible according to Senator Clark.

* * *

Robert Kitchen, who is in charge of the Near East and African desk at the International Cooperation Administration, will head a special US Mission to the Sudan very soon, it was learned this week. Personable quiet Kitchen has done a tour of duty in Pakistan where he made a tremendous impression with the people.

* * *

Kofi Busia, leader of the Opposition in the Parliament in Ghana, was a surprise visitor to Washington last week. The Friends of Ghana hastily arranged a cocktail party for him at the residence of Mrs. R. A. Humphries.

Scholarly, Oxford - educated Busia speaks the King's pure English and is a professor at the University College of Ghana. He is a protege of Dr. J. B. Danquah, a relentless foe of Prime Minister Nkrumah, but Busia has a more moderate approach. He is here in this country for a series of speaking engagements, one of which was in Chicago.

Last March when Busia made a speech in Parliament the day before independence was proclaimed in which he praised the British for intelligent guidance of the country towards freedom, he received warm praise from Vice President Nixon for his analysis of enlightened colonialism.

Coincidentally, the Vice President mentioned this again at a press conference in Entebbe Uganda at the government house.

Sitting silently by was the new British governor, General Sir Evelyn Crawford, who had only been assigned to his new post two weeks before. His last position was at Kenya where he presided over the suppression of the Mau Mau.

* * *

Newest addition to Washington is pretty statuesque Mrs. Isaac Golden, the former Edine Levy of Chicago who was married three weeks ago. Golden is a program officer in the trade union program Division of the Office of International Labor Affairs. He meets and acts as guide and liaison for delegations of visiting foreign labor leaders under the department's exchange program

* * *

Handsome Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey who is looking more and more like a miler warming up for the presidential nominee handicap, despite his "demurrers" was the guest speaker before the National Press club last week.

Asked whether he approved the Supreme Court decision, Governor Meyner said he was "wholeheartedly in favor of it." Later, the governor listed five important posts he had named Negroes to, including a judgeship and two commission posts. After the meeting he said to [illegible] columnist, "We'll show them how to do things."

Congressman Barrett O'Hara of Illinois has a 100 percent attendance record in the House.

* * *

Thomas Bomar's impersonation of Abraham Lincoln won him not only a $25 prize at the Urbanites Mardi Gras ball, but his picture appeared twice in the Washington Post! Bomar who is retired from the Post Office Department staff is an official of the National Alliance of Postal Employees. His wife came dressed as Mrs. Mary Lincoln.

* * *

Some Capitol Hill lawmakers are complaining that as soon as they get a good secretary, some committee or other solon pirates them away.

Chicago's Bob Miller and Russell DeBow are planning to attend the $100 a plate Truman fund raising dinner on Feb. 22.

* * *

GOP Minorities Director V a l Washington hustled out to Indiana to do his bit for the party on the Lincoln Day speaking circuit.

* * *

The Embassy of Ceylon celebrated its country's Independence anniversary with an elaborate cocktail-buffet reception.

* * *

NCNW Director Elsie Austin is homesick for Morocco.

* * *

Democratic National Committee is compiling a list of volunteers to speak at any time the need arises, particularly on civil rights. The list includes, Congressmen John Dingell, James Roosevelt, Charles Diggs and Frank Thompson and Senators P a u l Douglass and Hubert Humphrey.

* *

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R. N. Y.) has introduced a bill to include a Powell type amendment written into the body of the School Aid bill.

* * *

Adam Clayton Powell was the speaker for the bi-weekly Capital Press club dinner meeting last week.

* * *

Rumors are flying that the attractive widow who heads a national organization and that prominent wealthy real estate dealer are altar bound. He's been patiently waiting it out for 15 years so they say.

* * *

Kofi Busia the visiting leader of the Opposition Party in Ghana has been offered three teaching posts in this country, Johns Hopkins university, Northwestern university, and Howard university.

A sociologist, he is considered the only real native professor of African studies in the whole of West Africa. Some of his admirers even in the CPP of Nkrumah feel he either ought to concentrate entirely on politics and give up teaching but that he would be better at teaching.

* * *

Ambassador Daniel Chapman of Ghana has sent out a letter of greetings and thanks to American Negroes on behalf of his government for their interest and support of Ghana Independence.

* * *

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D. N. Y.) is very unhappy over the B'na B'rith banquet scheduled for Mar. 3, in Washington when the organization will give Congress an award for passing a civil rights bill. Celler's particularly upset over the four horsemen named to accept the honors for steering the bill through —Sens. Lyndon Johnson, and William Knowland and House Speaker Rayburn and Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, jr., of Massachusetts, none of whom really deserve praise.

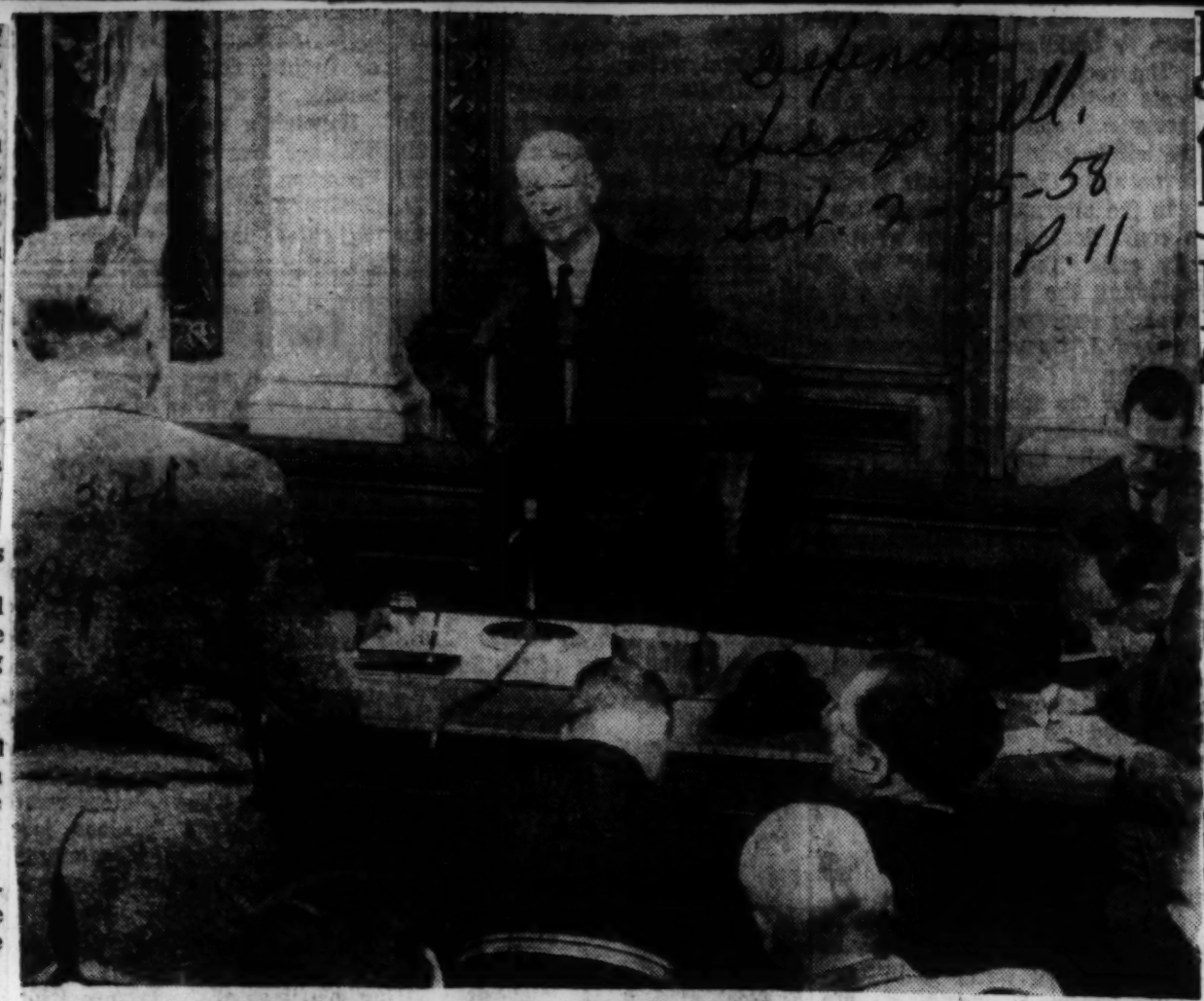
Celler feels that it was he along with Rep. Kenneth Keating (R. N. Y.) who did all the spadework in the House, authored the original bill, guided it through the maze of committee hearings and nursed it on the floor of the House against opposition from some of the very quartet to the honored until the bill was passed by the House intact only to be gutted in the Senate.

* * *

Lt. Col. Bernice Hughes of the WAC retired from duty last week and was given ceremonial honors in the office of Lt. Gen. Carter B. Magruder deputy chief of logistics for the Army. Colonel Hughes who was in the first group selected for the old auxiliary corps will return to teaching in her native home of Columbus, Ohio.

* * *

Rumored that Eugene Sawyer, former public affairs officer at the United States Information Agency in Ghana was married three weeks ago to the white secretary of the deputy high commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ghana who flew to New York for the wedding. Sawyer is now on duty at headquarters in Washington.



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER poses with Dr. John H. Lyons, left, of Washington's emergency hospital, and Dr. I. S. Ravdin, processor of surgery, U. of Pa. hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., after a delegation of prominent surgeons presented him with a cap and gown symbolizing the President's honorary Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. The surgeons who took part in the White House ceremony were closely associated with the President's ileitis operation at Walter Reed hospital on June 9, 1956. (INP photo by Jim Mahan)

Ike Signs Postal Pay, Rate Hikes

Record Wage Raise Retroactive; New Stamps Out Aug. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower Tuesday signed into law the biggest postal rate increases ever voted by Congress.

The bill also carries the biggest postal pay increase ever voted. Most postal workers will get approximately a 10 per cent raise, retroactive to last Jan. 1.

Effective Aug. 1, first class letters will require a 4-cent stamp, instead of 3. Airmail will go up from the present 6 cents to 7, post cards from 2 to 3.

OTHER INCREASES

Raises of various size will apply to newspapers, magazines and advertising circulars.

The administration had favored higher rates than Congress voted, and not so large a pay increase.

The Post Office Department operates chronically at a deficit. Eisenhower had asked $700 million more in revenue a year; he got $5 million. He had asked a 6 per cent wage increase costing about $160 million; Congress voted 10 per cent generally, at a cost of $265 million a year.

DISTORTION SEEN

One of Eisenhower's complaints about the postal bill was that while it provides liberal increases for non-supervisory employes, it greatly distorts the pay structure by giving proportionately lower benefits to the high-level post masters, supervisor and technica and professional personnel.

Eisenhower said in a statemen he was pleased to note the bil expresses approval of the depart ment's "badly needed" moderni zation program.

But he expresse regret that Congress did not provide additional revenues the administration requested, to finance that program. He said he hopes Congress will promptly reconsider that matter, so that the modernization program can go forward.

Christmas Card Postage To Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — Postage on unsealed Christmas cards will be three cents instead of the present two cents under the postal rate hike bill signed Tuesday by President Eisenhower. The change will be effective Aug. 1 for all unsealed third class mail.

Nixon Asks Exchanges With Latin Americans

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 7 (AP).—Vice President Nixon says he has found on his South American tour "a woeful lack of understanding" of United States economic problems.

Government officials know the score but "we must reach the people," Mr. Nixon told a news conference last night. He advocated increasing exchanges of students and specialists between the United States and Latin America and tailoring United States information programs to clear up misunderstandings which commented on the first half of his 16-day trip before flying today to Lima, Peru. He is scheduled to return to Washington May 15 after stops in Ecuador, Colombia and Panama. He already has visited Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Bolivia.

There is a feeling in many places that United States aid programs and aid programs have not given as much assistance proportionally to Latin America as they should," Mr. Nixon said.

No Limit on Aid

The feeling exists, he continued, that there should be no limit on what Washington does for Latin America in the way of loans and stabilization of commercial prices. Mr. Nixon said United States officials should "step up across-the-table discussions so that the realities of the situation are laid on the table."

This should include pointing out United States budget limitations on meeting worldwide obligations, the Vice President said.

Many Latin Americans feel United States insistence that private capital must play a leading part in economic development is unrealistic and unworkable, Mr. Nixon continued. The United States is not trying to force its system on other governments, he explained, but there is a sincere United States belief that this is the only effective way the economic resources of those countries can be developed."

Know the Realities

Latin-American government leaders generally know the realities of the situation, Mr. Nixon said, but "I have found a woeful lack of understanding in various important areas." He mentioned university communities, trade union groups and press and radio.

"I would suggest that our exchange persons program be stepped up in the areas I mentioned and our information program must be designed to correct this attitude that does exist," Mr. Nixon declared.

. Government officials in some countries may be willing to seek the most effective means of developing national resources, Mr. Nixon added, but cannot go through with them for lack of popular support. The Vice President apparently referred to nationalist opposition in some nations to allowing foreign companies to develop resources where local capital is insufficient.

Nixon Is Cheered in Ecuador After Stoning in Peru

Vice President and Mrs. Nixon being welcomed by school children Friday at airport in Quito

BOLIVIANS GREET NIXON—A shower of confetti, mixed in with a few pamphlets telling him to go home, nearly hides Vice President Nixon as he and his wife arrive in La Paz by plane on his tour of Latin America. —AP Wirephoto.

Associated Press

Associated Press

The scene the day before at University of San Marcos in Lima, where students threw rocks

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON—SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR
MARINES AND PARATROOPERS DISPATCHED TO CARIBBEAN BASES BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Angry Ike Dispatches Chutists and Marines

By RUSSELL BAKER
(Copyright 1958 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower sent four companies of Marines and paratroopers to Caribbean bases Tuesday night to back up White House demands that Venezuela guarantee the safety of Vice President Nixon.

While the troops were still airborne, White House Press Secretary Hagerty said telephone reports from Caracas indicated that the situation down there has gotten into much better shape" after the mob attacks Tuesday on Nixon, his wife and traveling party.

(Later reports from Venezuela, however, told of continuing anti-American demonstrations.)

A statement by the Department of Defense said the combat-ready troops were being moved "as a precautionary measure" to be used "if requested" in connection with the movement of troop

and Dulles had been particularly disturbed by reports from Caracas that when the mob surrounded Nixon's car the security police evaporated from the scene.

This, it was said, was the reason for Dulles' questioning whether Venezuela had "any lack of will or capacity" to protect the party.

Before the President's message was even relayed to the government in Caracas, however, Washington had telephoned assurances that the Venezuelans that it would provide adequate protection, State Department sources said.

FROM MEXICO

In support of the theory that the mob was largely a Communist-led mob, officials noted that the Communists have entered Venezuela many of them from Mexico since the dictatorial regime of Marcos Perez Jimenez was overthrown a few months ago.

At present the Communists are gaining power in the labor unions and in the student segment of the

movements climaxed a hectic afternoon of extraordinarily swift and sharp responses to the mob attack in Caracas. All bore the personal imprint of the President, described by some as angered and by Hagerty as "considerably concerned" over the assault on Nixon.

The order to move troops into the Caribbean flowed from the White House after consultations among the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the State Department.

SHARP STATEMENT

It followed a sharply pointed statement to the Caracas government that this country expected Venezuela to guarantee the vice president's safety and wanted "to know about it quickly" if Caracas felt "any lack of will or capacity" to do so.

Scattered congressional reaction to the troop movements Tuesday night was reserved and cautious. Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) said, "If these governments can't give protection, the only thing left is to send in America troops to cooperate."

But Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn) said it only "makes matters worse." He added, "This only hardens positions and gives the Communists a lot to talk about."

CALLED WORST THING

Sen. Smathers (D-Fla) said sending American troops to Latin America was "the worst thing" this government could do.

Latin-American diplomats here were as shocked by the announcement of troop movements as by the reports of the Caracas incidents. The image of Marine intervention in the affairs of Latin America, they said, was one of the favorite propaganda devices of anti-U.S. elements.

Among several diplomats interviewed, all agreed that the move would be widely exploited for propaganda purposes by the Communists.

Chairman Richard Russell (D-Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee told reporters:

"To my mind this shows the failure of our present foreign policy which is predicated on dollar aid. I assume Secretary of State Dulles now will use it to ask for increases in the hope that we will be able to buy friends who respect our flag and our citizens."

The troop elements involved are two companies of the 101st Airborne Division from Ft. Campbell, Ky., and two companies of Marines from Camp Lejeune, N. C. Altogether they total about 1,000 men.

To move the paratroopers — soldiers from the same division that was thrown into Little Rock, Ark., last fall during the school integration difficulty — the Air Force used its new high-speed C130 turboprop transports, which fly at 330 miles per hour.

(The C130 Hercules is produced at the Marietta plant of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.)

The Marines were being flown south by the Navy. The Defense Department at first refused to announce their destinations. Later it said the airborne troops were flown to Ramey Air Force Base in Puerto Rico, and the Marines to the American naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The official statement said:

"As a precautionary measure, two companies of airborne infantry and two companies of Marines are being moved to certain United States bases in the Carribbean area. The movement is being undertaken so that these troops will be in a position to cooperate with the Venezuelan government if assistance is requested.

State Department sources made it clear, however, that the Venezuelan government had not been given advance notice of the movements or consulted on whether they felt the need for armed assistance from the United States.

Late Tuesday afternoon, after the troops were en route, Hagerty said the White House had reports from Caracas that "there was quick action" after this morning's violence "and that there were heavy security forces placed in the vicinity of the embassy."

The day's events made it certain that a major reappraisal of U.S. policies toward Latin America will take place when Nixon returns.

While there is general acceptance here of the explanation that Communists have been active in the demonstrations that have marked Nixon's tour, there is also considerable support for the argument that Latin America has some valid complaints against Washington.

AWARE OF FEELINGS

Before the Nixon trip, the government was aware that feelings were running high against U.S. policies in the area, and some thought was given to sending Secretary of State Dulles on a similar goodwill tour.

The violence to which Nixon has been subjected has evidently dramatized the trend, however, and made this capital more conscious than it has been in years of the urgent problems in its own hemisphere.

Ironically for the administration, the mob attacks occurred on the very eve of the House of Representatives vote on President Eisenhower's foreign aid authorization bill.

Critics of the foreign aid program cited Tuesday's news dispatches on the House floor to argue that the program had not only failed to win friends for this country but had failed to stop a deterioration in its international position.

ROCKS AND BOOKS

A typical comment came from Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va) who observed, "We send our goodwill ambassadors and they throw rocks at them; we send them our books and they burn our libraries."

President Eisenhower and Dulles were lunching at the White House with the prime ministers of Finland, Denmark and Norway when the President received first reports of the Caracas incident.

After the meal he drew Dulles aside and the two talked about 20 minutes.

Shortly afterwards Dulles called Venezuela's ranking diplomatic representative here—Enrique Tarchetti, counselor of embassy—to the State Department.

All that followed, Hagerty made explicitly clear, was at the President's direction.

Tarchetti arrived at the department at 3:30 p.m. The ambassador, Hector Santaella, was in Venezuela for the Nixon visit. Tarchetti was closeted 25 minutes with William P. Snow, acting assistant secretary for Latin American affairs.

Then Dulles joined them for about five minutes. When he emerged, he stated:

"I said, speaking on behalf of the President, that the United States expects authorities in Venezuela to take every possible measure to give the protection to the vice president which is appropriate to a person of his stature, who is an invited guest of the government.

WANT TO KNOW

"If there is any lack of will or capacity to give that, we would like to know about it quickly." Tarchettia apologized personally to the secretary and said the incidents did not reflect the Venezuelan national attitude toward the United States.

State Department officials said ruling junta, these sources report.

Officials also noted that an organized attack of this sort against a foreign visitor was virtually unknown in Latin America, where punctiliousness and propriety are esteemed above all.

TROOP MOVEMENT

The public dispatch of 1,000 marines and paratroopers to Caribbean bases in reply to the outrageous attack in Venezuela on Vice President and Mrs. Nixon could not do anyone any good and seems certain to do the United States harm.

Naturally the instantaneous American reaction to the cowardly and inexcusable assault on Mr. and Mrs. Nixon is one of anger and resentment at the gross humiliation and physical danger to which these representatives of our country were subjected in the streets of Caracas. But emotional impulses are no guiding lines for the conduct of a great nation's foreign policy; and the well-advertised airborne troop movement Tuesday afternoon had all the earmarks of just such a response.

President Eisenhower explained the decision at his press conference: "We knew nothing of the facts. We could get no reports from the outside, * * * and not knowing what was happening, and not knowing whether the [Venezuelan] Government might not want some aid from us, we simply put it at places where it would be available in reasonable amounts and in bases that were well within the American zone. * * * The idea was only in the case they [the Venezuelans] would want to ask it."

This is a reasonable statement, but it ignores the psychological and historical context in which our relations with Latin America must be conducted. News of United States troops moving southward conjures up in every Latin mind instant recollections of the bad old days of "intervention" and of "dollar diplomacy," the very things we have labored so hard for so many years to erase from Latin-American memories. The marines—shades of Nicaragua and Haiti!—and paratroops were not going to intervene except at request of the Venezuelan Government; they did not intervene; they remained in American bases; and their whole mission was as far removed from colonialist interventionism or dollar diplomacy as it could possibly be.

These are the facts, but will the world—particularly the Latin-American world—recognize them? The Communist and other anti-American propaganda mills will never cease pointing to this incident as an example of alleged American militarism and military-mindedness. Long before the troops reached the Caribbean the Nixons were safely inside the American Embassy in Caracas. If something even more serious had occurred in the streets, the soldiers would have got there too late to be of any use. In any event, if they were to be sent to the bases, they should have been sent quietly.

The Venezuelan Government was extremely remiss in failing to provide adequate protection for the Nixons, who were its guests; but the United States did not add to its prestige by making this publicly threatening and futile gesture.

34d 1958

REPUBLICAN

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

Ike Lauds Nixon's 'Courage'

Has 'Brought You New Respect'—Message

By WILMOT HERCHER

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower gave Vice President Nixon a long-distance pat on the back Friday for the way he faced a howling mob in Lima, Peru.

In a personal message to Nixon, the President said "your courage, patience and calmness in the demonstration against you by radical agitators have brought you new respect and admiration in our country."

The State Department assured Peru the United States "does not intend to let these Communist-inspired incidents impair the friendly relations between our two countries."

PERU VOICES REGRET

The statement was issued after Miguel Grau, minister-counselor in charge of the Peruvian Embassy here, called at the State Department with a note expressing profound regrets.

On both sides there appeared to be an effort to put as good a face on the incident as possible.

Students stoned and spat on Nixon and his American party when they appeared at San Marcos University in Lima. One stone grazed Nixon's neck and another struck a U.S. Secret Service man in the mouth.

In his message to Nixon, forwarded to Quito, Ecuador, Eisenhower treated the whole matter with restraint.

NO U. S. PROTEST

Lincoln White, State Department press chief, told newsmen that U.S. Ambassador Theodore C. Achilles had called at the Peruvian Foreign Office in Lima. White said Achilles had no instructions to lodge a protest but would handle the situation as he saw fit.

White noted, however, that official regret had already been volunteered by Grau in Washington and by the Peruvian government to Nixon while he was still in Peru.

At a formal meeting with Wilson P. Snow, acting assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Grau said the disorder, during which a floral representation of the American flag was desecrated, was caused by Communists directed from abroad.

BLAMES COMMUNISTS

He saw the incident as an attempt to upset relations between the United States and Peru and to create an international as well as a domestic problem.

Grau said the Communist party in Peru is small but has been quite active recently.

"American public opinion may rest assured that this most unfortunate incident is no indication of the real feelings of the Peruvian people toward the United States of America and the noble cause she is striving for, Grau said.

There was one discordant note amid the day's diplomatic exchanges. Some one deposited a paper bag at the door of the Peruvian chancery. Inside was a rock and a note in Spanish suggesting it ought to be used on Nixon.

SENATOR'S COMMENT

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) commented that the treatment accorded Nixon in South America illustrates how badly U.S. relations with the nations there have deteriorated. He said it was regrettable that Nixon had to experience it.

"It indicates that communism is beginning to gain a substantial foothold in several South American countries," Sparkman said.

In another statement from the Senate, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic whip, commented Nixon for his courage and dignity.

He called the Lima incident outrageous but said "the net result may be a strengthening of the already firm ties of friendship between our two countries and between this country and Latin America as a whole."

U.S. Expects to Take New Look at Nixon Europe Trip

Any Discourtesy Might Engender Ill Will

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Eisenhower administration may take a new look at Vice President Nixon's proposed European goodwill tour in the light of rowdy demonstrations that greeted some of his Latin American appearances.

Nixon has planned tentatively to visit European capitals on a friends-making mission late this summer. There is a likelihood his schedule would include some iron curtain countries, but not the Soviet Union.

However, the question now has arisen whether the good will he might engender abroad would outweigh the American resentment if Nixon were greeted with the kind of Yankee-Go-Home displays the Communists are said to be able to organize in some Western European countries.

UP TO PRESIDENT

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont), a Senate Foreign Relations committeeman who denounced Nixon's treatment in Latin America, said it appears to him only President Eisenhower can decide this issue.

"I have no doubt the Communists could organize hostile demonstrations in several countries," Mansfield said. "The President will have to take this into account in deciding whether Nixon should undertake the trip."

Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt), also a Foreign Relations committeeman, said in a separate interview he thinks resentment in Congress toward the treatment given Nixon is likely to be reflected in consideration of the foreign aid and reciprocal trade bills.

HELD AFFRONT TO U. S.

He and Mansfield agreed that the affront was to the United States, not Nixon personally, and thus was more serious than if a lower-ranking official had been involved.

However, Aiken said he believes Nixon would be less likely to meet hostile treatment in Europe, and it might be interpreted as a sign of weakness if the European trip were called off.

"I think he will get a better reception behind the Iron Curtain than he got in Peru and some other countries," Aiken said. "I believe the people of those countries look to us as one of the hopes for freedom.

"On the other hand, the Western European countries certainly ought to be better equipped than some of our Latin American neighbors seem to have been to cope with Communist demonstrations."

GRIEVANCE SEEN

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky), a former ambassador to India, said he isn't so sure that the hostile displays in Latin America were entirely Communist-inspired.

"It seems to me they represent evidence of open and continuing animosity toward this country and its policies," Cooper said. "This is more than just a Communist show. I think it represents some deep-seated grievances.

"Perhaps the Latin American countries feel that we have been too preoccupied with Europe and Asia and have forgotten our closest friends. They undoubtedly resent some of our policies.

"These demonstrations certainly point up the imperative necessity of passage of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act without all of the restrictions that have been proposed to it."

The U. S. At Fault, Not Nixon

Vice President Nixon acted with courage, intelligence and dignity in Lima, Peru, on Thursday when he faced a mob of shouting, stone throwing students. And every American should understand that neither the shouts nor the stones were aimed at Nixon personally but rather at the United States which he represents.

Perhaps, as the United Press intimated in its story of the ruckus in Lima "Communist students" pricipitated the trouble at ancient San Marcos University in Peru. Clearly, however, if Communists stirred the trouble, American failure to continue in understanding action its Good Neighbor policy in this hemisphere made the atmosphere in which the stone-throwing occurred.

Indeed, four days before this trouble occurred a conservative Republican editor, John S. Knight, wrote in *The Detroit Free Press* of the situation in Peru in an article on Nixon's task to secure "a wiser Latin American policy." And he added:

Pedro Beltran, publisher of Lima's La Prensa, told me recently that Peru has two submarines and is negotiating with the United States to get two more.

"What we need," said Beltran, "is not submaries, but housing."

But instead of assistance for housing, the U. S. sends Peru a new consignment of jet fighters. The jets are being furnished under a common defense pact.

No one in Washington can explain just what common enemy Peru is supposed to ward off.

Now it is apparent that instead of warding off any enemies with the aid of Peru and other Latin American nations, we are making enemies there.

The fault is not Nixon's. This is his second trip to South America. It is reported that after earlier trips both he and the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, suggested sensible policies to serve our nearest neighbors. They have been disregarded. Now come the shouts and stones.

Vice President Nixon behaved admirably in Lima but no visitor from the U. S. can effectively help this country in Latin America unless it is ready to serve and serve intelligently our closest neighbors, who even in this time, are our most necessary friends.

Nixon Finds New Protests In Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — Vice President Richard Nixon ran into another flurry of anti U.S. demonstrations Sunday on the next-to-last stop of his South American tour.

There was a rousing welcome from thousands of Colombians when Nixon's plane landed in Bogota, but police cavalry charges were required later to break up two protest demonstrations.

The first incident occurred outside Nixon's hotel. Police headed off an apparent student plan to pelt him with coffee beans, but about 200 students in a crowd of 2,000 managed to jeer and hoot. They were driven off by mounted police with drawn sabers.

The second incident erupted later as Nixon was about to place a wreath at the foot of a statue of South American liberator Simon Bolivar. While a military band was playing the Star Spangled Banner and the Colombian national anthem, one part of the crowd began shouting: "Nixon, No! Out with Nixon!" and "Down with Yankee imperialism."

Mounted police charged again. hTere were no casualties.

A crowd of about 1,000 persons

was on hand for the ceremony in the plaza. It was estimated the anti-Nixon faction was made up of about 80 youths, some in their early teens. Their leader, seized by police, was a man of about 40.

The large majority of the crowd countered with shouts of "Viva Nixon" and "Viva the United States."

Nixon remained unperturbed and smiling during the incident.

Shortly before Nixon reached the plaza, officials rubbed off an "Out with Nixon" slogan that had been lettered with lipstick on the base of the Bolivar statue. Police said 10 persons were arrested in front of Nixon's hotel and two were taken into custody at the plaza.

Nixon later met for more than an hour with President-elect Alberto Lleras Camargo at Lleras' home.

Nixon congratulated Lleras on the new period of political stability he said Colombia is entering. He added he is sure the country will enjoy superb leadership in the coming years.

Nixon recalled Colombia's participation in the Korean War, and said the United States feels a special friendship for this country.

A crowd applauded when Nixon and Lleras shook hands as the vice president was leaving.

Nixon Is Greeted Warmly In Quito

Ecuadorians Ask Loans Amid Talk Of S. American Red Net

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—Vice President Richard Nixon got a warm and orderly reception here Friday. He also received a list of proposals involving U. S. loans or grants ranging up to three million dollars said.

Ecuador's Vice President Francisco Illingworth, Quito's Mayor Carlos Andrade Marin, and commanders of Ecuador's armed forces officiated at military honors for Nixon on his arrival by plane from Peru.

U. S. Ambassador Christian Ravndal was among those who greeted Nixon on the sixth stop of his South American good will tour.

Prior to his arrival, a scheduled roundtable conference with Ecuadorean students and labor leaders was cancelled. The cancellation followed the demonstration in Lima Thursday when stones and spit greeted Nixon at San Marcos, Peru's oldest university.

The Peruvian students had kept up a running series of demonstrations ever since Nixon's arrival Wednesday.

Sources close to Nixon said he might abandon his custom of visiting leading universities to talk with students in countries he visited.

Soon after arrival Nixon saw Ecuador's President Camilo Ponce Enriquez and Federico Intriago, minister of economic development.

The minister gave Nixon a list of projects proposed for U. S. Aid. This country has been much less severely hit by inflation than most of South America. Intriago said his projects will help Ecuador work for a sane and stable economy.

Ponce told a news conference after his talk with Nixon that two Iron Curtain nations recently offered to build match plants here and exchange industrial goods for Ecuador's farm products.

Ponce said Communist country missions are ranging the continent with economic aid offers. One unidentified country was reported to have received a Soviet offer of a 100-million-dollar loan "at an unbelievable rate of interest," Ponce said.

The President said "An incredible number of Communist agents use passports of friendly nations to travel around South America. I believe there exists . . . a secret postal system, a network, to deliver instructions and considerable amounts of money to Communist party members."

Ponce warned that the United States must act to eliminate the possibility of the Soviet Union moving in on South America.

He said if the Soviet Union establishes a beachhead in Latin America the United States would suffer a gigantic blow.

Nixon's Girls Plan To Enter Private School

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Nixon's two daughters, Patricia and Julie, are going to a private school here this year instead of returning to public school. Like the District of Columbia schools, it enrolls Negro students.

Patricia, 12, graduated last June from the Horace Mann public elementary school, where Julie, 10, also was a student. It has been open to Negroes since the Supreme Court's school integration decision but none was enrolled there last year.

Sidwell Friends, the private school in which the Nixon girls have been enrolled, also admits Negro students.

A spokesman for the Nixons said he assumed they had decided to send Patricia and Julie to Sidwell Friends because they thought it would give the girls the schooling they wanted them to have.

He also noted that Nixon is a Quaker and said he supposed this had something to do with the choice of Sidwell Friends, a Quaker school.

DAVID LAWRENCE Says:

Moscow Is Building Up Kind of World Anarchy

Courier-Journal

WASHINGTON—A different kind of "world war III" than has been heretofore visualized is sweeping four continents—South America, Asia, Europe and Africa.

The Communists have supplied ammunition for the fighting in the Middle East, in Indonesia and in Algeria. They have taken over Egypt and Syria and are threatening to take Lebanon. They now have stirred up spectacular disorders in Latin America.

The Soviet Government is taking advantage of the paralysis of fear and the psychology of self-restraint which prevails in the free world. The net result is that a sort of international anarchy is developing in which small countries as well as big ones are either the victims of revolts engineered by Moscow or parliamentary frustration—as in France—brought about by active and aggressive Communist parties.

Free-World Error

Most of the countries of the free world are not dealing firmly with subversion. Full political rights and privileges are, for instance, granted to organizations which ostensibly are political parties but which have as their basic aim the overthrow of free governments everywhere.

In Venezuela, for example, where Vice-President Nixon and the American flag were subjected to indignities, there is a Communist sympathizer at the head of the Cabinet department which is supposed to direct the police to preserve law and order. The Venezuelan anti-Communists have openly accused him of Communist sympathies.

The whole story of what is happening inside Venezuela has not yet been exposed. A dictator was expelled, and a military junta that included a Communist sympathizer assumed governmental power. It is significant that, after Vice-President Nixon was stoned and hostile demonstrations occurred, the Venezuelan newspapers carried articles telling what happened but for some reason omitted editorial comment. Did this mean that the press was afraid to denounce the disgraceful conduct of the Communists and the Communist sympathizers?

Answer In Moscow

There is nothing to be gained by taking any reprisals against the people of Venezuela or of any other Latin American country where demonstrations hostile to the Vice-President of the United States occurred. The answer to the problem isn't in Venezuela or in Lebanon, where outspoken enmity to the United States has lately been stimulated by the Communists. The answer is to be found in only one place—Moscow—where the orders to stir up the trouble are issued.

What can the United States do in the circumstances? Nobody, of course, wants a nuclear war, and yet the United States cannot engage in appeasement or assume an attitude of indifference. Such a policy usually breeds the very incidents that lead to a shooting war.

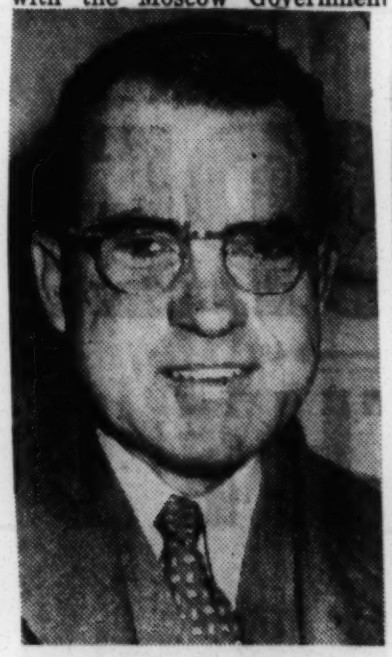
The alternative is for the United States Government to speak out frankly and fearlessly against the Communist conspiracy which is boldly defying the free world. The Moscow Government should be warned that it will be held accountable by free men everywhere for its tactics in promoting internal disorders in other countries and in its planned insults to governments that stand for individual freedom.

Exposure Essential

An essential part of any countermove is full exposure of the wrongdoing of the Moscow Government. There is plenty of information—available through official sources—concerning the infiltration that has been steadily carried on by the Soviet Government in Latin America and in the Middle East. There is no need to use military force, especially since the great and influential weapons of moral force are available.

For one thing, the United States could announce that it sees little reason now to consider any plan for participation in summit meetings with the head of a government that utters promises of peace but clandestinely engages in subversion throughout the world.

The United States could, if it wished to act alone, announce that it is considering a severance of diplomatic relations with the Moscow Government



RICHARD NIXON
Reds led hostility to him

until such time as it is assured that hostile acts aimed at the United States Government are terminated.

There is also the possibility that the United Nations General Assembly might be convened in special session to consider the expulsion of the Soviet Government from that body on the ground that it has violated the letter and the spirit of the U.N. charter, which binds the member nations to maintain a "peace-loving" attitude toward one another. Surely the presence in the U.N. of a nation engaged in a war of subversion against the free nations warrants in itself action of some kind.

All these measures look toward the use of reason rather than military force. The adoption of such an approach would convince the peoples of the whole world—including the peoples behind the Iron Curtain—that they can be assured of an era of peace only if the disturbers of the peace are effectively restrained.

PROBE OF NIXON ATTACK TO OPEN

Senate Group to Try to Find Where Blame Lies

By WILMOT HERCHER

WASHINGTON (AP)—Who was to blame for Vice President Nixon and his wife being stoned and spat upon in South America? A Senate group will try to find out starting Friday.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) said his Foreign Relations subcommittee will open hearings to determine, among other things, whether U.S. officials were "ignorant or knowingly undertaking a gamble" in sending Nixon on a good-will tour in the Southern Hemisphere.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa) said he also wanted to know whether it was wise for Nixon to debate issues with students or the tour.

Morse said he thought the United States had suffered a major foreign policy setback in Latin America.

'UNWISE, INADEQUATE'

"What started out as a good-will tour ended in near disaster," he said in a statement.

"The riots crystallized what should have been apparent long before this—our basic policies in Latin America have been unwise and inadequate."

Morse said he proposed to call State Department and Central Intelligence Agency witnesses and ask them what they knew of "the potential for the outbreaks of violence and anti-Americanism" before Nixon started south.

Later on, Morse said, his subcommittee will make a study of "Latin - American discontent with U.S. economic, military and political policies."

"As these countries throw off dictatorships, our relations should improve," he said. "Instead our relations with these countries have degenerated."

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON
SOUTH AMERICA TOUR

The Rock Throwers

To say the least, it is irritating to read of the reception accorded Vice President Nixon by a crowd of Communist-inspired lardheads in Lima, Peru. Mr. Nixon is in Peru on a good will mission as an official representative of our own Government. He is entitled to adequate police protection from the rock throwers, and the Peruvian authorities should see that he gets it.

At the same time, this incident should be kept in some perspective. For we have our own lunatic fringe. Remember the picture of Wendell Willkie after he had been hit with an egg thrown by some American heckler during the 1940 campaign?

Mr. Nixon knew he was taking a calculated risk of a sort in trying to talk to the students at Lima's 400-year-old San Marcos University. Apparently he had been advised by the Peruvian authorities to stay away. But this was not an easy choice. Would it have been better for the Vice President of the United States to have taken the timid course? Or was it better to try to talk to a hostile student body and a dozen or so rock throwers, who did their work from the rear ranks? All things considered, Mr. Nixon, we think, made the right decision. At least, he is not going to be laughed out of Peru.

Of course, there remains a question as to whether this demonstration in Lima reflects the attitude of the majority of Peruvians, who fear the prospect of higher American tariff duties or tighter quotas on the importation of lead, zinc and copper. If so, someone should tell them that throwing rocks at the Vice President is not the best way to win friends in the United States and favorably influence the American Congress. We prefer to believe, however, that this is not the case—that most Peruvians are like most Americans, and that they have at least as much contempt for the hoodlum element. If this is so, Mr. Nixon's mission, and the manner in which he has handled himself, may yet bear good fruit.

Tremendous Word For Nixon Greeting

Democrats And Republicans Line Red Carpet To Greet Veep, Wife

By ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nothing quite like this ever happened here before. For this is a town that can take dignitaries, and especially vice presidents, in stride. Historically, the vice-president has been a governmental nonenity, free both from harm and applause.

But Vice President Nixon and Mrs. Nixon returned from a disturbing, unexpectedly hazardous South American tour. And the reception he got can be summed up in a word: Tremendous.

It wasn't simply that the crowd at the airport was large, or that the road to the White House was well - lined with spectators. It wasn't that the President and the Cabinet officers were there. After all, top - flight Republicans might be expected to show solidarity at a moment like this.

But the Democrats were out in full force, too, and far more senators were lining the red carpet than you'll ever see, except on the hottest issue, in the Senate chamber.

But the picture probably can best be drawn chronologically. Let's look at notes jotted down while waiting for Nixon's plane to arrive.

Got there a full hour before the big moment. Crowd already milling about. Spotted three college boys, Don Turbidy, Pete Healet and Harvey Fry, busily unloading banners and placards from station wagon.

Turbridy said the idea was, if South American students can demonstrate, why can't we?

Turbidy seemed especially pleased with this placard: "Bien dicho, bien hecho, Nixon." Shows the value of a college education, he said. Translation: "Well said, well done, Nixon."

J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI arrived. Bad news for scofflaws, if any. Sight of Hoover a reminder to look around for Secret Service men. Spotted several. Remembered the old days when vice presidents could walk abroad unguarded.

Less than 10 years ago Vice President Barkley said he didn't want any Secret Service man to protect him. And Thomas R. Marshall, Wilson's vice president, told a cop watching over him: "Your labor is in vain, nobody ever was crazy enough to shoot at a vice president."

Senators began arriving. Noticed one important difference between this and other airport ceremonies. This one far more impromptu.

The Air Force plane pulled up. Usually there's some fussing around inside before alighting. Nixons hurried down the ramp. President and Nixon girls both raced in to meet the travelers. It was close, but neutral observers agreed this was one race Eisenhower didn't win.

Only one political note in the whole performance. As the parade went down Constitution Ave. an onlooker waved this placard:

"Sticks and stones won't hurt Dick, but a Democrat will."

Ike Fails To Get Kiss; 'Fears' Nixon

WASHINGTON (AP) — "Dick still carries a wallop," President Eisenhower chuckled in shying away from a congresman's suggestion that he collect a kiss from Vice President Nixon's wife.

The suggestion came from Rep. James Fulton (R-Pa) as Nixon and his wife, Pat, arrived Thursday at the airport from South America.

As Eisenhower and the Nixons made their way through the crowd, Fulton called to Mrs. Nixon: "How about a kiss for the President, Pat?"

Eisenhower grinned, looked at the vice president's wife beside him, then remarked to Fulton with reference to the vice president: "Dick is here and Dick still carries a wallop."

So—no kiss.

Nixon May Call For Shuttle In Latin American Diplomacy

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, May 17. — Vice President Richard M. Nixon, fresh from mob violence in Latin America, feels United States diplomats there have been spending too much time in the drawing rooms of rulers and the socially elite, and not enough with the ordinary people, it was disclosed Saturday.

It can be reported on high authority he returned from his trip convinced the United States must start devoting more attention to aspirations of the masses if it is to stave off growing communist influence south of the border.

Contact With Workers

One of his major recommendations when he reports to President Eisenhower will be that United States diplomats increase their contacts with students, labor leaders, teachers and intellectuals.

In too many countries, the Vice President has told friends, United States diplomacy is still geared to the old idea of dealing with ruling groups and mingling with the wealthy.

The time has come, he feels, to get diplomatic contact work by the State Department, the United States Information Agency and other American representatives out of the social echelon and into the work rooms and the classrooms.

He believes Latin America is a top priority objective of the communists and they are concentrating mainly on wooing labor leaders and the so-called intelligentsia. But he feels the communists have not yet made major inroads among the Latin American masses.

Support Anti-Reds

The Vice President also was reported greatly concerned about the thorny issue of United States dealings with Latin American dictatorships.

He believes this country must support effective anti-communist regimes — which in some cases are those of "strong men" —but at the same time must not appear to be trying to keep or to put dictators in power.

Mr. Nixon, in a public report expected in about two weeks, will suggest moves to counter the Red threat.

Big Welcome Awaits Nixon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Vice President Nixon flew homeward from his riot-racked tour of South America today to receive a hero's welcome.

President Eisenhower, members of the Cabinet and Congress, government workers and plain citizens arranged to greet him at the National Airport.

Thousands more had a chance to extend their welcome, along a motorcade route from the airport to the White House, to the man who was stoned in Lima, Peru, and attacked by mobsters in Caracas, Venezuela, during an official good will tour.

Eisenhower sounded the keynote of the welcoming ceremonies when he told his news conference Wednesday that "because of my admiration for his calmness and fortitude and his courage in very trying circumstances, I would like to make some special gesture."

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas announced he would be on hand to greet the vice president along with other members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

5,000 'INVITED'

Arrangements were made for 10 buses to take members of Congress and congressional staff employes to the airport. The Republican committee for the District of Columbia issued invitations to 5,000 Republicans to turn out.

Since Nixon had particularly been the target of student attacks during his turbulent visit to Latin countries, a motorcade of buses and cars from Washington area universities was organized to go to the airport.

Eisenhower also authorized federal departments to release government workers so they could go to the airport or line up along the parade route.

Even before Nixon's arrival, the House unanimously adopted a resolution commending him for his "courageous and dignified conduct," during the series of South American incidents.

Nixon left Venezuela Wednesday night—about eight hours ahead of schedule. He arranged a stopover at San Juan, Puerto Rico and dinner with Gov. Luis Munoz Marin.

His departure from Caracas, kept secret, was uneventful after troops cleared the streets of traffic and bystanders.

34d 1958

REPUBLICAN

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
MEETING 4 NEGRO LEADERS
REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
MR. E. FREDERICK MORROW
MR. A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH
MR. ROY WILKINS

Ike to Meet 4 Negro Leaders

Wash. Post
Wash. D.C.

United Press International

President Eisenhower will meet with four Negro leaders at the White House Monday to discuss school integration problems, the White House said yesterday.

Press Secretary James C. Hagerty reported on arrangements for the meeting after Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) scooped him on the announcement and said the meeting was "my idea."

Hagerty, however, said the meeting had been requested by the Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery (Ala.) Improvement Association. King, who led the Negro boycott of Montgomery buses because of seating segregation, is scheduled to attend the White House meeting.

Powell, who is under indictment for income tax evasion, was not among those scheduled to meet with the President. A "tentative" date for them to get together has not been kept since the President made it last September.

Powell's office listed Monday's participants as King; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Hagerty said the meeting would be attended by Attorney General William P. Rogers and White House staff members Fred Morrow and Rocco Siciliano. Morrow, a Negro, is an administrative officer. Siciliano deals with minority groups and civil service problems.

Powell said he and the three other Negroes in Congress would send a letter to the participants suggesting "points that must be considered at this conference in addition to those which the Negro leaders will broach."

Ike Silent On Negroes' Racial Plea

Little Rock Ruling Called 'Green Light' To Lawless Defiance'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four Negro leaders took word to President Eisenhower Monday that a court order delaying school integration in Little Rock, Ark., outraged their race. They said they got a sympathetic reception but no promises.

The spokesmen told Eisenhower that Saturday's ruling by U. S. Dist. Judge Harry Lemley, postponing integration 2½ years, "is being construed rightly or wrongly, as a green light to lawless elements in their defiance of federal authority."

Specifically, they urged Eisenhower to direct the Justice Department to file a brief against the decision when it is appealed.

OTHER REQUESTS

The four also laid before Eisenhower other requests for action in the fields of integration and civil rights. Neither on the Little Rock ruling, nor on any of the other points, they said, did Eisenhower make any pledges or commitments.

But they said that out of their 45-minute conference with the President grew a little bit better understanding of Eisenhower's position and a bit better understanding of their position on his part.

"I should say," A. Philip Randolph of New York, told reporters "that the conference has put a new hope into the hearts of Negroes throughout the country."

IKE 'GRACIOUS'

Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, called this the most important accomplishment of the meeting.

Randolph said Eisenhower was "gracious, friendly, kindly, cooperative and sympathetic," even though he made no comment whatever on Judge Lemley's order deferring integration and took no positive stand on the various requests put to him.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of The National Urban League, said the program presented to the President was not something on which he should reach his decisions in a brief conference. He said it would have been injudicious had Eisenhower said immediately that "I will do this or that."

The others present were Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, who led a Negro boycott of Montgomery, Ala., buses.

So they urged:

ASKS PROCLAMATION

1. That Eisenhower proclaim to the nation, before schools open in September, "that the law will be vigorously upheld with the total resources at his command."

2. That a White House conference be called to discuss methods of obtaining peaceful compliance with court integration rulings.

3. That government agencies supply information, resources and advice to all communities and officials seeking to solve school integration problems.

4. That the President appeal to both political parties to support civil rights legislation which would include a provision, rejected last year, to spell out more power for the U. S. attorney general to enforce all civil rights. Foes said the section would permit use of troops for enforcement.

5. That a presidential directive go to the Justice Department to file a brief as a friend of the court in an appeal from the Lemley ruling and to provide "all legal assistance possible."

6. That Eisenhower also order the department to "protect the right of citizens to register and vote," so that thousands of Negroes will not be denied the right to cast a ballot in the 1958 election."

7. That he issue a third presidential order to the department to act against "murderous brutality directed against Negro citizens in Dawson, Ga., and other communities" and against a "wave of bombings of churches, synagogues homes and community centers."

8. That Eisenhower recommend that Congress extend the life of the new Civil Rights Commission from two to three years to "counteract the deliberate hamstringing" of its activities.

9. That the President make clear by statement and act that he believes federal money should not be used to underwrite segregation, in the fields of education, hospitals, housing or any other federal grants to states and communities.

At the request of King, the meeting was set up last Thursday, two days before Judge Lemley's ruling.

Actually, the conference had been in the making since last September, when mob violence broke out in Little Rock and Eisenhower sent in federal troops to protect Negro students.

Eisenhower apparently wanted some of the heat to disappear before talking with Negro leaders.

Negroes, Ike Will Discuss School Strife

Jackson News
Jackson, Mississippi

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Negro leaders meeting with President Eisenhower at the White House Monday likely will discuss the possibility of violence when more integrated schools open this fall, an informed source said today.

Presumably they will ask the President what he plans to do if violence similar to that at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., last fall occurs again.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) late Thursday revealed plans for the conference. White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty later confirmed it.

Four Negro leaders were invited. Powell, who is under indictment for income tax evasion, was not among them. Hagerty said the meeting had been requested by the Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery, Ala. Improvement Assn.

Powell said the meeting was "my idea."

A source close to civil rights matters told United Press International the Negro leaders also probably will press for a speed-up in government action in civil rights matters, specifically intensive investigations by the new Civil Rights Commission and Justice Department prosecution in vote denial cases.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEETS WITH NEGRO LEADERS

President Eisenhower poses in his office with Negro leaders with whom he discussed civil rights issues Monday. Left to right: Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery, president of the Southern Leadership Conference; E. Frederick Morrow, White House administrative officer; Eisenhower; A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and head of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Atty. Gen. William Rodgers, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP. The callers told Eisenhower that a court-ordered suspension of integration at Little Rock has "shocked outraged Negro citizens."

At The White House

YESTERDAY the President of the United States received a deputation of Negro leaders in the White House, among these being Dr. King. The audience was remarkable in that there are perhaps only six or seven white Alabamians who could hope to get an appointment with the President.

We speculate that probably our two United States senators, Hill and Sparkman, could without doubt see the President and without much delay. Those Alabama congressmen who are committee chairmen or perhaps subcommittee chairmen would have a chance to gain an audience. Other of our congressmen would have to wait a long time. The governor could doubtless win access if he could wait a while.

That, we should say, about exhausts the list. We do not believe that any university president, any judge, editor or minister would have a chance to see the President about race matters despite the fact that they would represent two-thirds of the people of Alabama and about 40,000,000 Southern whites.

We can imagine the President and his colored visitors sagely shaking their heads over what people in other countries think of Little Rock and suchlike. It won't matter what the Southern whites are thinking of the federal government, that the Southern white still pays most of the freight for the colored population and that Southern tax dollars support countries whose citizens want to mind our business.

But apart from these strange circumstances and the vexations, probably the thing that had most meaning in reports on the Eisenhower conference was the fact that the President listened and committed himself not at all.

The President made a grievous blunder at Little Rock, but time and time again his statements have shown that he clearly understands that force and compulsion will not change the Southern white. There are many signs that the country is becoming a little bored with the race tumult and hence more temperate in its attitude towards the South.

Highlights of Eisenhower's Message to Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—*Highlights of President Eisenhower's message to Congress today presenting the Federal budget for fiscal 1959, starting next July 1:*

Promise and Peril

The time in which we live . . . is clearly a time of growing opportunity. Science, technology and science almost daily open wholly new vistas to all mankind. Yet it is also a time of growing danger.

Red Challenge

The progress of the Soviets in long-range missiles and other offensive weapons, together with their continuing reject of a workable disarmament, compels us to increase some of our defense activities which we have only recently expanded many fold.

"Adequate" Budget

I believe that this budget adequately provides for our Federal responsibilities in the year ahead.

U. S. Still Ahead

Today we possess military superiority over any potential aggressor or aggressors . . . our concern is for the future . . .

Arms Cost

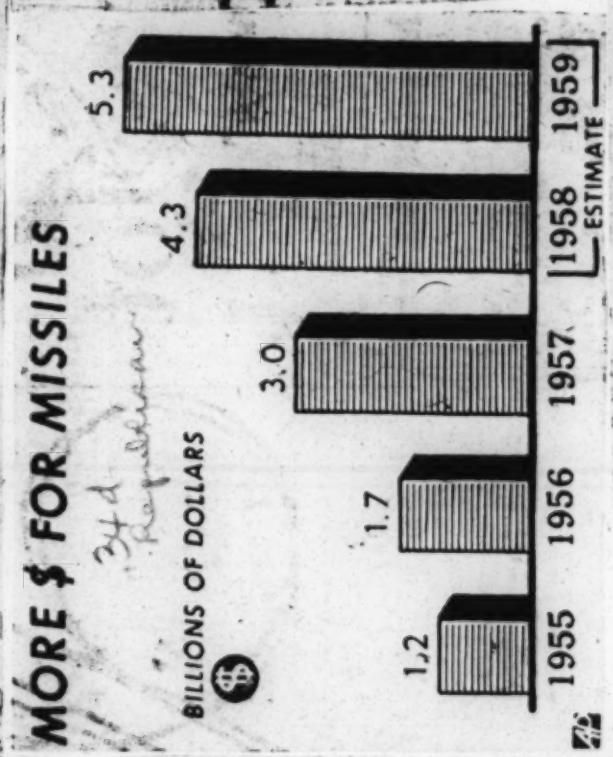
Spending for military functions of the Department of Defense in 1959 is estimated to total $39,800,000,000.

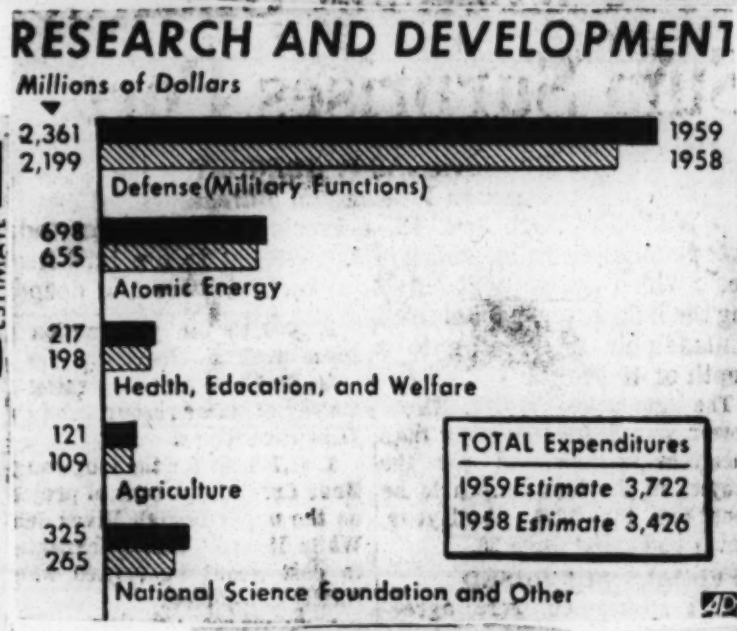
Missiles

The total expenditures for missile research, development and procurement, for guided missile bases, and for missile-related construction will be $4,300,000,000 in 1958 and $5,300,000,000 in 1959, compared with $3,000,000,000 in 1957.

Falling Revenue

The current estimate of receipts for the fiscal year 1958 is somewhat smaller than earlier expectations . . . it now appears that 1958 budget receipts will not exceed $72,400,000,000.





Red Ink Now

A combination of increased defense expenditures and decreased receipts in the revised estimates for the current fiscal year results in an estimated budget deficit of $400,000,000.

Upturn Ahead

There are strong grounds to support my confidence that the expansion of our economy will soon be resumed, bringing higher levels of receipts with present tax rates.

Black Ink in '59

Our best estimate at this time of budget receipts for 1959 is $74,400,000,000. This would produce a balanced budget with a surplus of $500,000,000 in 1959.

No Tax Increase

I believe that we shall be able to do what is required for our defense efforts and meet the basic needs of our domestic programs without an increase in tax rates. To maintain present rates, I recommend that tax rates on corporation income and certain excises, which under existing law are scheduled for reduction next July 1, be extended for another year.

"Breakthrough" Fund

It is essential that we be able promptly to modify and accelerate programs when and as important discoveries or technological developments in weapons indicate such action to be desirable. To accomplish this end, the budget includes a contingency reserve of $500 million dollars for defense purposes only.

Transfer Power

It also proposes that the Congress authorize the President to transfer up to $2,000,000 between appropriations available for military functions of the Department of Defense. This transfer authority is important and I will not hesitate to use it.

Pay Increase

The technical proficiency demanded of military personnel has increased tremendously. Personnel trained at great expense . . . must have greater incentives to remain in service. For present and long-range efficiency and for greater equity, the military pay system must be recast.

Atomic

Expenditures by the Atomic Energy Commission in the fiscal year 1959 will increase to $2,550,000,000, 250 million more than estimated for 1958 . . . These increases reflect our determination both to increase the tempo of progress in achieving a greater nuclear military capability and to press ahead in our successful development of the peaceful applications of atomic energy.

Debt Ceiling

The present limit of $275,000,000,000 (on the Federal debt) is too restrictive in view of rising defense expenditures . . . I will recommend that the present debt limit be revised upward temporarily through the fiscal year 1959.

Tariffs

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act should be extended for five years beyond its expiration date of June 30, 1958, with President to negotiate gradu and selective tariff reductions.

Science Training

Instead of general aid for construction of schoolrooms, I am now recommending a broad temporary program of aid to education which is largely science-oriented.

Cost-Cutting

I am also making recommendations to reduce some programs, to curtail expansion in others, and to transfer greater responsibility from the Federal Government to State and local governments.

Housing

I shall recommend legislation to revise ceiling on (mortgage) interest rates and to remove discount controls which now discourage private financing . . . To make the liberal terms of insured mortgages available for for larger and better houses, the maximum mortgage amount on owner-occupied housing should be increased to $30,000.

Closing Bases

As the Department of Defense continues to adopt modern weapons and revised organizations, some (U. S. military installations and basis) will become unnecessary. On the other hand, dispersal of the retaliatory forces will require some additional bases and increased costs.

Foreign Aid

Soviet Ambition poses a threat to the free countries that takes several forms: open armed attack, internal subversion, and economic domination. Mutual security helps to meet all forms of this threat . . . I am recommending . . . expenditures estimated to be $3,686,000,000.

KNOWLAND SAYS GOP HAS WORKS PROGRAM IF RECESSION GROWS

Commercial Appeal

Senate Republican Leader Sees Business Upturn By Middle Of Year

Memphis Tenn.

HUMPHREY ASKS ACTION

Backlog Of Public Projects Mentioned By Californian Is Designed To Provide Jobs If Needed

By JACK BELL
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator William Knowland (R., Calif.) said Sunday the Eisenhower Administration is ready to throw a public works program into gear if the business recession widens.

Senator Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) said the time to do it is now.

Knowland, the Senate Republican leader, said he does not expect any Administration pro-

goals to increase Government spending unless the economy fails to turn upward by mid-year.

"What is done will depend on developments within the next few months," he said. "The feeling of the Administration is that business will pick up in the mid-year period. But before Congress adjourns the situation will have to be reviewed.

"We have a backlog of public works and reclamation projects that can be used for the purpose of combatting unemployment without resorting to the WPA type of organization."

Branded Boondoggling

The Works Progress Administration under Franklin D. Roosevelt was designed primarily to provide jobs. Some of its projects were criticized as "boondoggling," with little permanent value.

In contrast to this, Senator Knowland said the Administration is keeping tabs on a number of projects that have been approved by the Army Engineers, authorized by Congress and on which preliminary work has been done. He said all that would be needed would be a grant of funds by Congress.

"These are all projects that would add considerable to the health of the nation," he said.

[illegible] deal with Germany's in[illegible] political situation after formation of the Hitler Cabinet.

Senator Humphrey, who said he regards the economic situation as likely to become the chief issue in next fall's congressional elections, said the Administration" in [illegible] by

Five Points Outlined

[illegible] is the time to move [illegible] he said. "One of the great [illegible] of this Administration is that it always does too little too late. We saw it in rockets, missiles and Sputniks. Now we are seeing it in the economy.

"The President's budget completely ignores the fact of an existing recession. The Administration's budget, high credit and high interest policies have brought the economy to a standstill and threaten to throw it into a depression.

"There are at least five things that could be done immediately: 1. Speed up road building. 2. Pry loose the flood control, reclamation power projects the Administration has blocked. 3. Get on with school construction. 4. Prevent any lowering of farm income supports, and, 5, reverse the credit policies that still are aimed at checking inflation."

McKeldin to Address Harlem Republicans

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, R., Md., will address the third annual Lincoln Day dinner sponsored by the United Young Republican Club, a Harlem political group, Thomas G. Weaver, president of the club, announced yesterday. The dinner will be held the evening of Feb. 11 at the Hotel Theresa, Seventh Ave. and 125th St. Among other speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Richard Allen Hildebrand, pastor of the Bethel African Methodist Church. Mr. Weaver, who has headed the club since its establishment in 1956, is head of the Civil Rights Bureau in the New York State Department of Law. The bureau was established in November by State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz. Mr. Weaver said yesterday that Gov. McKeldin was invited because "he has demonstrated a forthrightness on the integration issue in sharp contrast to the narrow, demagogic approach of Democratic spokesmen in the South." Samuel P. Singletary and Hart Fessenden are co-chairmen of the dinner.

Herald Tribune photo by Ted Kell

Mrs. Caroline K. Simon, a member of the Lincoln Day dinner honorary committee of the United Young Republican Club, discussing the forthcoming event with Republican leaders. Seated are Samuel P. Singletary, co-chairman of the dinner committee, and Thomas G. Weaver (right), president of the club. Standing are John Ahlgren (left), former president of the New York Republican Club, and the Rev. Dr. Richard Allen Hildebrand, who will speak at the dinner.

PRESIDENT HELD FIRM FOR BENSON

Reported to Be Unmoved by New Efforts in G.O.P. to Oust Secretary

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 — President Eisenhower will not bow to new demands by Midwestern Republicans that Ezra Taft Benson must step out of the Cabinet to help save their political futures.

This word was passed today in authoritative administrative circles. The President was pictured as standing firm behind his Secretary of Agriculture, and generally viewed new G. O. P. demands as another passing phase in the long fight to unseat Mr. Benson.

These high sources commented that the projected visit of a Midwestern Corn Belt delegation of House Republicans to the White House to put their views on Mr. Benson before the President would be a "useless exercise."

They also called attention to the President's statement Jan. 31 to a meeting here of the Republican National Committee. At that time, the President departed from his prepared text to interpolate that all of his Cabinet members were doing a fine job and he had no idea of replacing any of them.

Republicans took this as an answer to party criticism of Mr. Benson. Party leaders fear that the Republicans will lose from ten to twenty-five Midwestern seats in the House because of Mr. Benson's farm policies.

The latest demands that Mr. Benson move aside for a "new face" to placate farmer unrest were sparked by the close special election this week in Minnesota's First District. The sixty-five-year G. O. P. hold on the district in southeastern Minnesota was maintained only by about 650 votes, the closest margin in years.

Alfred Quie won the special contest caused by the death of Representative August H. Andresen, ranking Republican of the House Agriculture Committee, who had opposed Mr. Benson on farm policy. Mr. Quie also opposed the Secretary's program but not so adamantly as did his Democratic opponent, Eugene Foley.

The anti-Benson Republicans contend that the Minnesota election was symptomatic of spreading farmer unrest and forebodes a drubbing for party candidates in the Congressional elections in November.

They attributed the sizable Democratic gains to Mr. Benson's recent slash of Federal dairy price supports to the lowest level permitted under farm law. The cut becomes effective April 1, but Midwestern Republicans assert that the effect of the announcement already is being felt in the big dairy states such as Minnesota and Iowa, another traditional Republican stronghold.

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON
SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

EISENHOWER HAILS NIXON'S COURAGE IN RIOTS IN PERU

Times of

Message to Vice President Now in Quito, Says He Won New Respect at Home

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9—President Eisenhower told Vice President Richard M. Nixon today that his "courage, patience and calmness" in the demonstration against him in Peru yesterday by "radical agitators" had brought him new respect and admiration at home.

In a personal message telegraphed to the Vice President, General Eisenhower asserted that he was certain a vast majority of Peruvians and United States citizens deplored the incident in Lima. He praised Mr. Nixon's conduct in the face of the mob that stoned him and spat at him.

5-10-58

The State Department, the Peruvian Government and political leaders on Capitol Hill called the Lima incident as "Communist-inspired" and calculated to upset relations between the two countries.

The State Department assured Peru that "the United States does not intend to let the Communist-inspired incidents impair the friendly relations between our two countries."

Miguel Grau, Minister-Counselor in charge of the Peruvian Embassy, delivered to the State Department his Government's note expressing "profound regret" over the "deplorable" incidents. The note asserted that the anti-Nixon demonstration had been directed from abroad.

Decline in Stature Seen

Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Democratic whip, labeled the "sadistic exhibition" as essentially an attack on the people of the United States rather than on Mr. Nixon as an individual. Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama said the demonstration illustrated "how our stature in other nations has deteriorated in the last few years."

Señor Grau told reporters that, "as unfortunate as was the incident, it will serve to make us open our eyes to the Communist infiltration in Latin America."

President Eisenhower's message, which was read to the Vice President via radiotelephone, said:

"Dear Dick:

"Your courage, patience and calmness in the demonstration directed against you by radical agitators have brought you new respect and admiration in our country. I am certain that the vast majorities of citizens both in Peru and in the United States deplore the incident caused bya few. I note with satisfaction that the Peruvian Government has already expressed to you its regret. Indeed, I feel that every participant in the mob will finally come to feel a sense of guilt and embarrassment because of his failure to show toward a friendly visitor the ordinary measure of courtesy and hospitality.

"Give my love to Pat, and warm regard to yourself.

"As ever,

"D. E."

Times 5-10

Ecuadoreans Are Friendly

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times.

QUITO, Eduador, May 9—Vice President Nixon had a friendly and colorful reception here today.

The Government had taken all precautions to prevent a repetition of the Communist-inspired demonstrations that occurred in Lima, Peru, yesterday.

5-10-58

President Camilo Ponce Enriquez said a few minutes after Mr. Nixon paid a formal call that he had taken measures to prevent "barbarian acts."

"If anything happens, I shall use full powers," he added. "In this country there is no freedom for savage acts."

Plans for Mr. Nixon to debate with students at the University of Quito and with labor leaders had been canceled. A spokesman for the Nixon party said it had been done because the schedule was heavy and there was a desire to have the Vice President from getting too tired.

Actually, the meeting with the students was called off after the Lima disturbances, and it is believed the Ecuadoran Government indicated it would be happier if Mr. Nixon gave up the debate. In Lima, Communist leaders organized a demonstration to keep him from holding such a session with students.

While Mr. Nixon was virtually assured of physical quiet during his two days in Quito, he may receive from Ecuadoran officials suggestions that unless the United States gives their country more economic aid it may give attention to trade and aid proposals from the Soviet bloc. This was hinted by President Ponce, who said in an interview that Ecuador was constantly receiving offers from Communist states.

He singled out recent proposals for factory construction and the exchange of tropical agricultural products for industrial products.

Challenge to the U. S.

Dr. Ponce declared that the Soviet Union was challenging the United States' position as supplier of aid to Latin America. He added that while Ecuador was cooperating with the United States, "she needs corresponding economic aid to be able to maintain her internal and external positions."

Dr. Ponce acknowledged that Communist activity had increased prior to Mr. Nixon's arrival.

Associated Press

CLOTHED WITH GOODWILL: Vice President Nixon as he received gifts earlier this week in La Paz, Bolivia. They were presented by Antonio N. Lavarez, Indian leader.

When the Nixon motorcade drove into town a few minutes before noon, the vice president stood in his convertible almost all the way from the airport, waving to the many persons who cheered him from the sidewalks and windows. He and Mrs. Nixon got out twice to talk with groups of school-children.

There were a few isolated whistles, the Latin American equivalent of catcalls, and two or three youths were led away by policemen.

Quito newspapers did not publish today, by their own decision, news dispatches from Lima on yesterday's disturbances, but those in the port city of Guayaquil on sale here did so.

Loan Debate Opens

Special to The New York Times.

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 9—Newspapers and political parties began discussion today of a Government suggestion that it borrow $200,000,000 to meet its immediate obligations and debts incurred by the ousted regime of Gen. Marcas Pérez Jiménez.

The suggestion was made by Dr. Arturo Sosa, the Minister of Finance, who said such a loan would permit the continuation of the present rhythm of expenditures without touching the reserves.

in Lima today charged with responsibility for the violence against Nixon there.)

5-10-58

The raid here came on the heels of a statement yesterday by Rear Adm. Wolfgang Larrazabal that the Communist party will not be outlawed by him. It also came as the newspaper La Religion, official daily of the Roman Catholic Church, demanded the immediate application by the government of the anti-Communist resolution adopted by the 10th Inter-American Conference here four yars ago.

The police said among the documents captured were calls for Communist meetings signed by Armando Leoni, whom they identified as a Red.

Police Find 400 Bombs In Caracas

24d

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 17—Police today raided a house in the vicinity of the National Pantheon, where Vice President Nixon was to have appeared last Tuesday, and found 400 Molotov cocktails and inflammatory Communist party literature. Molotov cocktails are bottles of gasoline.

The owner of the house, Elena de Otero, and eight others were arrested. She was identified by the police as a member of the Communist party.

(Ten persons, including the secretary general of Peru's outlawed Communist party, were arrested

Nixon Is Stoned Defying Red-Led Throng in Peru

34d Republican - Constitution p. 1

By TAD SZULC

(Copyright 1958 by The New York Times Co.)

LIMA, Peru—U.S. Vice President Nixon was spat upon, grazed on the neck by a stone, shoved and booed as, ignoring all pleas for caution, he marched on two occasions Thursday morning into mobs of Communist-led demonstrators who shouted, "Go home, Nixon!"

But despite his determination to keep a date at San Marcos University here to debate political issues with Peruvian students, he was in the end forced to give up an attempt to enter the building when hundreds of jeering, fist-shaking youths and adults blocked the door, and stones, bottles and eggs began flying through the air.

STANDS HIS GROUND

Pale with anger, Nixon stood his ground for four minutes encircled by screaming demonstrators challenging them to agree to debate with him. Near him there were only Lt. Col. Vernon Walters, his interpreter, U.S. Ambassador Theodore Achilles and several Secret Service men who probably would have been unable to protect him physically if the need arose.

Turning to Nixon, shaking his own fist, he shouted at the students:

"What's the matter? Are you afraid to talk to me? Are you afraid of the truth? A big man in front," Col. Walters, hoarsely giving Spanish translation of Mr. Nixon's remarks at the crowd.

Then one demonstrator shouted in English "Go home, Nixon," and the vice president shot back, "Sure, I'll go home but first you want the truth first?"

Thus the eight-nation tour of South America Mr. Nixon considers clarifying U.S. policies through debates with various groups as one of his outstanding

He believes there is shocking misunderstanding of U.S. policies in this region. Hence his insistence on Thursday's debate with students despite warnings by Peruvian authorities Wednesday night that the Communists would use violence to prevent him from speaking.

One stone nicked him on the neck and hit John T. Sherwood, head of the secret service detail accompanying the vice president on his South American tour, in the face, chipping one of his front teeth. Nixon had just reentered his red and white convertible to depart from the University Plaza when this stone was hurled at him.

Seconds before Nixon had leaped atop the convertible's trunk, holding his hands above his head in the prizefighter's gesture, shouting several times: "Cowards, you are cowards, you are afraid of the truth!"

This was one of many displays by Nixon Thursday of his physical courage when he appeared to be virtually courting harm.

The main body of tightly packed demonstrators was made up of an estimated 2,000 persons, most of them hard-eyed youths though there were many older men who may have been workers in the midst of the crowd. They held up signs reading "Go Home Nixon" and "Nixon Is a Viper."

The riot at San Marcos University occurred at 10:40 a.m. and about an hour later Nixon faced again the same mob as he returned to his hotel from Lima's Catholic University, where he held an improvised debate with dozens of students to compensate for his inability to talk at the first school.

The vice presidential motorcade was prevented by the crowd—the hard core of the demonstrators numbered about 1,000 at most but it was swelled by several thou-

MR. NIXON'S DAY

The first reaction to the return of Vice President and Mrs. Nixon to Washington must be thankfulness that they are back safe and unharmed. The reception that they received in Washington yesterday was a well-earned tribute to courage, persistence and good humor in the face of great provocations.

Such a day is not one on which to engage in searching arguments about the political aspects of the trip, the way it was conducted or the features of United States and Latin-American policies that made the voyage both dramatic and historic. It is a time to say: "Welcome home and we are happy to see you both back safe and sound."

The post-mortems will be long and they should be salutary. Mr. Nixon is a man of considerable intelligence and acumen. His reactions to what he went through have been admirable in all his public utterances. It took statesmanship and understanding to say as he did after his ordeal in Caracas:

"We have a situation where the Communists were able to gain great support from students in this country because of what has happened here over the last ten years. What we are seeing is a terrible legacy of the dictatorship of Pérez Jiménez."

These are words of wisdom which need to be thought about at the State Department above all places. However, no brief comment can suffice to draw the lessons that have been learned in the last eighteen days. They will be mulled over and—it is hoped—profited by in the coming months.

Mr. Nixon had an experience unique in the history of our Vice Presidency. It was a stern and completely unexpected challenge and the popular welcome he received in Washington yesterday was proof that his fellow citizens and his colleagues in government felt he had met the test courageously and well. For eighteen days he was the scapegoat for all the sins, real or imagined, that Latin Americans felt the United States had committed. It was an ungrateful role as well as a difficult one. The applause that came yesterday should have been a real consolation.

Associated Press Wirephoto

STUDENTS DRIVE NIXON FROM PERU UNIVERSITY AFTER STONING

Vice President, Surrounded by Students, Reenters His Car After Being Grazed by Thrown Rock

U. S. TROOP MOVES IRK VENEZUELANS

34d Republican

Eisenhower Action Decried by 3 Political Leaders—Governor Quits Post

Special to The New York Times.

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 16—Venezuela's three chief political parties condemned today President Eisenhower's sending of troops to the Caribbean area. The leftist Democratic Action and Democratic Republican Union parties, led respectively by Dr. Romulo Betancourt and

Dr. Jovito Villalba, issued strong protests. Dr. Rafael Caldera, leader of the Catholic Socialist party, called the action "lamentable" and said "the debarking of troops would have found all Venezuelans ready as one man to defend the country."

As a result of Tuesday's mob attacks on Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Col. Miguel de la Rosa, Governor of the Federal District of Caracas, resigned last night. Local police heads were also replaced.

Articles in all Caracas newspapers today protested President Eisenhower's action. The conservative El Universal called the measure "inadmissible."

Say U. S. Curbed Precautions

Preparations for Mr. Nixon's arrival proved inadequate because the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation did not want strong military measures the newspaper La Esfera said in a front-page article. La Esfera said that Colonel de la Rosa wanted to take strong precautionary measures but that the F. B. I., following Mr. Nixon's wishes, insisted on preventing them.

Mr. Nixon did not want armed soldiers in evidence around him, the newspaper said, despite the wishes of the authorities; he had wanted to be able to mix with the crowds as much as possible. He had even requested an open car, but the authorities insisted on a closed limousine, the newspaper said. Warnings of possible incidents went unheeded, it added.

Other reliable sources confirmed that Mr. Nixon had expressed a desire to be close to the people.

The decision of Pablo Casals not to come to Venezuela because of the Nixon incidents has caused considerable consternation here. The noted 81-year-old 'cellist had planned to arrive last night for a five-day stay to pay homage to the people of Venezuela for having overthrown the dictator, Gen. Marcos Peréz Jiménez. He changed his plans as a protest against the attack on the Vice President.

The newspapers insisted that Señor Casals should not cancel his visit because of incidents caused by irresponsible people. The university authorities who had invited the 'cellist said they would try to persuade him to come next week. The Venezuelan consul in San Juan, Puerto Rico, has been instructed to explain to Señor Casals that the Nixon incidents did not represent the will of the Venezuelan people.

'Adequate' Measures Sought

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16—The United States Secret Service received assurances from the Venezuelan authorities that "adequate" security measures would be taken during Vice President Nixon's visit in Caracas.

A spokesman for the Vice President had said in Caracas that the Secret Service did not attempt to specify in detail for the Venezuelans what these precautions should be, accepting the Government's promise that all necessary steps would be taken.

Contrary to Caracas reports, the F. B. I. took no part in the arrangements. A Secret-Service agent arrived in Caracas about a week before the Vice President's visit and remained in close touch with the Venezuelan officials responsible for the security measures.

According to information available in United States quarters in Caracas on Tuesday, Mr. Nixon did not want an exaggerated show of force surrounding his presence, such as the use of large numbers of soldiers to guard him. But it does not appear accurate that the Vice President had protested "strong" measures.

REPUBLICAN CLUB FACES VOTE FIGHT

Queens Man Seeks to Bar 5th Term to Riesner as Head of National Group Here

By DOUGLAS DALES

A fight for proxies among the 1,500 members of the National Republican Club is in progress as a result of a challenge to the re-election of Daniel J. Reisner for a fifth term as president.

The challenger is George T. Reilly, an insurance man of Flushing, Queens. He has been a vice president for eight years and has been waiting almost that long to be tapped for the top spot.

The club, now in its eightieth year, is at 54 West Fortieth Street. Its past presidents have included Theodore Roosevelt and Chauncey Depew. Vice President Richard M. Nixon is a member and President Eisenhower an honorary life member.

Mr. Reilly decided to contest the election after a nominating committee proposed Mr. Reisner's re-election and Mr. Reilly's as a vice president. As a result of his action Mr. Reilly has been dropped from the slate and the name of Kenneth R. Leach of Syracuse has been added. The election will be April 22.

In a statement yesterday Mr. Reilly charged that the club had been used by a few top officials solely to promote their personal political ambitions at the expense of the club."

Fears Club Will Be Ruined

"Asserting that a continuation of present "dictatorial tactics" would ruin the club, he said:

"It is unseemly for one man to ride roughshod over the wishes of the vast majority of the members by trying to elect himself president for a fifth term. We have been extremely patient, but our patience is at an end because we frankly fear that the incumbent wants this office for life."

Mr. Reilly said he felt he had the support of business men members. He is counting on the support also, he said, of 600 persons he had brought into the club in his capacity as chairman of the membership committee for ten years.

Mr. Riesner said that his opponent had every right to run for president, but that his contention that he represented the sentiment of the majority was "pathetically ridiculous."

Defending his stewardship Mr. Riesner said that improvements costing $250,000 had been completed during his terms and would be paid for within three years.

"I haven't a single political ambition," he said, "except to continue what I am doing."

A lawyer, Mr. Riesner is secretary of the New York County Republican Committee, which has its offices in the National Republican Club. Until this year, he had been assistant clerk of the State Assembly for many years.

Nixon awarded service plaque

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon received a plaque last week from the Georgia YMCA in appreciation for his outstanding contribution to youth.

The presentation was made in the vice president's office in the capital by Miss Frankie N. Golden, chairman of youth work at West Broad Street YMCA in Savannah, Ga.

In absence of Mr. Nixon, the plaque was received by his administrative assistant.

AMONG THE group present at the presentation were Robert Simmons, who was selected "Mr. YMCA" of 1958 in Savannah and Miss Yvonne Luten, "Miss YMCA." These youn people were accompanied by Mrs. Sadie Luten, mother of Yvonne, and Mrs. Carrie Moody, grandmother of Robert Simmons.

Others included winners in a popularity contest for the benefit of world service. They were Joyce Walker, first runner-up for girls, and John Lang, first for boys. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamine Lewis, chairman of the YMCA membership drive and J. R. Jenkins, executive secretary of the Savannah YMCA.

From the Ninth Street Branch in Augusta, Ga., were Veleda Lewis "Miss YMCA" and Tom Ketch Jr., "Mr. YMCA." They were accompanied by club advisers Mrs. Eleanor Hatney and Mrs. Bennie M. Williams.

A Pledge Unfulfilled

While a candidate for his first term in 1952, General Dwight D. Eisenhower made a solemn pledge, if elected, to appoint men to District Federal judiciary without regard to color.

Now nearing the third year of his second term with the exception of Scovel Richardson's appointment to the customs court, the pledge has not been made good.

New York Republicans last year put up the name of City Court Justice Francis E. Rivers, who is completing his 15th year on the bench.

A graduate with honors from Yale University and Columbia and Harvard law schools, there was no question about his knowledge of the law as there was none about his experience and judicial temperament.

Moreover, he was a Republican.

But the appointment of Judge Rivers was never forthcoming, because the White House said, he was 63 years of age.

The other week the Senate confirmed the appointment by President Eisenhower of Axel J. Beck as a United States district judge in South Dakota.

Mr. Beck is 63. He's also a Republican. But more importantly, he's white.

GOP GAINS HELD LIKELY IN SOUTH

Possible If More Demos Challenged—Alcorn

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Meade Alcorn predicted Friday night that despite the Little Rock flareup over school integration, Republicans can make net gains in Congress this year in the South if more GOP candidates will challenge incumbent Democrats.

The chairman of the Republican national committee also asserted that a strong two-party system in the South is important not only to the South but to the nation as a whole.

"This," Alcorn said in a speech prepared for a Republican fund-raising dinner, "would put a damper on the Soapy Williamses, the Hubert Humphreys and the Walter Reuthers who now seem to believe that the South will remain 'safe territory' no matter how far to the left they pull the Democrat party nationally."

Alcorn said he did not agree with those who say the Republicans today cannot duplicate their 1956 successes in the South. He referred to President Eisenhower's capture of five Southern states and GOP vote margins in such major Southern cities as Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans, Savannah, and Houston.

He then reiterated a prediction that his party could increase its present House membership of 9 out of 114 seats in the South and border states if it did not let the Democrats win by default in so many districts.

"It is my firm belief," he added, "that an incident such as Little Rock will never lead thinking voters to turn their backs on the great overriding accomplishments of this Republican administration and embrace the left-wing policies and programs of the present national Democrat leadership.

"There is much more involved than the single question of civil rights. The voter who supports most of the policies and objectives of this administration will certainly weigh carefully the alternative of returning to power a Democrat administration which would be almost completely out of step with his personal views."

Negro Quits, Hits GOP in Michigan

DETROIT, April 16 (AP)—Declaring that "Republicans in Michigan don't want intelligent Negroes in their political organization," George A. Isabell resigned today as secretary of the Wayne (Detroit) County Republican committee. Isabell is a Negro.

"Postmaster General (Arthur B.) Summerfield," Isabell said, "still runs Republican politics in Michigan and Sen. Potter (R-Mich) just says amen!"

He voiced disapproval of GOP patronage handling, but said he had not been rejected for any appointment within Republican scope.

In quitting as secretary, Isabell said he was not leaving the Republican party, adding: "I'm too old to become a carpetbagger."

Negro Flays GOP Policy

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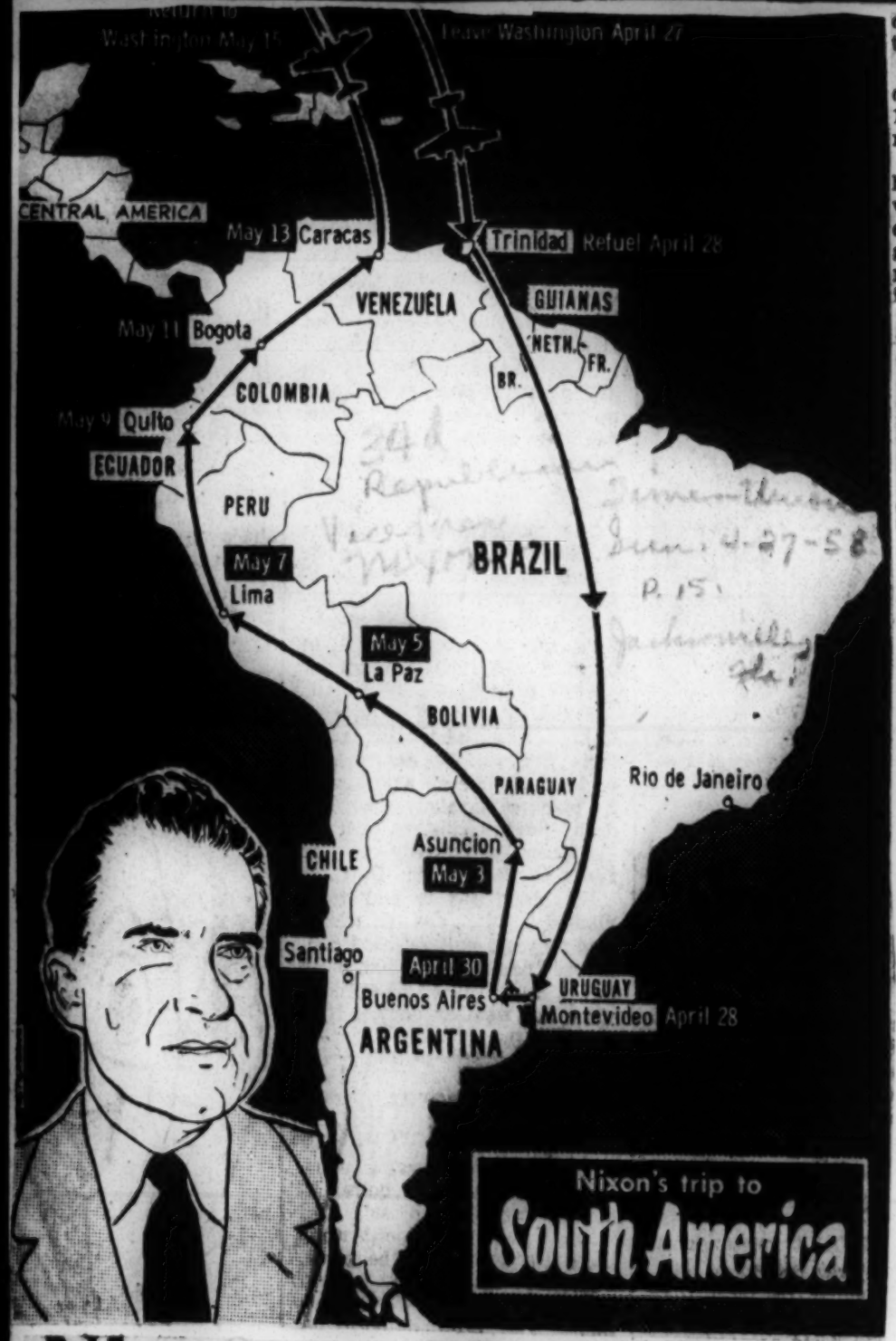
Isabell told Mrs. Louis M. Nair, Republican County Chairman, in a letter of resignation:

"People who have done absolutely no work, fought the party and have been afraid to be publicly known as Republicans, received all of the honors and the jobs."



Nixon on Move Again

Vice President Racks Up Record as Traveler

By BEM PRICE
Associated Press Newsfeature Writer

Richard M. Nixon in the last five years has become the most widely traveled vice president in United States history—and the end is not in sight.

Nixon, accompanied by his willowy wife, leaves today for an eight-nation tour of South America.

By the time he returns to this country May 15 Nixon will have visited 54 nations, some of them twice, since he took office in January, 1953.

This trip will take him to Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

NIXON WILL REPRESENT President Eisenhower at the inauguration in Buenos Aires on May 1 of Argentina's president-elect Arturo Frondizi.

Since Nixon represented the United States during Brazil's presidential inauguration in 1956, his visit to Argentina is almost a diplomatic must.

Nixon told a news conference that the fact he was making such a journey while Congress was in session (he is the nominal presiding officer of the Senate) "demonstrates the great importance the United States places on maintaining close relations with the countries in this hemisphere."

During the trip, Nixon said, he will talk to the top officials of each nation visited, though he will engage in no negotiations as the President's representative. The vice president said he will give the views of these leaders on the problems that confront their countries and the United States to President Eisenhower.

THE FIRST FOREIGN trip Nixon took was in October, November and December of 1953 when he traveled through 21 countries of the Far East from the Indian subcontinent to Australia and Japan.

In 1955 he made a swing through 12 Central American countries. The following year he traveled from Spain's Balearic Islands to Formosa. He visited six nations on the way, and in the same year he went to Brazil, Austria, Germany and Iceland.

Last year Nixon and his wife made their triumphal African tour, visiting officially eight countries and returning home by way of Italy.

The African tour probably was Nixon's most successful. On this trip he represented the United States at the independence ceremonies marking the founding of the African Gold Coast Republic of Ghana. Nixon was greeted on his arrival by 10,000 Africans shouting "Freedom! Freedom!"

BRASS TRAY PRESENTED TO IKE

Claude A. Barnett, Director of the Associated Negro Press, recently presented to President Eisenhower an elaborately carved, circular brass tray, four feet across, on behalf of Fauzi Naas, noted artisan and artist of Tripoli, Libya. Naas designed the gift for Mr. Eisenhowe as a symbol of his country's admir ation for the President. White Hous presentation photo shows left to right: Barnett, the President an E. Frederic Morrow, Presidentia aide.—(ANP PHOTO)

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON
SOUTH AMERICA TOUR

CAPITAL SETS BIG WELCOME FOR NIXON RETURN TODAY; CARACAS VISIT CUT SHORT

PRESIDENT LEADS

Will Go to the Airport For Greeting—Plans White House Lunch

By E. W. KENWORTHY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14—The Capital will turn out tomorrow to give Vice President Richard M. Nixon a triumphant "welcome home" from his trip to eight Latin-American countries.

The plan for the gala welcome for the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon grew almost spontaneously today as a demonstration of national unity and purpose after the indignities they had suffered, culminating in yesterday's mob attack in Caracas, Venezuela.

The White House announced that President Eisenhower would go out to the Washington National Airport to meet the Vice President and bring him back to the White House for a private luncheon.

The President will be joined at the airport welcome by Secretary of State Dulles, the majority and minority leaders in Congress and the members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees.

Latins to Go to Airport

It was understood also that the Latin-American diplomatic corps here was planning to turn out in strength.

James C. Hagerty, White House Press Secretary, said that it was "within the discretion" of the departmental heads to dismiss employes so they could welcome Mr. Nixon. Long before he made the announcement, heads of many bureaus circulated statements granting time off and urging their employes to go to the airport.

Despite the welcome for the Vice President, there was a realization in Washington today that his trip, planned as a "goodwill" tour, had not been a triumph for United States policy south of the border.

There was no disposition here to criticize Mr. Nixon, in fact, there was nothing but praise for the way he had comported himself under the most trying circumstances.

Nevertheless, there was a widespread feeling that something was awry with United States relations in Latin America.

Morse Plans Investigation

In Congress, expression of shock and anger at the treatment accorded to Mr. Nixon interspersed with remarks betraying deep concern over United States policy and demands for a re-evaluation of that policy. Senator Wayne L. Morse, Democrat of Oregon, announced an investigation by a foreign relations subcommittee.

Meanwhile these other developments arose from the attack on Mr. Nixon yesterday.

¶The Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires called at the State Department to express "the most sincere apologies" for yesterday's events, and to give assurances that "all the measures necessary" for guaranteeing Mr. Nixon's safety had been taken by his Government.

¶At his news conference, President Eisenhower said that he thought the demonstrations against Mr. Nixon could be attributed in large part to "economic difficulties" Latin-American countries had been experiencing. But the President did not doubt that the Communists had tried to exploit this economic unrest. (See questions 1, 6, 8 on page 14).

¶The Defense Department announced that two companies of paratroopers and two of marines, numbering in all about 1,000 troops, arrived at their destinations at Ramey Air Force base in Puerto Rico, and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, during the morning.

¶It was reported that Latin-American ambassadors in Washington were planning a testimonial dinner for Mr. Nixon.

The first question at the President's news conference this morning was whether he attributed the wave of demonstrations against Mr. Nixon to Communist inspiration or to genuine resentments against United States policies.

The President plainly indicated that he thought the underlying causes were economic. He cited the difficulties of various Latin-American countries dependent upon exports of raw materials, the prices of which have fallen in the world market. (Question No. 1.)

He said Communists had a habit of exploiting such troubles, as they had demonstrated in Burma and Indonesia. Nevertheless, this is a case of "a lot of smoke" where there is "probably some fire," he remarked.

He said the incidents pointed up to the critical importance of the United States aid-and-trade programs to the nation's security.

Troop Dispatch Defended

The President made it plain, however, that he could not agree with a number of legislators and diplomats who strongly questioned the wisdom of dispatching troops into an area where the United States marines are still associated with "Yanqui imperialism." He called the decision to dispatch the troops the simplest kind of precautionary measure. (Question 2.)

"We could get no reports from the outside, other than telephone calls from the Embassy; and not knowing what was happening, and not knowing whether the Venezuelan Government might not want some aid from us, we simply put it at places where it would be available, in reasonable amounts, and in bases that were well within the American zone; and that is all there was to it," the President explained.

The President said that the possibility of demonstrations had been discussed before Mr. Nixon left, "but no thought was given to concelling" his visits. On the other hand, the violence—and particularly yesterday's riot—had not been anticipated and everybody there was caught by surprise, he said. (Question 3.)

Johnson Urges Review

On Capitol Hill, Senator Lyndon Johnson, the majority leader, said that while the immediate concern was for the safety of Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, "this will not blind us to the long-term concern and to the necessity for a careful examination of all the factors which brought this situation about."

Senator Johnson said he would be at the airport tomorrow, "but there is more involved here than a demonstration of unity," he added. "There is also a need for careful, thoughtful, united reappraisal of our position in this world."

Senator Theodore Francis Green, Democrat of Rhode Island and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he was "not satisfied with explanations which put all the blame on the Communists." Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts Republican and chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, joined Senators Johnson and Green in a call for a searching explanation of the incidents and a re-evaluation of United States policy in Latin America.

Late in the afternoon Secretary of State Dulles briefed a group of Senators from the Foreign Relations Committee on the three major trouble spots—South America, Algeria and Lebanon. Later Senator Green said that the situation seems to be "very serious."

On the House side, a resolution commending Vice President Nixon for his "courageous and dignified conduct" was approved without debate or objection.

PERU'S RECEPTION OF NIXON IS COOL

Anti-U. S. Groups, Including Reds, Call for Hostile Demonstration Today

By TAD SZULC
Special to The New York Times.

LIMA, Peru, May 7—Vice President Richard M. Nixon was greeted with considerable public coolness and a minor display of hostility on his arrival today.

This hostility may increase in scope tomorrow when anti-United States groups, particularly Communists, are to stage a "go home Nixon" rally in front of San Marcos University, where the Vice President is scheduled to hold a round-table debate with students.

An organization calling itself "the Anti-Imperialistic Popular Committee," believed to be directed by the Communist party, circulated leaflets today urging "workers, employes and students" to attend the mass meeting to "shout with all your strength: 'Out Nixon, death to Yankee imperialism.'"

There were reports that the demonstrators planned to pelt Mr. Nixon with eggs and tomatoes.

Protest Move Afoot

A movement was afoot within the University Federation of San Marcos to protest the Vice President's presence in Peru. Debates with students have been part of Mr. Nixon's program in Uruguay, Argentina and Bolivia. In each of these countries the Vice President encountered a number of hostile or loaded questions pertaining to United States policies. He also made a point of always replying to questions and accusations.

There were sporadic acts of hostility toward Mr. Nixon in the four nations he visited earlier in his South American tour but this was the first time that an attempt had been made to organize a formal demonstration against him. The hostility was unexpected because Peru had not been considered a country with particularly strong anti-United States sentiments.

A wave of resentment swept Peru last year when the United States Tariff Commission began studies on whether to raise tariffs on imported lead and zinc, important Peruvian export commodities. However, this feeling has abated.

The Communists have been extremely active in Peru, especially in the south, which is suffering from catastrophic droughts and unemployment.

U. S. Attitudes Criticized

Indications that the feeling against the United States may go beyond the Communists, however, were spelled out in an editorial in the newspaper La Tribuna, the official organ of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance. The strongest political party in the country, the Alliance is anti-Communist but Leftist.

Noting Peru's and the Alliance's traditional friendship for the United States, the newspaper said that while Latin American opposition to the United States was fomented by "the Communist fifth column" much was due to the "frustration and bitterness that United States attitudes have created among genuinely democratic groups friendly to the United States people, such as ourselves."

The newspaper listed alleged United States support for Latin American dictatorships and unilateral economic policies injurious to this region among these attitudes.

Mr. Nixon was met by shouts "Go home!" from a small group of youths when he left his hotel shortly after his arrival in the city. There was a brief disturbance as policemen chased the youths across the Plaza San Marcos to arrest them.

In the afternoon, the Vice President was cheered by a crowd of about 200 after visiting the headquarters of the Peruvian-American Cultural Institute where he announced the grant of 1,615,00 soles (about $73,000) toward the construction of a new building for the center.

Caracas Demonstration Urged

Special to The New York Times.

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 7—A campaign against Vice President Nixon's scheduled

ANTI-NIXON RIOTS STIR U.S. REVIEWS OF TIES TO LATINS

Full Study Is Seen After Vic President's Return—Role of the Reds Is Minimized

By JACK RAYMOND
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10—The demonstrations against Vice President Richard M. Nixon during his current tour of Latin America are prompting a new assessment here of United States relations with nations in that area.

Official sources said they expected a review to begin after Mr. Nixon's return to Washington May 15. By that time, it is believed, the State Department will have completed its studies of the riots.

The reassessment is expected to deal with the following major considerations:

¶The long-held dissatisfaction in South America with the United States' preoccupation with affairs outside the Western Hemisphere while the Latin-American countries seem to be taken for granted.

¶The charges within Administration circles that the United States has failed to make its policies in South America convincing despite substantial efforts in the fields of trade and aid.

Reappraisal Is Urged

At the Capitol, statements were made calling for a reappraisal of Latin-American relations. Senator John Sherman Cooper, a former Ambassador to India, said he doubted that the hostile displays could be attributed simply to Communist tactics.

"It seems to me they represent evidence of open and continuing animosity toward this country and its policies," the Kentucky Republican declared. "This is more than just a Communist show. I think it represents some deep-seated grievances. Perhaps the Latin-American countries feel that we have been too preoccupied with Europe and Asia and have forgotten our closest friends."

Senator Cooper said that the riots "certainly point up the imperative necessity of passage of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act without all of the restrictions that have been proposed to it."

Another Republican Senator, George D. Aiken of Vermont, took another tack. He thought Congress might express resentment over the treatment given Mr. Nixon by adopting an even more severe reciprocal trade law.

Disparity on Red Strength

Representative Thomas E. Morgan, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said the violence against Vice President Nixon in Lima, Peru, "naturally suggests a thorough review of our troubles in Latin America, the Communist situations, and so on."

"In one area alone what has happened to Mr. Nixon does not seem to coincide with what Congress has been told about the Communist menace in Latin America," he added.

Senator Theodore F. Green, Democrat of Rhode Island, said he would wait until the Vice President returned before discussing action by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of which he is chairman.

One United States source commented that the Government undoubtedly would review its relations with South America, particularly with respect to public information activities there.

"There is a feeling that we are not getting our story across there and that we have got to do more field work with local organizations," this source said.

However, another official asserted that while the United States would reconsider its Latin-American relations, it probably would do nothing about them.

"We have had shockers before," he said, "but after the initial impact is gone we fall back into our old habit of taking South America for granted."

The renewed discussion here of United States relations with South America coincided with an announcement at the White House today that President Eisenhower would confer Monday with the military representatives of the twenty-one American republics on the Inter-American Defense Board.

Board a Permanent Body

The board is a permanent body, established in March, 1942, and made a part of the Organization of American States.

The President's invitation to the military officials was sent a few days ago, but an official source emphasized that it had been planned for some time. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr., former Marine Corps commandant, arranged the meeting with President Eisenhower.

An official source said the board "is currently engaged in planning and recommending measures relative to the defense of the Hemisphere against external aggression and, in particular, against the international Communist conspiracy."

Questions were raised here whether Vice President Nixon ought to go ahead with a European trip. Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, said the President would have to take into account whether European Communists might not seek to duplicate the anti-United States demonstrations of their Latin-American comrades.

Most officials rejected the idea that Mr. Nixon should cancel any European trip in fear of possible Red-inspired demonstrations there.

Nixon Notes Soviet Threat

By TAD SZULC
Special to The New York Times.

QUITO, Ecuador, May 10—Vice President Nixon said today that there was a danger that the Soviet Union might dump industrial products in key Latin American areas to disrupt the region's trade pattern.

This appeared to be one of the most important conclusions of his eight-nation South American trip during which he devoting special attention to economic questions.

Mr. Nixon, who in four of the six countries already visited—Uurugay, Argentina, Bolivia and Ecuador—found evidence of highly stepped up trade infiltration by the Soviet bloc, said that the United States Government ankd private enterprise "must do some very serious thinking in the months head."

The Soviet Government's control of export prices facilitates its efforts, the Vice President declared, so that United States goods may be unable to compete with "dumping on a loss-leader basis."

In all the capitals Mr. Nixon has been told by business and Governmental leaders that because foreign-exchange earnings have been dropping as a result of the United States recession, they are finding it increasingly difficult to afford United States goods.

Mr. Nixon said his trip "may be useful in alerting the United States public to the importance of Latin America and to some of the very serious problems that exist here."

Russia Touring Area

While Mr. Nixon is traveling through South America to see how the United States can help the region, Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, Vasily Kuznetsov, is doing some touring of his own. After visits in Argentina and Uruguay he is reported to be going to Chile next week.

Mr. Nixon's schedule today was relatively light, partly because some events had been canceled. He explained that a meeting with unionists had been called off because the Ecuadoran Government "was unable arrange it with representative labor leaders."

Organized labor here is directed by the Confederation of Workers of Ecuador, headed by Pedro Saad, described as a top Communist leader in this region.

There also was no round-table debate with students although in midafteroon the Vice President paid a brief visit to the University of Quito. The university is strongly infiltrated by Communists and some United States and Ecuadoran offiicals thought a formal visit could set off incidents similar to those in Lima, Thursday.

The Ecuadorans, who are on bad terms with Peru because of a long-standing border dispute, are going out of their way to make Mr. Nixon's visit as pleasant as possible. He has been heavily guarded everywhere.

Prior to a luncheon offered by the city of Quito, Mr. Nixon spent an hour at a stadium watching a soccer game. Shedding his jacket before the game, he practiced head shots in the middle of the field.

He evoked daughter when he said, "I was never good at soccer in school because I did not know how to use my head."

Peru Reds Accused

Special to The New York Times.

LIMA, Peru, May 10—The Government ordered yesterday the opening of proceedings against the Revolutionary Labor party, a small but vocal Communist movement. It was accused of responsibility for insults and attacks directed against Mr. Nixon Thursday.

A party member, Ismael Frias Torrico, was held directly responsible for the incidents. He addressed a mob in the Plaza San Martin immediately before the outbursts there.

Mrs. Nixon Is Grabbed By Rioter

6 Americans Hurt; U.S. Flags Torn

By MORRIS ROSENBERG

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—Jeering, spitting Venezuelan mobs battered cars of Vice President and Mrs. Nixon with sticks, stones and eggs Tuesday. President Eisenhower in Washington reacted quickly to bring a U.S. show of military force in the Caribbean.

Authorities said the violence was Communist-inspired.

ONLY BY LUCK

Only by luck did the vice president and his wife escape injury in this most furious anti-United States demonstration of the South American tour intended to promote good will.

A demonstrator grabbed Mrs. Nixon.

Six Americans of their entourage were hurt, chiefly by flying glass from smashed car windows. U.S. flags were torn by the demonstrators who subsequently stoned cars of their own government's leaders under the mistaken impression, one reported, that Nixon was with them.

1,000 RIFLEMEN

Aroused by the mobbing of the Nixons, President Eisenhower rushed about 1,000 riflemen—parachute troopers and Marines—by air to Cuban and Puerto Rican bases within three hours flying time of Caracas.

Venezuelan security forces, apparently unable to stem the disorders on the Nixons' arrival for this last stop of their tour, were out in strength Tuesday night.

About 250 uniformed men—troops in battle dress and police—were posted in a three-block radius around the U.S. Embassy residence sheltering the Nixons.

ABANDONS PROGRAM

Nixon abandoned the official program of his two-day visit to this oil-rich nation of six million but refused to cut his stay. The party is scheduled to leave by air for Washington at 12:30 a.m. Thursday.

"I expect to arrive safely in Washington at 10 a.m. day after tomorrow," Nixon said.

But, he added sternly, "If a situation like that we saw today is allowed to go unchecked there will come to the hemisphere a dictatorship worse than that of Perez Jimenez."

Gen. Marcos Perez Jimenez is the dictator Venezuelans ousted in a January revolt. He is living in exile in Miami Beach, Fla. Many Venezuelans have criticizezd the United States for admitting him.

MUST TAKE STEPS

Commenting on a remark of a Venezuelan political leader that followers of the dictator were trying to cause trouble here, Nixon said that whether the agitators belong to Perez Jimenez or Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, measures must be taken to control them.

The government junta, headed by Rear Adm. Wolfgang Larrazabal, called on Nixon at the embassy and expressed profound apologies for the violence. This substituted for a call Nixon was scheduled to have paid on the junta at the government palace.

On their return from this meeting the government leaders ran into mob trouble of their own. Demonstrators stoned their cars and windows of one were smashed. Soldiers fired into the air and used tear gas to disperse the mob.

The Nixons would have been in graver trouble had they been in open cars instead of limousines.

The vice president's machine was badly dented and its windows were broken by kicks and blows from sticks and lead pipes. Stones and eggs rattled against Mrs. Nixon's car.

The U. S. flags on both cars were ripped from their standards.

Lt. Col. Vernon Walters, a translator riding with Nixon, was hit by glass from a broken window, and his mouth cut. Nixon was hit by glass but was unhurt.

Secret serviceman John T. Sherwood, who suffered a chipped tooth in the stoning at Lima last Thursday, twice pulled his gun, but did not use it.

Venezuela's foreign minister, himself hurt by splintered glass from the windows of Nixon's car, apologized for the outburst on the spot.

Mrs. Nixon sat looking straight ahead as her car was dented with stones and its windows smeared with eggs and spit.

"She was as brave as any man I've ever seen," an aide said.

Other vehicles were beaten and scratched, including those of U.S. Ambassador Edward Sparks and Asst. Secretary of State Roy R. Rubottom.

The uncontrolled youths for finally sent helter-skelter by a special troop detachment which showered them with tear gas.

Security police and reporters directly behind the Nixon car got whiffs of the gas which exploded only 25 feet away.

Nixon, after being rushed to the medical center to see if anyone was injured, stepped out of his car unperturbed.

"I'm all right," he said. "They cannot frighten me."

The car was plastered with spit and eggs.

He canceled a trip to the Venezuelan Pantheon to honor liberator Simon Bolivar when told that a mob was waiting where he had planned to place a wreath.

Some of the demonstrators who beat on Nixon's car appeared to be middle-aged. This helped substantiate the belief that this was no mere student outburst.

In the traffic jam, some members of the mob threw themselves at the wheels of Nixon's car to keep him stalled.

Informed sources said Nixon was dropping the rest of his officially outlined activity, but probably would remain in Caracas through Wednesday as scheduled.

At the Bolivar tomb, a mob estimated at 1,000 had gathered long before the scheduled ceremony.

They roughed up Lt. Cmdr. Louis Scliris, naval aide at the U.S. Embassy, and a sergeant when the two arrived with Nixon's wreath in a station wagon. The wreath was destroyed.

"We were lucky to get away," Scliris said.

The first demonstration was at the airport. A yelling youth grabbed Mrs. Nixon by the hand and shouted: "Little Rock! Little Rock!" apparently referring to school integration troubles there.

She remained composed and attempted to smile. An aide helped her into a car.

The violence of the demonstration surprised Venezuelan officials. They had announced that maximum security precautions would be in effect during Nixon's stay because of rumors that an assassination attempt would be made on him.

"We could never have expected anything like this," said one official.

Foreign Minister Oscar Garcia Velutini was livid with fury. He and other Venezuelan officials also were spat upon.

The vice president and Mrs. Nixon flew here from Bogota, Colombia, where he received a friendly reception after being spat upon and stoned by students at San Marcos University in Lima, Peru, last week.

Arriving at the airport at about noon, Nixon listened quietly to official greetings. A band played the national anthems of the United States and Venezuela.

Demonstrators on a balcony and along the sidelines jeered during the proceedings. There were only a few friendly cries.

Then Nixon walked over to a group of aircraft mechanics who had been watching. He shook hands with them.

This action released a howl of fury from the hostile crowd, which appeared to be mostly of high school and college age. Police who lined an exit to waiting automobiles could not restrain the crowd. It broke through.

The vice president and Mrs. Nixon had to fight their way to the caravan.

It was at this point that Mrs. Nixon was grabbed.

Another man, a Negro, shouted at the vice president: "Democracy! You didn't like Negroes there."

Other youths shook their fists and cried: "Get out! Get out!"

Alerted on Assassination Move in Venezuela

(Earlier Nixon story on Page 5.)

WASHINGTON (AP)—Vice President Nixon's bodyguards have been warned to watch out for a possible assassination attempt when Nixon arrives in Venezuela Tuesday.

U. E. Baughman, chief of the U.S. Secret Service, said Monday he had an unverified report that an attempt might be made on Nixon's life. Baughman's assessment of the situation, however, was that there is "nothing to alarm anyone."

He told newsmen that Nixon's U.S. bodyguard would not be increased but that undoubtedly Venezuela police would take extra precautions. Baughman would not say how many Secret Service men are traveling with Nixon, but it is understood there are a dozen.

LAST STOP ON TOUR

Nixon was in Bogota, Colombia Monday, discussing coffee marketing with Colombia's foreign minister, Carlos Sanz de Santa Maria. He is scheduled to arrive in Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, Tuesday and remain there until Thursday. It is the last stop on his Latin American good-will tour.

Baughman refused to say when he received the information about the possible assassination attempt or when he alerted Nixon's bodyguard.

At first he said the Secret Service had received the report from Jack Barry, a former agent who was a member of the White House Secret Service detail during the Truman administration.

ROUNDABOUT TIP

Later Baughman said the information came from Barry but in a roundabout fashion. He said he didn't know the original source of the report.

It is understood that the Secret Service was told the Communists might try to hire a Venezuelan student to take a shot at Nixon in Caracas.

The Secret Service chief said Nixon's security officers have been alerted to possible trouble at several stops during his tour. He said tips have been received from numerous sources and that many of them proved unfounded.

Nixon was stoned in Lima, Peru, last week in a demonstration believed to have been Communist-inspired. One stone grazed his neck and another struck a Secret Service man in the mouth.

The White House said today President Eisenhower has given no thought to possible cancellation of Nixon's proposed European goodwill tour because of unfriendly incidents in South America.

Nixon Guards Alerted For Assassination Try

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Issue 5-13-58

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Baughman reaffirmed Monday night that agents traveling with Nixon have been informed by headquarters here of a report that an assassination attempt may be made against Nixon in Venezuela. Baughman emphasized that he received this report second hand from a former Secret Service agent.

He told newsmen that Nixon's U.S. bodyguard would not be increased but that undoubtedly Venezuela police would take extra precautions. Baughman would not say how many Secret Service men are traveling with Nixon, but it is understood there are a dozen.

IN COLOMBIA

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NUMEROUS SOURCES

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Dulles Blames Reds For Anti-U.S. Rows

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Dulles Monday indirectly blamed the Communists for anti-American demonstrations in Lebanon and in Peru.

"Anti-American feeling is being cultivated by sources which we can all imagine," Dulles said. "I won't identify them."

"But with sufficient propaganda and money anyone can stir up a demonstration. You might even be able to do it here," he said.

Dulles spoke with reporters at the airport. He was asked about the demonstrations last week in Peru during the visit there of Vice President Nixon and about the sacking and burning of a second U. S. Information Agency library in Lebanon.

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Issue 5-14-58 AP Wirephoto

SOCCER BALL BOUNCES OFF HEAD OF VICE PRESIDENT NIXON
Amused Players Watch Guest Of Honor During Pre-Game Ceremonies In Ecuador

Nixon's Bodyguards Warned To Watch For Assassination Try In Venezuela

Secret Service Not Alarmed

By The Associated Press

Washington, May 12. — Vice-President Nixon's bodyguards have been warned to watch out for a possible assassination attempt when Nixon arrives in Venezuela Tuesday.

U. E. Baughman, chief of the United States Secret Service, said Monday he had an unverified report that an attempt might be made on the Vice-President's life. Baughman's assessment of the situation, however, was that there is "nothing to alarm anyone."

He told newsmen that Nixon's U. S. bodyguard would not be increased, but that undoubtedly Venezuela police would take extra precautions. Baughman would not say how many Secret Service men are traveling with the Vice-President, but it is understood there are a dozen.

Nixon was in Bogota, Colombia, Monday, discussing coffee marketing with Colombia Foreign Minister Carlos Sanz de Santa Maria. He is scheduled to arrive in Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, Tuesday, and remain there until Thursday. It is the last stop on his Latin-American good-will tour.

Baughman refused to say when he received the information about the possible assassination attempt or when he alerted Nixon's bodyguards.

At first he said the Secret Service had received the report from Frank Barry, a former agent who was a member of the White House Secret Service detail during the Truman Administration. Later Baughman said the information came from Barry, but in a roundabout fashion. He said he didn't know the original source of the report.

It is understood that the Secret Service was told the Communists might try to hire a Venezuelan student to take a shot at Nixon in Caracas.

Several Warnings Issued

The Secret Service chief said Nixon's security officers have been alerted to possible trouble at several stops during his tour. He said tips have been received from numerous sources and that many of them proved unfounded.

Nixon was stoned in Lima, Peru, last week in a demonstration believed to have been Communist-inspired. One stone grazed his neck and another struck a Secret Service man in the mouth.

The White House said Monday that President Eisenhower has given no thought to possible cancellation of Nixon's proposed European good-will tour because of unfriendly incidents in South America.

Bogota's Cheers Hail Nixon, But Jeers Feared In Caracas

(Picture on Page Two)

By DAVID F. BELNAP
United Press Staff Writer

BOGOTA, Columbia, May 12. — School children enthusiastically cheered Vice President Richard M. Nixon and tossed flowers at him Monday during visits in the capital area. There was no sign of the anti-American outbursts which marred his arrival Sunday.

But reports from Caracas, Venezuela, where Nixon will go Tuesday to close his South American goodwill tour, said authorities there feared he faced a possible repetition of the jeering, stone-throwing communist-led mob scenes which disrupted his visit in Lima, Peru, last week.

Venezuelan authorities ordered extreme security precautions in effect for Nixon's two-day stay and ruled out plans for a visit to the National University, Caracas, said. Nationalist, leftist, and communist minority feeling was running high against the United States and the ruling military junta called on all Venezuelans to receive the Vice President with courtesy.

In Washington, the Secret Service said it had advance warning Vice President Nixon would be pelted with eggs and rotten vegetables during his current South American tour.

Assassination Threat

Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman said he had also received unconfirmed reports there would be a communist attempt to shoot the Vice President in the capital of Venezuela Tuesday. The report was passed on to the Vice President even though there was no confirmation. This would prevent Nixon's Secret Service guard from being caught napping.

He is understood to have about a dozen agents with him.

When Nixon and his wife, Pat, arrived Monday morning at the town of Fontibon, a village outside Bogota, all the school children from kindergarten to high school turned out to give him a warm welcome.

Nixon also toured the blighted slum district in Bogota and again found himself in the midst of friendly children and adults. The children waved flags and some tossed flowers toward him. He visited a workers' cafeteria, one of 300 operated for the city's poor workers, and had lunch at a child center established by Colombia's National Federation of Manufacturers for workers' children.

Confer On Coffee Prices

He and his wife stretched out their hands to touch and shake those of workers waiting for them as the car moved through the district.

Earlier, Nixon held an hour-long conference with Foreign Minister Carlos Sanz de Santa Maria who explained a 14-cent drop in coffee export prices in the past year had cost Colombia 100 million dollars in foreign exchange.

Bogota Hails Nixon; Red Moves Fizzle

Times p. 1

By TAD SZULC
Special to The New York Times.

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 11 — Communists were outnumbered and outshouted by pro-United States crowds here today. It all added up to the best and warmest reception Vice President Richard M. Nixon has had on his South American trip.

On two occasions groups of vociferous youths undertook to stage "Go Home, Nixon" demonstrations, but both times they fizzled out. Communist cheerleaders could not get crowds interested in joining them in anti-Yankee chants.

In front of the Hotel Tequendama shortly after noon as Mr. Nixon arrived from the airport and at the statue of Simon Bolivar, South America's liberator, in the afternoon, the Communist effort was confined to between 100 and 200 persons.

Mr. Nixon said later that at least three persons had spat in his direction. Discussing the noontime episode, he said, "The Communists seem to be a little confused and don't know what to do." He remarked that those who had gathered to demonstrate against him showed "hatred, pure unadulterated hatred." The Vice President estimated that noontime crowds friendly to him outnumbered his foes by about ten to one. In the afternoon the ratio appeared to be even greater.

Demonstrators broke out in jeers and cries of "Nixon, No!" when a martial band of the Presidential Guard, resplendent in red-and-blue Independence War uniforms, played at a wreath-laying ceremony at Bolivar's statue. The rest of the crowd called for silence and shouted "Long Live Nixon, Long Live the United States."

Policemen quietly and unostentatiously detained several leaders of the demonstrators.

Wherever he went today the Vice President was cheered lustily and on three occasions was virtually mobbed by persons who wanted to shake his hand or get an autograph.

Driving from the airport into the city, Mr. Nixon stood up all the way in a convertible waving at crowds of children and adults along the streets. He stopped the car twice to chat with students.

U. S. Officials Surprised

The warm reception for Mr. Nixon pleasantly surprised United States authorities. Anti-Nixion demonstrations of substantial size had been anticipated for Bogota after the riots in Lima, Peru, on Thursday, when demonstrators stoned the Vice President and pelted him with eggs and oranges.

President-elect Alberto Lleras Camargo of Colombia unexpectedly came to the airport to greet Mr. Nixon. Tonight the Vice President paid a formal call on Señor Lleras. On Aug. 7 he is to be inaugurated as Colombia's first freely chosen President in a decade. He is known to be a strong partisan of the United States.

In an airport speech the Vice President expressed satisfaction that some of the army units forming an honor guard were veterans of the Korean War. Colombia was the only Latin American nation to send troops to Korea.

Communist agitators spread leaflets charging that 250,000 Colombians had been "murdered" with United States arms. This apparently was an allusion to years of guerrilla warfare here and Colombian purchases of arms in the United States. The leaflets also contended that Colombians were starving because of a drop in coffee prices.

During the flight from Quito, Ecuador, this morning Mr. Nixon talked by radiotelephone with his brother, Don Nixon in Whittier, Calif., who told the Vice President that his braving of anti-American mobs in Lima had impressed Californians. The Vice President had wanted to speak to his mother on Mother's Day but she could not be reached.

Venezuelans Ask Dignity

Special to The New York Times.

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 11 —Vice President Nixon should be greeted with "serenity" and not with violent demonstrations on his arrival here Tuesday, Venezuelan newspapers said today. Almost all papers published articles asking for "dignity" and "maturity."

President Wolfgang Larrazabal said yesterday that "expression of opinion in Venezuela is absolutely free" but that tomatoes and potatoes do not constitute freedom of speech."

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REPUBLICAN

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON
SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR - ARGENTINA

ANTI-NIXON DRIVES FOUND CONCERTED

Coordinated Red Campaign to Weaken U. S. Ties With Hemisphere Discerned

By JUAN de ONIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9—The student agitation against Vice President Richard M. Nixon during his South American tour is considered here to be part of a coordinated Communist campaign to hurt the United States hemisphere relations.

Mr. Nixon was warned before he left that he would meet hostility from students in several of the eight South American countries he was to visit.

The Vice President was heckled by students in Uruguay, shouted down during a meeting with the Buenos Aires University Federation in Argentina and stoned and spat upon in Peru.

A Pattern Discerned

Further trouble is expected on Mr. Nixon's remaining stops in Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela if he adheres to his announced plan of discussing problems with all comers.

There has been a pattern in the student agitation in the South American countries.

Leaflets attacking Mr. Nixon and blaming the United States for economic problems that bedevil nearly all Latin-American countries were distributed before each of his scheduled university appearances.

Student agitators mingled with the crowds and shouted insults as Mr. Nixon passed through four of the capitals he has visited. At his meetings with students he has encountered abuse as well as reasonable questions. In Lima he was unable to enter San Marcos University.

This suggests to observers here an organized effort to embarrass Mr. Nixon and, through him, to discredit the United States. The Communists, who have been active in Latin-American student groups for many years, are considered to be the only element with the organization and experience to execute such a campaign.

Many Media Used

Latin-American student groups are numerically strong, politically active and experienced in street demonstrations. The students can cause the greatest disturbances with maximum impunity because the police often are reluctant to act with as much energy against adolescents as against older agitators.

The campaign to whip up anti-United States feeling in Latin America goes on at many levels and through many media. This campaign is aided by the economic problems that many countries find in their relations with the United States and the frustration caused by internal economic difficulties.

Coupled with their efforts to blame the United States for economic problems, the Communists are seeking to promote the idea of turning to trade with the Soviet bloc and Communist China as the solution for trade and aid difficulties.

At the same time the Communists are uniformly advocating the formation of "popular front" governments, in which they would join with all "democratic" parties.

Their program is based on slogans of anti-imperialism, industrialization and land reform. They denounce the hemisphere reciprocal defense pact and the Inter-American Defense Board. They support nationalization of petroleum, electric energy and transportation facilities.

Conservative estimates put Communist party membership in Latin America at 425,000. The largest parties are in Argentina (80,000 members), Brazil (40,000), Chile (25,000), Cuba and Venezuela (9,000 each) Peru (6,000), and Colombia and Mexico (5,000 each).

The party is legal in Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay. In Chile, Peru, Brazil and Venezuela the Communists, operating just on the edge of the law, are politically influential.

The Chilean Chamber of Deputies is believed to be about to lift legal restrictions on the party. In Venezuela, since the overthrow of Gen. Marcos Pérez Jiménez earlier this year, the Communists have reorganized and thousands of exiled members are reported to have returned.

There are more than eighty Communist publications widely distributed in the majority of the twenty Latin-American republics. Through these publications the Communists carry on a relentless campaign against the United States and call for increased economic and cultural relations with the Communist countries.

The front organization is a favorite device in Latin America. In Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay more than twenty have been identified, including labor, cultural, artistic, professional, feminist and "peace" groups. Through them, thousands of Latin Americans have been taken on visits to Iron Curtain countries.

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REPUBLICAN

Ike 'missed boat' in snub of youth group, clerics say

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

Local ministers say the President "missed the boat" when the White House snubbed a delegation Saturday from the Youth March for Integrated Schools.

"It is another indication of his lack of wisdom in handling the whole problem," said the Rev. C. Shelby Rooks, chairman of the committee on local arrangements.

"He missed the boat. Perhaps it is his way to rely on his Attorney General and work behind the scenes.

"The problem which faces America needs something more than behind-the-scenes leadership," he added.

* * *

OTHER ministers took a similar view toward the treatment given the interracial delegation led by Singer Harry Belafonte and Harlon Joye, New York student from South Carolina.

The group left a statement for Mr. Eisenhower with a guard after they were turned down for a conference with the President or one of his representatives.

"I greatly regret the poor advice the President received in not giving the students an audience," said the Rev. Robert P. Johnson, member of the local committee.

"He lost an opportunity, it seems to me, to reflect a certain moral stature that we have become accustomed to thinking of him as President."

* * *

THE REV. E. Franklin Jackson, another committee member, said, "The President was approached properly. Due and proper notice was sent to him. He hadn't at the time of the march even acknowledged receipt of the notice.

"Somebody really muffed the ball. If they didn't agree with the march, there could at least have been a White House representative to greet the delegation. They represented too large a group to be ignored."

About 10,000 students took part in the march that was climaxed with a rally at Lincoln Memorial.

* * *

"SOMEONE AT the White House should've spoken to the group," said the Rev. S. E. Guiles, president of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance.

His comment was supported by the Rev. S. P. Manning, minister of East Calvary Methodist Church.

"Despite the White House attitude, this march was a fine thing," said the Rev. Mr. Manning.

Young people from his church and 14 others took part in the march and helped serve dinner to about 5,000 of the visitors.

* * *

LOCAL CHURCHES were supported by the Cafeteria Workers Union and the Hod Carriers Union.

Some 200 buses came mainly from along the Eastern Seaboard with colored and white youths representing colleges and labor unions.

About 60 of the buses were furnished by churches in New York City and others in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

* * *

MRS. ANN WALKER of Arlington chaperoned a group from Lomax AME Zion Church, the Rev. Henry H. Sink, pastor.

Bishop W. W. Matthews, retired AMEZ prelate, and Mrs. Matthews were hosts to seven students from Cleveland at their Logan Circle residence.

"The youth showed the world what God is thinking," Bishop Matthews said.

The Rev. Mr. Rooks said that in spite of the White House snub, "everything went off fine."

He described the march as the beginning of "an educative process among students across the nation" to bring home to Americans the need of action

Ike Shocked by Soviet's Reaction to Pasternak

34d Republican

Associa

President Eisenhower said yesterday he would like to see and talk to Soviet author Boris Pasternak if Pasternak should visit the United States.

Mr. Eisenhower told a news conference he was shocked that the Soviet Government would tell the Nobel Prize writer that he must either write what the ruled leaders say or not write at all.

The President declared emphatically that if Pasternak came here he would like to see him and talk to him.

The President also made these other points on foreign affairs in his post-election news conference:

• Basic U. S. foreign policy will continue unchanged in spite of Democratic gains in control of Congress. He said he feels that every responsible Democrat wants to maintain established principles of policy.

• This country's China policies will continue unchanged so long the the Chinese Communists continue to do things that Americans cannot possibly stomach. Mr. Eisenhower specifically mentioned prolonged imprisonment of many Americans in Red China.

• Despite a need for economies in Government, the United States must continue to spend the money needed to carry out effective foreign aid and trade programs.

• The United States is clinging to its traditional policy of nonintervention in the civil strife in Cuba even though Americans have been kidnaped by the Cuban rebels.

The Pasternak case came up when a questioner said the Soviet was trying to force its most famous author out of Russia. The President first said that he had not officially considered the question or come to any conclusion about what the U. S. policy should be on offering or granting asylum.

State Department officials have said privately that they were certain that Pasternak would be given asylum if he wanted to come here. But they said they thought it evident that he did not want to leave the Soviet Union. If compelled to do so, they continued, he might prefer to stay in some European country. The President said he was amazed that Soviet leaders would condemn an author because some things he wrote did not quite square with their political views.

THE SOUTH

All the way across the South, the feeling is close to unanimous: The President has made a botch of the integration issue. Oddly enough, embattled Arkansas reveals a relatively temperate attitude on both sides of the question; segregationists feel that Mr. Eisenhower "treated the state unfairly"; those favoring gradual integration think he has been "timid and vacillating" in failing to take a more forthright stand. Conversely, North Carolina, where token integration is quietly proceeding, reveals bitter criticism of the President, from "terribly ill-advised" to "the most miscast man we've ever had in high office." In Georgia, an avowed "moderate" said: "Eisenhower has brought us to the brink of the worst interracial conflict this country has ever seen."

In most of the Solid South, of course, Republicans had little or no chance in November, anyway, regardless of dissatisfaction with the Administration. But in those states that Mr. Eisenhower carried in '56—Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, and Virginia—Republicans see their stock going down. In Virginia, "Republican candidates for Congress are avoiding identification with Ike's Administration as agilely as they once leaped for his coat-tails."

Waterloo Atty. Greets President Eisenhower

Norman Erbe, Republican Candidate for Attorney General, left, watches as President Eisenhower warmly greets William W. Parker of Waterloo, assistant to the Republican state chairman, at the National Corn Picking Contest last Friday near Cedar Rapids.

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REPUBLICAN
1151 Cooper Street
Camden 2, N. J.

Dr. J. S. Benn Stands Out at Republican $100-Plate Banquet Held in Philadelphia

By WILDA ROBINSON-SMITH

The attention of the American public is turned, and rightfully so on the approaching elections in which many will participate on Nov. 4.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church, in past years has been in the fore-front in espousing the cause of candidates whose record revealed the practice of Christianity, and fairplay for all of God's children, everywhere. (And it is needless to say, almost, except that there are those who don't believe it — that everybody is claimed by the heavenly Father as His child.)

It seems that we don't hear as much from AME pulpits on political candidates as in yester-year. I still feel that people accept ministers as their leaders, hundreds or thousands look to hear what their pastor thinks of this or that candidate regardless to professional political orators.

This thought was refreshed in my own mind, last week when I attended a "$100-per-Plate" banquet, in Philadelphia, (a "Victory" banquet to raise campaign funds), and listened to an African Methodist Episcopal minister present Pennsylvania's candidate of that party for office of Lieutenant Governor.

I felt mighty proud as I sat there enjoying the sumptuous dinner, in the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, for which $100 had been received "from or for" everybody dining! My pride was due to the fact that an African Methodist Episcopal minister occupied a place on the magnificently decorated, and brilliantly lighted three-tiered platform, with Vice President of the United States; retiring Senator Martin who distinguished himself by long years of public service; and other dignitaries of the Republican Party.

He is the Rev. James S. Benn, Jr., veteran pastor and presiding elder of the Philadelphia Conference, and connectionally known figure—and an aspirant for episcopal honors.

Dr. Benn's contribution to the program was unique in as much as he injected a witty story that was far from pointless, and was grasped readily by the more than 1400 persons.

The veteran minister captured the attention of young Richard Nixon, who without solicitation engaged Dr. Benn in conversation at close of the event—and of course the "Civil Rights" matter was not missed.

I watched, from a distance, and could observe that Dr. Benn seemed as much at ease, as did the young vice president—and I was happy: as an American; as a Negro, but certainly as an African Methodist.

ONE OF PHILADELPHIA'S prominent Baptist clergymen offered the invocation, and he invoked God's blessings in fervent, reverent tones. I appreciated his place on the program, too.

It occurred to me that it might be enheartening to African Methodists to know these two facts—and to see a picture of our own Dr. Benn, clasping hands with the Vice President of these United States, in a picture that was absolutely not "posed."

If we can talk more about some such things, instead of a lot of other rumored happenings, dispatched from "under-ground" headquarters by cowards who scatter malicious scandal, anonymously, admitting they "cannot yet" reveal their identity — may I say with emphasis that IF we can talk more about such happenings as exemplified by Dr Benn, and others like him who represent the Church and race well, we will begin to gain some lost ground!!

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON AND REV. J. S. BENN, JR.

Civil Rights Query Rouses Nixon's Ire

By JACK BELL

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Vice President Nixon angrily rejected Monday a suggestion that the Eisenhower administration is not moving forward on civil rights.

Nixon campaigned across Michigan for hard pressed Republican candidates after a blowup at a Minneapolis, Minn., news conference in which he covered a broad range of political issues.

Asked by a reporter (Philip Potter, Baltimore Sun) why the administration had not responded to demands made by a youth march group in Washington for civil rights action, Nixon flared back, eyes flashing and chin jutting.

"I am not going to stand here and take an insinuation that I have refused to discuss civil rights in this campaign. I have made the same speeches in the South that I have in the North.

"If the Democrats do a little job with (Gov. Orval) Faubus of Arkansas and Gov. (Marvin) Griffin of Georgia it would be better for all concerned."

The youth marchers, who failed to see President Eisenhower, asked the withholding of federal funds from states which flaunt the Supreme Court's integration decision, an end to Senate filibusters, federal funds to keep open integrated schools and a law making dynamiting of public buildings a federal offense.

Nixon dismissed the news conference with an emphatic "thank you, gentlemen, that is all," without mentioning these demands.

Hill's Editorial on Rockefeller

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Ma 4.—Following is the text of a signed editorial by William H Hill, Broome County Republican chairman and dean of the state's Republican county leaders, which will appear tomorrow morning in "The Binghamton Sun," of which he is publisher:

Over the past several months our Democratic friends have been assiduously cultivating the idea that the Republican prospects in the fall election are hopeless. In particular, we are being told that the party cannot hope to recapture the governorship.

We in the Republican party certainly should not underestimate our difficulties—especially the problem of defeating an incumbent Governor who has spent the past four years campaigning for re-election.

But our prospects are not hopeless. They are good. With hard work, a united party and the right man at the head of the ticket, we can win.

The right man is Nelson Rockefeller.

With each passing day, it is becoming more and more apparent that the Republicans can win in November with Nelson Rockefeller as their candidate for Governor. His new, fresh, vigorous leadership has caught the imagination of the people. Each successive poll confirms his widespread and constantly growing popular support. In nominating him for Governor, the Republican convention would be confirming a popular mandate.

This is no ordinary star we have seen rising on the political horizon and the public has been quick to sense it.

The combination of vision and leadership that he has been giving the country—coming as it does from a private citizen—is one the most dramatic things we have seen in this country for a long while.

At a time when we as a nation are faced with difficult problems, he has reminded us of our great strength and potential, pointed the way to their full realization and restored our self-confidence, our sense of national purpose, resolve and destiny.

This is leadership aat the highest order, the kind of leadership that the people want, and need, in Albany.

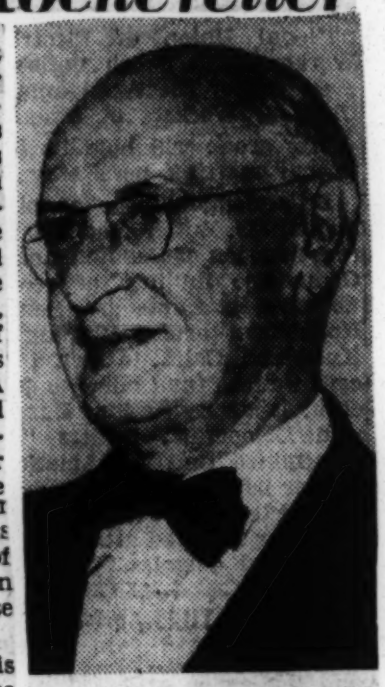
In saying all this I am not unmindful of the many other fine possibilities that the Republican party has for its Gubernatorial candidate. It has men who have served it with the greatest devotion and distinction in the state and in the nation. They have substantial claims upon its loyalty. But the fact is that, with the people, Nelson Rockefeller's lack of partisan political background is one of his greatest assets. A partisan political view of all issues is the Democratic candidate's greatest handicap. Our problems are serious: people are worried. They have a Governor who is thinking not in terms of party alone, but in terms of the state and the nation. Nelson Rockefeller is thinking in those terms.

No one who has followed his career of dedicated service to the people of this country, the concern he is showing with our current problems, the vigorous attacks he is making upon them and the dramatic leadership he is giving in solving them, can doubt that he will accept the nomination if it is offered to him by a united party. I believe that he will accept if nominated and that he will lead the ticket to victory in November by substantial majorities.

Those who have been watching Rockefeller on television have been able to judge for themselves the appeal he would have as a candidate. He has personality—one of the warmest we have seen. He has brains. He has tireless energy. He has the broadest human sympathies. He has had wide and varied experience in government, gained under three Presidents.

He is a winner, a rising star of the first magnitude.

It is the function of political parties to give the people candidates that they want. The Republican party owes it to the people of the state—and to itself—to nominate Nelson Rockefeller for Governor.



Associated Press

William H. Hill

Rep. Powell 'Adopted' By Harlem GOP

NEW YORK (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-NY), dropped by his own party, has gained the Republican nomination for re-election to Congress from his Harlem district.

New York County GOP leaders endorsed Powell's nomination Thursday by a 6-1 vote. County Chairman Thomas Curran opposed the naming of Powell, but said he would abide by the majority decision.

The county committee of Powell's 16th Congressional District is expected to ratify the selection within a week.

Powell has said he is running in the August primary as an independent Democrat. In a statement Thursday night the Negro congressman said he would accept the Republican nomination "with a deep sense of gratitude."

Powell crossed party lines in 1956 and supported President Eisenhower for re-election. He gave the segregation issue as his reason for the switch. Tammany Hall leaders recently voted not to support Powell and chose as his successor City Councilman Earl Brown, also a Negro.

Powell currently is under indictment on federal income tax charges. He has pleaded innocent.

G.O.P. VOTES TO PUT POWELL ON TICKET

Democrat Accepts Harlem Bid—Curran Opposed

BY LEO EGAN

For all practical purposes Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. received the Republican nomination yesterday to succeed himself. However, the step was taken over the objection of Thomas E. Curran, New York County Republican leader.

Faced with a 6-to-1 vote in Mr. Powell's favor by the Republican leaders of the Sixteenth Congressional District, Mr. Curran agreed to abide by the result. But he said afterward that he still regarded the Harlem Representative as an opportunist and was opposed to him.

Democratic leaders in the district have voted not to support Mr. Powell for renomination.

The Republican vote was taken at a meeting with Mr. Curran of the Republican leaders of the Assembly districts within Mr. Powell's Congressional district. The session was held at Republican County headquarters, 54 West Fortieth Street. It lasted two and a quarter hours.

Seven of the eight district leaders within the Congressional district were present. One, William Whyman of the Thirteenth Assembly District, South, refrained from voting. Vincent J Velella of the Sixteenth, North was absent, but voted for Mr. Powell by proxy. William Mertens of the Seventh, South, cast the only negative vote.

Also present was Mrs. Preston Davie, county vice chairman. She endorsed Mr. Curran's position entirely.

"This issue is a local one and must be decided by the leaders and members of the county committee living in the Congressional district," Mr. Curran said afterward. "I do not intend to dictate to them."

Several legal steps remain to make the nomination official, but these are regarded now as mere formalities. First a meeting of the district county committee must be held to authorize Mr. Powell, a Democrat, to enter the Republican primary on Aug. 12. Next he has to win the primary, but this presents no problem as his will probably be the only name on the Republican ballot.

Harold C. Burton, the district leader who acted as spokesman for those favoring Mr. Powell, said that no effort had been made to obtain a promise from Mr. Powell to support the Republican candidate for Governor this year or to vote with Republicans to organize the House of Representatives if he is returned to Congress.

Powell Accepts Nomination

Mr. Powell said last night, in a statement issued through his campaign manager, J. Raymond Jones, that he would accept the Republican nomination "with a deep sense of gratitude." He commended Mr. Curran for putting aside personal feelings to accept the views of the leaders of the district. And he had a special word of thanks for Mr Burton.

The Representative will compete with Councilman Earl L. Brown for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Brown was chosen to run in the primary by the regular Democratic organization of the district after it had been decided by Democratic district leaders that Mr. Powell had forfeited any claim to party support by backing President Eisenhower in 1956.

The Powell vote was the second setback Mr. Curran received yesterday. Earlier he had been informed that the New York Young Republican Club had voted 65 to 56 to support John V. Lindsay, the insurgent candidate, for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Seventeenth District. Elliott H. Goodwin is the choice of a majority of the Republican leaders in the district for the seat now held by Representative Frederick R. Coudert Jr.

Both Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Goodwin are former Young Republican Club presidents.

Washington Calls For Racial Initiative In Rights Drive

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(WORLD Managing Editor)

The Negro was called upon Wednesday to stick together, make friends, depend upon themselves and quit expecting so much from others.

The admonition came from Val Washington, Director of Minorities, Republican National Committee, in a speech to the [illegible] Street Y.M.C.A. forum. He spoke to the largest assembly of the current Hungry Club series.

"The spirit of the times calls us to sleep on the [illegible] of first-class citizenship," the top Republican [illegible] can only be done through our own initiative. The greater part of it must come from [illegible] in the South where the main trouble is."

Pointing out that the United States is a troubled nation in a troubled world, Mr. Washington said that "a small, determined [illegible] of the nearly 180 million citizens who live within the United States have decided to defy the Supreme Court and practice anarchy in this great country." He then

ELEMENT NOTED

have become a lawless element which would deny 17,000,000 Negroes their constitutional rights by closing down public schools, outlawing the NAACP, bombing churches and synagogues and in general making life miserable for those who dare to speak out for their constitutional rights. They do this by threatening to dismiss members of boards who do not comply with law and order.

"In an observation of the habits and attitudes of American Negroes, Mr. Washington warned:

"We must stand together and develop the leadership necessary to attain first class citizenship and at the same time not destroy our faith in the ideals upon which this nation was founded. If we do not achieve this by some means, this generation of ours will fall under the charge of lawlessness just as the [illegible] before us have.

REJECT

"We must go the limit ourselves in the use of concerted action, using all lawful means to gain the respect of our neighbors, both at home and abroad if we are to have the full measure cooperation of freedom-loving people the world over. This will make intelligent planning and hard work; free of emotion, demagogery and self-aggrandizement."

Mr. Washington quoted freely from a treatise on the Negro in the United States prepared by foreign political science students after months of observation. While saying many flattering and gratifying things about general attitudes of the race, the foreign students noted many things they declared they did not understand about the United States Negro. A portion of Mr. Washington's quote from their observations follows:

"The Negro is an unusual person. He has made tremendous progress, exactly how is a great mystery. He seems to follow no fixed plan or pattern, but gets there just the same. Many of them, no matter what their station in life, are extreme exhibitionists. There is no telling to what heights he might ascend if he would apply himself and become serious about his future. He seems to do everything off key and unpredictable.

INDIVIDUAL EFFORT

"Much of his progress has come in spite of himself and is the result of individual, not mass effort. He gets unusual results when he works at it, but does not seem to have the necessary confidence and drive to make him accomplish that of which he is capable. . . .

"The NAACP is the only semblance of an organization fighting for his rights, but has fewer than 400,000 paid members out of over 17,000,000.

"Even in the North and borderline states where he can vote, not over 50 per cent of them are registered and only about 70 per cent of that number vote.

"Though the fight against integration is being led by Faubus, Almond and other Democrats, he will vote Democratic. He can see little good in President Eisenhower, Attorney General Brownell and other Republicans though history will show that they have done more to make him a first-class citizen than all the other administrations in the past 75 years.

SHIRKS RESPONSIBILITY

"While he needs education badly he is usually the first to quit school. He will buy an automobile whether he needs it or not before he will buy a home . . . . He has a tendency to leave important matters to someone else and shirks responsibility. . . . He fights and kills his own, knowing that it reflects on the whole race. Yet he does not organize against the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Council."

Mr. Washington gave a fine example of his slave-born, illiterate grandfather, who left an estate of $26,000, though never making over $15 per week. He said his forebear accomplished much by "planning his work . . . and working his plan" during a lifetime of industry, thrift and guts. The will of this man provided for education of his children and any left over "to encourage Negro voting and all other activities designed for his general progress and advancement."

The speaker's address was based on the 1958-59 Hungry Club theme, "The South's Potential and Responsibility for National and World Leadership." During the interesting and heated discussion period, there were many observations on politics of which the speaker is a Republican Party specialist. Mr. Washington noted:

1. The burden is on the majority Democratic Congress to prove their sincerity towards Civil Rights legislation, restoration of Part III to the Civil Rights Bill passed by the Eisenhower Administration, etc.

2. J. Ernest Wilkins resigned as Assistant Secretary of Labor because of differences with Secretary Mitchell.

3. Few actual complaints of Civil Rights violations are reaching official sources in Washington.

4. Republicans have never tried to claim initiation of social welfare legislation passed under President Roosevelt, however they have tried to make the provisions apply to all.

William A. Fowlkes, Hungry Club chairman, moderated Wednesday's session.

Memorial Stadium.

This game will determine the championship of Region 1.

Bandmaster T. E. Woods will have the band dancing to the tunes of "Bye-Bye Love," and "Diana," and he has done a fine job in accomplishing it.

Majorette Leader Fanne Ross will take the spotlight with her white drum-major hat, trimmed in blue and gold.

Other majorettes include: Barbara Harper, Bettie Jean Walden, Charlotte Lawrence, Rosa Lee Poole, Ann Butler, Ora Jean Stephens, Betty Rogers, Helen Griffin and Farris ine Drake. They are noted for their fancy stepping.

Barbara Henry is the band announcer.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY OFFICIAL GREETED — Hungry Club speaker, Val Washington, second from right, is greeted and commended following his address Wednesday at Butler Street YMCA Forum.

He is greeted by several people, including C. A. Scott, second from left, Claude George, N. D. Smith and W. J. Shaw at right. — (Photo by Perry)

34d 1957 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

'Apologies for What Was Done'

Ham 'N' Egg Breakfast With Ike Soothes Ghana's Rebuffed Official

Washington Post 10-11-57 P.1.

Associated Press

President Eisenhower smoothed over an international incident today with a breakfast of ham and eggs.

Mr. Eisenhower's guest at the White House meal was K. A. Gbedemah, finance minister of Ghana, who was refused service at a Dover (Del.) Howard Johnson restaurant Monday evening because he is a Negro.

Gbedemah told reporters after having breakfast with Mr. Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon:

"The President expressed personal apologies over all that was done in Delaware."

Gbedemah added Mr. Eisenhower was "a little worried" about the snub. He went on to say that the invitation to breakfast "makes up for what happened." The official of the new African Negro republic said Mr. Eisenhower told him there are "little things like that all over the place and you don't know where they're going to blow up, or when."

Picture on Page A12

The White House added nothing to the statement made after the breakfast and a tour of the lower floor of the Executive Mansion with the President acting as guide.

Gbedemah then flew to New York where he planned to take off later in the day for London.

Nixon was invited to the White House breakfast because Gbedemah had entertained the Vice President in his Ghana home last March when the former British Gold Coast colony celebrated its independence. Last month Nixon entertained Gbedemah in his home here.

The 44-year-old Gbedemah was dressed in his native costume—a robe of gold cloth and sandals. He told reporters in excellent English that he enjoyed the bacon-and-egg breakfast.

When he was asked whether he was served orange juice—which the Dover restaurant declined to let him drink on the premises—he laughed and said that probably orange juice was left off the White House menu on purpose.

Washington Post 9-12-57

Gbedemah's personal secretary, Bill Sutherland, told newsmen that Howard Johnson, owner of the restaurant chain of which the Dover establishment is a franchise operation, had called on Gbedemah at his New York hotel last night and apologized for the incident.

(Victor Nelson, vice president and general manager of the Howard D. Johnson Co., told The Washington Post yesterday he personally contacted owners of the Dover restaurant franchise about the Gbedemah incident.

(A spokesman for Jack and Harry Cooke, owners of the Dover eating place, said Howard D. Johnson Co. policy is to serve whoever enters a restaurant and that policy will be followed in the future.

(The Cookes operate their restaurant on a franchise from the company based in Wollaston, Mass. Each private operator agrees to build, furnish and equip a restaurant according to company plans and to buy certain products from the company.

(Nelson said he does not know whether a general letter will be sent out to all franchise operators informing them of company policy. "It shouldn't be necessary after all this publicity," Nelson said.

(Slightly less than half of the 550 Howard Johnson restaurants are franchises and not company owned, Nelson explained. He said the contract with each operator does not include any provision in regard to who shall be served in the restaurant.

(Nelson said the company's legal staff is now studying the problem. He said he does not know whether a franchise could be revoked if an operator refused to serve would-be customers because of color.)

United Press

President Eisenhower, standing with Vice President Nixon, greets K. A. Gbedemah, Finance Minister of Ghana, before they breakfasted at the White House yesterday.

Presidents' Statement On Veto of Pay Raise

Post & Times Herald Sun. 9-8-57

Washington D.C.

The text of President Eisenhower's statement explaining his pocket veto of pay raises for classified Federal employes and postal workers follows: P. 3-B

I am withholding approval of H. R. 2462 and H. R. 2474, bills providing increases in salary rates scheduled under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended and the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended, and providing salary increases for other Federal employees.

H. R. 2462 would increase salaries, under the Classification Act by about 11 per cent, and would make the increases applicable to all except the most responsible jobs. H. R. 2474 would increase salaries in the Postal Field Service by $546. The increases would range downward from about 19 per cent for the less responsible jobs to about 3.5 per cent for the most responsible jobs.

I cannot approve these bills because: (1) they are not justified by considerations of equity; (2) they would materially accentuate existing disparities in the pay scales; (3) they would increase total Federal expenditures so as to make large supplemental appropriations necessary; (4) they would increase the rate of Federal expenditure so as to require in all probability an increase in the statutory debt limit; and (5) they would contribute unnecessarily to existing and incipient inflationary pressures in our national economy.

First, the claims that the increases provided for in these bills are justified by increases in the cost of living have not been sustained. From July of 1951, the effective date of the 1951 pay increases, to March of 1955, the effective date of the 1955 pay increases, the cost of living increased by slightly more than 3 per cent. Yet the 1955 pay increases amounted to an average of about 8 per cent for postal employees and about 7.5 per cent for classified employees. Since March of 1955 the cost of living has gone up a little over 5½ per cent, or a total increase since July of 1951 of about 8.9 per cent. Against this increase of 8.9 per cent in the cost of living, approval of these bills would result in there having been granted since 1951 to postal employees increases in pay averaging about 20.6 per cent and to classified employees increases in pay averaging about 18.5 per cent. During this same period, fringe benefits have grown substantially; low cost of life insurance, unemployment compensation, liberalized retirement and survivor benefits. By no standard do the equities of the situation justify the increases provided for in these bills.

Second, Federal employees have the right to expect fair and equitable wage treatment in relation to each other and in relation to employees in private business. These bills disregard that fundamental principle. Both would widen existing pay discrepancies within the Federal establishment and ties, and it has not been demonstrated that generally the present conditions of Federal employment are out of line with those of the millions of other citizens working in private industry.

Third, in the absence of any compelling justification on the merits, great weight must be given to the serious fiscal and economic implications of these bills. The bills would increase annual expenditures by about $850 million for increased base pay and increased benefits computed on base pay. To meet these increased costs, either drastic curtailment of postal services and programs covered by the Classification Act, or large supplemental appropriations would be necessary, notwithstanding our firm efforts to operate these Federal programs within existing resources.

Fourth, the bills, by in-

creasing the rate of Federal expenditures in relation to receipts, would press the public debt upwards to a point so dangerously close to the statutory debt limit that an increase in the limit would appear unavoidable. The undesirable economic consequences of such action are apparent.

Fifth, these increased expenditures and the threat of increased public debt which they pose would have the effect of adding to the upward pressures on the prices of things Americans buy. I am firmly convinced that our people want orderly economic growth with reasonable price stability. The attainment of this gold lays heavy obligations upon us all. Of the Federal government it demands fiscal integrity, however hard the choices such a course may impose. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the health of our economy and the defense of the dollar require economic statesmanship of employers and workers, public and private alike, in determining how much we as a nation pay ourselves for the work we do. Government cannot in good conscience ask private business and labor leadership to negotiate wage adjustments with full regard to the whole nation's interest in price stability while at the same time approving the enactment of these wholesale salary increase bills.

My decision to withold approval of these bills is made with firm belief that the Government's salary position must support recruitment and retention of able employees in the thousands of different occupations essential to our Federal operations. An inquiry into the need for adjustments in the structure of Executive Branch pay systems has been undertaken at my direction. In the event this inquiry demonstrates the need for logical, fair and discriminating adjustment, recommendations for appropriate action will be made early in the next session of the Congress.

New Yorker To Return to Law Practice

By ANTHONY LEWIS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Herbert Brownell Jr., an original member of the Eisenhower cabinet, resigned today as attorney general. He will be succeeded by his deputy, William P. Rogers.

President Eisenhower accepted the resignation in a letter addressed "Dear Herb" and expressing "very deep regret." Brownell said he would return to private law practice with the New York firm with which he was associated for 25 years, Lord, Day & Lord.

The President will give Rogers a recess appointment, with the formal nomination going up to the Senate for confirmation at the start of the new session next January. He is to take over as attorney general in about two weeks.

NO CHANGE

Rogers has been deputy attorney general during Brownell's entire term of office, since 1953. There has been no hint of disagreement between them. Nevertheless, the change is of great potential importance—at least politically.

The political significance lies in the fact that Rogers is an intimate friend of Vice President Nixon. It was to Rogers' home that Nixon went the night President Eisenhower suffered his heart attack, Sept. 24, 1955.

Rogers will almost certainly be a leading strategist in the anticipated Nixon campaign for the Republican presidential nomination in 1960. Rogers' status as attorney general can hardly hurt Nixon's already excellent chance for the nomination.

In personality Brownell and Rogers are entirely different.

BEHIND THE SCENES

Brownell, 53 years old, has the cautious approach traditionally ascribed to lawyers. He is introspective, at his best behind the scenes, at his least comfortable in congressional hearings or press conferences.

At 44, Rogers is a friendly extrovert, at ease in the rough and tumble of congressional investigations and extremely popular with the press. He has blonde hair and is youthful in appearance.

While Brownell's relations with [illegible] nominee and is credited with helping Nixon draft the famous "Checkers" speech of that campaign.

Eisenhower subsequently named Rogers deputy attorney general to help Brownell.

Earlier, Rogers had won prominence as chief counsel for the old Senate war investigating committee and later helped fasten the labels of deep freezers and five per center deals upon the Democratic regime of Harry S. Truman.

It is generally understood that Brownell handpicked Rogers for deputy attorney general when Eisenhower designated Brownell as top power in the Justice Department prior to the 1953 inauguration.

Rogers' blond hair, quick wit and equally quick smile are well known in official Washington, where he is on a hail-fellow-well-met basis with many people. He has been kicking around the nation's capital for 10 years, primarily as counsel for congressional committees.

When World War II broke out, Rogers joined the Navy and served on the aircraft carrier Intrepid, taking part in the attacks on Japan and the occupation of Okinawa. His ship was twice hit by Nipponese suicide planes but he escaped unscathed.

The new attorney general was educated in public schools in Norfolk and Canton, N.Y., and later attended Colgate and Cornell law school where he received his law degree in 1937. While still a student, he married Adele Langston of Wenonah, N.J., in 1936. They have one daughter and three sons, two of whom attend a private Quaker school in Washington, another a public school.

Will Discuss 'Rights' With Rep. Powell

Matter Of Troop 'Federalization'

Booted About

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18 (AP) — President Eisenhower today agreed to talk over school integration problems with Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), who bolted his party in the 1956 presidential race to support Eisenhower.

The President decided to arrange a meeting with Powell after the congressman noted that Eisenhower already has conferred with Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas and Sen. Richard B. Russell, [illegible] tion and civil rights generally.

In his wire to the President yesterday, Powell, a Harlem clergyman, said with respect to school integration:

". . . I feel now that in the light of the growing crisis, it would be very helpful for you to get the Negroes' point of view directly."

No specific time or place has been set yet for the Eisenhower session with Powell. The President wired him:

". . . I shall arrange a meeting with you and have directed my staff in Washington confer with you for this purpose."

Powell has suggested that he be accompanied by other Negro leaders, but Eisenhower in his reply took no note of that. Indications at the Newport White House were that the President intends to meet alone with Powell.

In agreeing to meet with the congressman, Eisenhower set forth his first public praise of the civil rights bill he signed into law Sept. 9. The bill fell short of what the administration had sought in the civil rights field.

Eisenhower said the new law "protects the right of every citizen to vote without intimidation or coercion." He added:

"This legislation marks one more step forward in assuring security to every individual in the exercise and enjoyment of his constitutional rights."

Meanwhile, the Newport White House bucked to the Justice Department in Washington—for the second day in a row—the question whether the President has authority to federalize the Arkansas National Guard in the Little Rock school integration case.

Faubus has used the Guard there to block court-ordered admittance of Negroes to Central High School there.

The question was brought up at a news conference at the vacation White House yesterday in connection with New York Gov. Averell Harriman's suggestion that Eisenhower could end the Little Rock controversy by federalizing the National Guard unit there and ordering it out of town.

Wayne Hawks, acting presidential press secretary, said then he did not know whether Eisenhower has such authority. He suggested the question be put to the Justice Department in Washington.

The department shuffled the question back to Newport, saying "This whole guard situation is a White House matter and we're not making any comment on it."

The next step was to put the question up to James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, today. Hagerty at first said he would "try to get a legal answer" and report it.

Later in the day he said he had conferred by telephone with Atty. Gen. Brownell, who was in Washington. The press secretary added he found the entire matter "quite a complex legal question," and that he had decided not to attempt to answer it.

Hagerty called it a hypothetical question dealing with "a "hypothetical situation," and suggested that newsmen again try the Justice Dept. for an answer.

Asked whether Eisenhower is considering federalizing the Arkansas National Guard, Hagerty's reply was the same as it has been every time that question has been put to him: "No comment."

Powell, in his telegram to Eisenhower, said that in Europe —from which he had just returned—"American prestige is at its lowest ebb," partly as a result of school integration troubles in the U. S.

In bolting the Democratic ranks in the 1956 presidential race to support Eisenhower for re-election, Powell said he preferred Eisenhower's position on civil rights.

In granting Powell's request for a conference, the President said he already has "conferred long and earnestly with leaders in and out of government, including some of the people whose lives are directly and personally affected "by the new civil rights law."

The President said further:

"It is my conviction now, as it has always been, that progress must steadily be made in assuring to all citizens equality under our Constitution and under the laws.

"Moreover, I have repeatedly stated my conviction that it is not in laws alone that rapid achievement of this purpose will be found, but rather that citizens will more readily respond to the dictates of fair and just laws if explanation, understanding and moderation as well as firmness of purpose are used by officials of government at every level."

St. Paul's throng acclaims Robeson

LONDON, Eng. — Upward of 4,000 persons lingered for hours Monday night to besiege singer Paul Robeson as he left historic St. Paul's Cathedral at the conclusion of his concert of spirituals.

Hundreds of policemen—uniformed and in plain clothes—who had been detailed to the affair, had to rescue the famed but controversial artist from autograph hunters, music lovers and the curious.

It was the latest of a series of demonstrations which have acclaimed Robeson throughout a tour that began five weeks ago and still has not reached its halfway point.

TYPICAL of the response to the artist, who for so long was denied passport privileges by the U. S. government, are the comments which have been made by music critics of newspapers and radio and television networks.

Andrew Smith of the Daily Herald wrote, following Robeson's appearance at the Palladium: "His is a voice that seems to grow deeper and richer with the years."

* * *

CLIFFORD DAVIS, one of the country's top TV personalities, declared: "Paul Robeson, now 60, jus' keeps rollin' along. His voice, alas, can never be what it was. But his personality remains. This is what television gave its audience when it presented the great artist. It gave Robeson— the man."

Among other comments in the British press are the following extracts:

* * *

LONDON DAILY MIRROR. Oct. 13. "More than 4,000 people heard Robeson sing spirituals during the evening service at St. Paul's . . .They also heard his thrilling bass voice read the Lesson. . .In the vestry afterwards he told me with shining eyes: 'This has been one of the great honors of my life . . .' "

* * *

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, Oct. 13. "More than 4,000 people crowded into St. Paul's Cathedral last night, when Paul Robeson took part in Evensong and sang Negro spirituals . . . During the service a collection and Aid Fund were established by Christian Action to assist the accused and their families in the South African Treason Trials. . . ."

* * *

NEWS CHRONICLE, Oct. 13. 'That Voice Is Heard in St. Paul's. Paul Robeson's rich bass voice booms over the golden lectern. . ..And more than 4,000 people packing St. Paul's Cathedral listen in rapt silence . . .Canon Collins told the white and colored congregation: "We are immensely grateful for the "That Voice Is Heard in St. and colored congregation: 'We experience and joy of hearing Paul Robeson to the glory of God and the service of his fellow-men' "

LONDON TIMES, Oct. 13, "St. Paul's Crowded for Mr. Robeson's Recital."

U. S. IS ROBESON'S HOME

Eslanda Flies Here, Rejoins Paul Nov. 28

NEW YORK — Mrs. Paul Robeson flew from London, last week, to arrange affairs at home.

She will be in two weeks at the United Nations and return to London on the Queen Mary Nov. 28.

Mrs. Robeson will be the guest of Ghana Government at an all Africa Peoples Conference in Accra Dec. 9.

MR. ROBESON, on a concert tour of England, will be unable to attend.

"This conference," Mrs. Robeson says "is thrilling and exciting because so many persons we have known over the years in Africa and at the UN as petitioners are now members of governments."

THE ROBESONS visit India in January as the guests of Paul Robeson all India—Birthday Committee.

Mrs. Robeson says her singer husband is making his headquarters in London and will remain in England for a time.

"He is keeping his New York home and will be travelling back and forth."

She added "a man may live and work in many countries, but a man's home is where his family is, where his people are and where his roots are.

"All these for Paul are in the U.S."

* * *

THE YORKSHIRE and Leeds Mercury said of the last week's Robeson concert:

"It began at 8:30 and was still continuing some two hours later.

"As far as the audience was concerned it might have gone on forever, for there is no limit to the pleasures Robeson can give.

"The program he gave us, one would hardly refer to it as a recital in the term's accepted sense.

"THE SPLENDID voice seems quite untouched by the passing of the years, always deeper than one had imagined.

"Robeson is an enchanter through sheer force of personality.

"No other singer would pass a whole evening with the music offered by Robeson; he would not dare and he would not have the artistic ability to do so."

* * *

"DURING THE year of exile in his own land he has discovered the international languages of folk songs — the strange fact that certain songs from China to the Hebrides have certain features in common.

"He sings in Chinese and in Russian. He regaled last night's audience with demonstrations in German, Yiddish, French and African dialects besides his Gaelic and English songs.

"All this plus a miniature lecture on African spirituals.

"He also broke off to treat us with the 'I have done the State some service' speech from Othello.

"He has an intensity of expression and an emotional range quite beyond the range of any singer of our day.

"He is a most remarkable artist, a great personality and a lovable man."

AT FUNERAL SERVICE — American singer Paul Robeson leaves London's Westminster Abbey following the funeral service of Dr. Ralph Vaughn Williams, composer. Currently touring Europe, Mr. Robeson announced: "I have decided to live in London. I will still travel the world and whenever I go back to America, it will be for a short stay." While in Europe, he was made an honorary professor

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
Sept 12 1949

Nikita Hosts the Robesons

—Nikita Khrushchev, Premier of the Soviet Union, plays host at a party held in Yalta, The Crimea, for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Robeson. Needless to say, a good time was had by all as the Robesons continue to be lionized during their European tour.

Robeson never doubted he'd travel again, but others did

Afro American P-2d

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

Paul Robeson kept the faith and fought the good fight in his eight - year hassle with the State Department for a passport.

That's the way his many admirers here and abroad regard the return of his passport to travel and sing again in distant lands.

This turn of events says much about the character of the man, aside from his political convictions, which are not the question of this piece.

His chances of ever going abroad again looked about as good as a penny with a hole in it to almost everybody but him a few years ago.

* * *

"I WILL resume my career," he said before concert halls closed to him at home and from what others called "the State Department Cold-storage."

The passport division had him "on ice in the cold war," they said.

He repeated his faith and determination last year in an AFRO interview at the Prayer Pilgrimage before the Lincoln Memorial.

* * *

"I SHALL begin a series of concerts soon, starting in Los Angeles," he said.

He was a different Robeson in appearance from the thundering, overweight figure of a few years before.

Robeson was a cool and majestic pilgrim on the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial as he gave autographs to admirers, young and old, white and colored.

HE HAD lost excess weight and his trim figure made him look 15 years younger than his real age of 59. A sparkle showed in his eyes. His awesome bass voice was full of music when he spoke.

"I'm here today with my people," he said. "I am a member of Mother Zion Church in New York City. This is a great day for all our people, because it shows unity."

His charm registered in marked contrast to the thunder of an angry man at Midwest meetings and political rallies between 1950 and 1953.

A SMALL fraternal group of us university students always made it a point to hear Robeson when he came to Chicago.

We were not only interested in what he had to say, but in seeing whether, "Is he showing signs of breaking under the strain?" We wanted to know in other words, "Is he freezing up in the political cold-storage?"

It should be said that as a group we were also interested in Sen. Joseph McCarthy, who then had almost everybody looking for those "209 card - carrying Communists."

WE NEVER detected any sign that Robeson was tired, giving up or just plain down-in-the-mouth about his personal plight. He spoke often of friends who he said had lost jobs and positions because of "Fascists."

One student especially appreciated the vigorous intonation that Robeson gave the word.

"I couldn't say that word the way he does without spitting all over everybody to save my life," he would say.

We were pleased to hear Robeson sing and we always expected him to regardless of the nature of the meeting.

HOPE FOR the future would roll out of his rich voice like the message of Christmas Carols pealing from chimes.

He always kept his faith shining in public, even while he rumbled about the deeds of "Facists."

Robeson was first to sue the State Department in 1953 on grounds that his constitutional rights were violated.

The Federal District Court and the Court of Appeals upheld the government in the case.

THE Supreme Court turned down the singer's request for a review of the case. The lower court held that the State Department could refuse him a passport if he didn't sign an affidavit denying Communist membership and affiliation.

Lately, the high court ruled in a similar case that Congress never gave the department such authority, thus opening the way for Robeson and others to travel abroad.

He denied in 1946 under oath in California that he was a Communist, but refused since then as a matter of principle, Robeson said.

'I got my passport,' says jubilant Robeson

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK CITY — "One of the happiest things has happened to me—I got my passport."

This was what Paul Robeson told the AFRO, Thursday, marking a victorious end of the long fight with the State Department.

His voice literally bubbling with happiness, Robeson said:

* * *

"I JUST went down to my lawyer's office and I have it (the passport) in my pocket."

He added, "I thought that if I should call anybody, I should call the AFRO and thank you so much for your kindness and understanding over these years."

The world-famous singer also stated that already he has had a number of radio and television bookings in London.

He said he will be going abroad soon.

* * *

A RECENT Supreme Court decision, to the effect that the State Department could not deny passports to citizens because of their beliefs and associations, laid the groundwork for the famed baritone to regain his travel rights.

The Court ruled five to four in favor of Rockwell Kent, artist; Dr. Walter Briehl, psychiatrist, and Weldon Dayton, physicist, that:

"We must remember that we are dealing with citizens who have neither been accused of crimes or found guilty.

* * *

"THEY ARE BEING denied solely because of their refusal to be subjected to inquiry into their beliefs and associations.

"They do not seek to escape the law or to violate it."

Mr. Robeson's attorney immediately re-applied to the State Department on the basis of this ruling.

A re - application was also made last week on behalf of William Worthy, AFRO - AMERICAN correspondent. Mr. Worthy's passport was revoked following his defiance of a state department ban on travel to Red China.

* * *

MR. ROBESON has had no passport since Aug. 1, 1950 when then Secretary of State Dean Acheson revoked the one he had.

He has fought to get it back since Jan. 30, 1953.

During his lengthy battle, he said that his passport was lifted because of his political beliefs and associations and his refusal to answer the question of whether or not he had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

In his suit, he was represented by Leonard B. Bouden of New York and David Rein, Washington.

He named Secretary of State John Foster Dulles as defendant.

HE SAID in denying him a passport, Mr. Dulles violated his Constitutional rights, including the right to travel outside the United States.

Mr. Robeson said further that Mr. Dulles was interfering with his liberty and property without the due process of law.

He asked the court to declare the Secretary of State's interference illegal and to further declare that the State Department's passport regulation for a number of years awful, and invalid."

* * *

IN MAY, 1957, Mr. Dulles told Mr. Robeson that his passport application had been denied for the following reasons:

1. Mr. Robeson's "close, continuing and sympathetic" association for a number of years with leading Communist Party functionaries in the United States and abroad;

2. His participation in the Council of African Affairs, the American Peace Crusade, the Civil Rights Congress, the Jefferson School of Social Science, the United May - Day Committee, the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship and a number of organizations listed by the Attorney General as subversive;

3. Mr. Robeson's 1948 address at the World Peace Congress in Paris, sponsored by the Communist Party, in which he said colored Americans would never fight against the Soviet Union.

4. His 1949 Moscow address at the Communist Party-sponsored Continental Congress of Peace in which he said he loved the Soviet Union more than any other country;

1. His message to the Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung, Indonesia which pointed to Russia, Eastern Europe and Communist China as examples of social progress, and,

6. His singing of communist anthems on a concert tour abroad and criticism of treatment of colored persons in America.

The restrictions on Mr. Robeson's passport were lifted in 1956 to allow him to travel in the Western Hemisphere. Canada, however, refused to allow him to enter the country.

Paul Robeson Gets Ovation Word From Britons

LONDON — (UPI)— Singer Paul Robeson arrived here Friday on his first overseas trip since his passport was withdrawn eight years ago. He refused to condemn American for barring his travel.

He sang "Waterboy" and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" instead.

Several hundred Britons cheered him at London [illegible]. The welcoming crowd included Laborite peer Viscount Stansgate, leftist British Guiana politician Cheddi Jagan, and artists and musicians.

The Negro singer had long been denied a passport in connection with his alleged Communist affiliations. He got the travel document when the Supreme Court early this month denied the State Department the right to withhold passports on the basis of the applicant's political opinions.

Rather than discuss politics Robeson turned a crowded news conference into a music lecturer, singing snatches of various tunes to illustrate it.

BACK IN RUSSIA, ROBESON DOES AS RUSSIANS DO

Speaks Their Language and Claps as a Slav

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 [Reuters] — Paul Robeson, American singer, received a wildly enthusiastic welcome upon his arrival here Friday for a two week visit.

Scores of Russian admirers surrounded the baritone, 60, who visited Russia nine years ago shortly before the state department lifted his passport because of his leftist sympathies. It was returned to him in June as the result of a Supreme court ruling.

A Russian jet air liner brought Robeson and his wife from Brussels, Belgium. Fifty newsreel cameras ground away as he emerged from the plane.

"Friends, Greetings"

He spoke spoke Russian into a forest of microphones, saying: "Greetings friends greetings. I am very happy to be here again."

The crowd began to clap and Robeson dropped his two suitcases and hat to clap his hands in time with the welcomers, a Slavic custom.

Officials at the bottom of the steps were pushed aside as Robeson stepped down. In 15 minutes, he was only able to progress about 10 yards. Officials finally elbowed a path for him to an auto.

Say It with Bouquets

Admirers waving gladioli tried to push their way to Robeson to present their bouquets.

Radio reporters with microphones swept the singer away from his wife and photographers took pictures.

Robeson is expected to give his first concert Sunday at Moscow's Palace of Sports which seats 14,000. He will fly to Paris after two weeks and return for a tour of Russian cities.

Moscow Crowd Hails Paul Robeson's Return

By Vincent Buist
Reuters

MOSCOW, Aug. 15—American singer Paul Robeson today received a wildly-enthusiastic welcome upon his arrival by air for a two-week visit.

Scores of Soviet admirers engulfed the 60-year-old baritone who last visited Russia nine years ago, shortly before the State Department lifted his passport because of his leftist sympathies. It was returned to him in June as the result of a Supreme Court ruling.

Smiling and undisturbed by the swaying crowd at the foot of the Soviet jet airliner which brought him from Brussels, Robeson spoke a few words of Russian into a forest of microphones.

He said: "Greetings friends . . . greetings . . . am very happy to be here again."

Culture Minister N. A. Mikhailov, chief Soviet greeter, tried desperately to clear a path for Robeson and his wife from the plane to a waiting limousine. The exuberant admirers waved large bunches of gladioli and tried to push their way through to Robeson to present their bouquets in person.

Soviet and foreign radio reporters, waving microphones, swept the 6-foot singer away from his wife Eslanda. Photographers clambered onto the wings of the TU-104 and the landing stairs for more pictures.

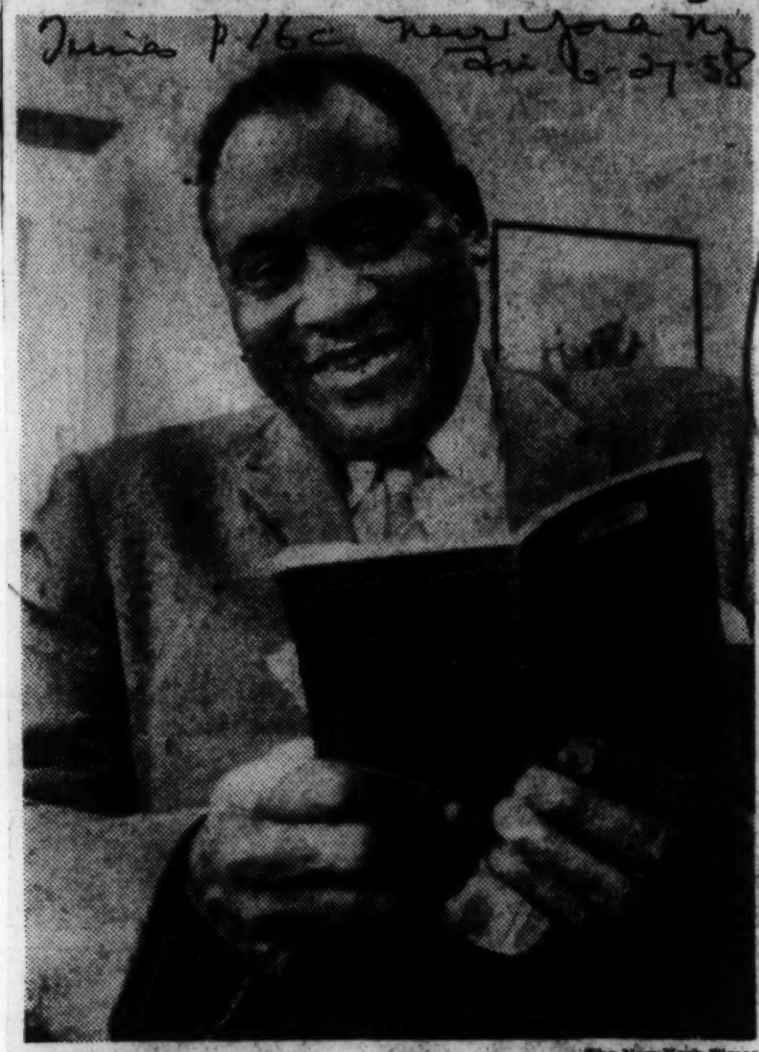
Among the official and unofficial greeters were singers from the Bolshoi Theater, poets, composers and other representatives of Soviet cultural life.

As Robeson stepped out of the airliner, 50 newsreel cameras began grinding away.

After the crowd began to clap, Robeson dropped his two suitcases and hat to clap his hands in time with the welcomers—a Slavic custom.

Robeson is expected to give his first concert on Sunday at Moscow's Palace of Sports, which seats 14,000. He will fly to Paris after two weeks of engagements but is expected to return later for a tour of Soviet cities.

Robeson and Lamont Passports Received After 7-Year Fight



The New York Times

Paul Robeson studies his new passport at lawyer's office

Both Are Picked Up at Lawyer's Office Here—Singer Plans London Trip for Series of Engagements in 2 Weeks

By DAVID ANDERSON

Paul Robeson and Corliss Lamont received passports yesterday after struggles that had been going on since 1950 and 1951.

Mr. Robeson went to the office of Leonard B. Boudin, attorney for both, to pick up the little green book issued by the State Department the day before in Washington. The singer said he would fly to London in about two weeks for a series of stage, television and radio engagements.

Mr. Lamont's wife Margaret performed the same errand for her husband, who will lecture in the fall term at Columbia University on the philosophy of naturalistic humanism. Mr. Lamont plans to take a trip around the world next year, concentrating on the Near and Far East.

The Government had originally denied passports to the two men, among a number of others, on the ground that a denial was in "the interests of the United States.

Emphasis Was Changed

Later the emphasis was changed to stress their refusal to answer questions with "respect to Communist party membership."

Mr. Lamont, unlike Mr. Robeson, was at liberty to travel throughout this hemisphere where passports are not required. Movement of any kind outside the United States was denied to Mr. Robeson from 1950 until last April, when the hemisphere restriction was lifted. On June 16 the Supreme Court ruled that passports could not be withheld because of a citizen's "beliefs or associations."

Mr. Robeson said:

"I wish to thank Mr. Boudin, and, of course, the Supreme Court for what has happened, but also the thousands and thousands of people of all races and creeds who have been my well-wishers all these years in the struggle for a passport."

Mr. Lamont, the 56-year-old son of the late Thomas W. Lamont, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., has long been a crusader for left-wing causes.

Lamont's Statement

"I am happy that my court battle has been vindicated by the Supreme Court decision. This will give a new sense of freedom to millions of Americans," he said. "On the dark side there still remains Secretary Dulles' ban on travel to Communist China. We must now break down this final bureaucratic barrier so that reporters and ordinary citizens can find out first-hand what is going on among one-fourth of the world's people."

Mr. Robeson has not appeared before the British public since 1936, though he lived in England from 1927 to 1939.

The two passports were routine in every respect, including the warning:

"This passport is not valid for travel to the following areas under control of authorities with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations: Albania, Bulgaria and those portions of China, Korea and Vietnam under Communist control."

Stamped below was a further admonition: "This passport is not valid for travel in Hungary."

ROBESON APPEALS PASSPORT DENIAL

Seeks Document Limited to England to Take Role in 'Pericles' at Stratford

BY ARTHUR GELB

Paul Robeson has asked the State Department for a "limited" passport to appear in the summer with one of England's most celebrated companies—the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

The actor and singer, whose last stage appearance in London was in 1936 in a play called "Toussaint L'Ouverture," was recently denied passport to travel abroad since 1950. The Government's denial was based on the ground that it was in "the best interests of the United States" and later because Mr. Robeson had refused to answer questions with respect to membership in the Communist party.

It was learned yesterday that the Shakespeare theatre, whose patron is Queen Elizabeth, invited Mr. Robeson last December to appear as Gower, the great storyteller, in "Pericles." It will run in repertory with four other plays from July 8 to Nov. 29.

Glen Byam Shaw, director of the theatre, said he extended the invitation because he and Tony Richardson, who will stage "Pericles," felt that "the ideal casting" for the play would be Mr. Robeson. The part, he added, requires "a compelling power of personality, the feeling of deep understanding of humanity and, of course, a wonderful voice with which to tell his story."

Mr. Shaw wrote to Mr. Robeson that "it would indeed be sad if there was any difficulty" in his obtaining a passoprt. "I would try to help from this end," he added, "though, naturally, I cannot tell if I could succeed, and I feel pretty sure that it is better that nothing should be done from this end until you let me know what the situation is."

Seeks Limited Permit

The situation, according to Mr. Robeson's attorney, Leonard B. Boudin, is that the actor has asked the State Department to issue a passport that "in terms of duration, geographical limitations and purpose is restricted to his [Mr. Robeson's] trip to rehearse and play in 'Pericles.'" In a letter to Miss Frances G. Knight, director of the Department's Passport Office, Mr. Boudin wrote last Dec. 10 that "Mr. Robeson would not travel to any country other than England."

Asked yesterday whether he had assured the Passport Office that Mr. Robeson would not engage in political activities while abroad, Mr. Boudin said: "He has no intention to do so. He only wants to carry out his entertainment enaggements."

Miss Knight informed Mr. Boudin on Jan. 17 that the Department deemed it necessary that Mr. Robeson "answer the questions with respect to Communist party membership before consideration can be given to his request for passport facilities."

Since Mr. Boudin wrote to Miss Knight, Robeson has also received offers from England to appear at the London Palladium and on a television program in the spring. On Friday, Mr. Boudin wrote to Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, asking that the Department reconsider its position.

The lawyer added in his letter that "the validity of the Department's standards and procedure" was now the subject of litigation that may be resolved in the Supreme Court this term. This was a reference to passport cases that Mr. Boudin will argue in the Supreme Court early in April on behalf of Rockwell Kent, artist, and Dr. Walter Briehl, a Los Angeles psychiatrist. The court will then decide whether the State Department can lawfully deny passports to citizens who refuse to sign non-Communist affidavits.

Mr. Boudin's letter to Mr. Henderson also said that while a decision was being awaited in the Supreme Court cases "it would be most unafir" to "deprive" Mr. Robeson of a limited passport.

Robeson Again Seeks Passport

Paul Robeson asked District Court yesterday to order the State Department to grant him a passport immediately.

He said he had engagements to sing and act in Czechoslovakia and England later this year, including an appearance at the Shakespearean Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon in June in the play "Pericles."

Robeson's passport was revoked by the Secretary of State in August, 1950. Since 1953, Robeson has applied without success for a new passport. The denials have been based on his refusal to answer two questions on the passport application: Are you a member of the Communist Party and have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

In a complaint filed yesterday, Robeson said that questions about his political views and associations infringe upon his constitutional rights and had no relation to his request for a passport.

WHAT MAKES HIM TICK?

Paul Robeson

This article is reprinted from the AFRO on March 1, 1950, at the time he was traveling around the country in support of Henry Wallace's campaign for President on the Progressive Party ticket.

By CARL MURPHY

Paul Robeson is, next to Henry Wallace, the top leader of the Progressive Party.

Just being seen at his meetings or talking with him can cause the loyalty of Government workers to be questioned to question. Then they are in danger of losing their jobs.

The Progressives polled a million votes in the last election. There was not the slightest chance of electing their candidates to national office.

So why was the Progressive campaign pressed so zealously?

Why were Robeson and Wallace able to tour the country and draw crowds everywhere nearly as large as those attracted to the Dewey and Truman meetings?

Shakespeare's "Othello" and the show grossed a million dollars on Broadway and another million dollars on the road.

In Europe he is the same big attraction he is here. The reason is that he is a good natured giant, an intellectual with an attractive personality, and he possesses one of the truly great singing and speaking voices of this generation.

Critics are agreed that Paul Robeson has the ability, personality, and the will to succeed in any career he puts his mind to.

How does it happen that political parties like the Democrats and Republicans have nothing to offer him?

Why is Robeson willing to desert one of the best money-making jobs in America and devote his life to the Progressive cause?

• • •

PHYSICALLY AND mentally, Paul Robeson is one of the nation's first citizens.

He reminds me of Boss Kelly and Sonny Mahon. He is such good company, it doesn't make any difference what he talks about. You enjoy listening, whether he talks or sings.

And you recall that the people in show business average a higher IQ than any other group.

At Rutgers College, Mr. Robeson was All-American in football and Phi Beta Kappa in his classes.

He was among the top four concert singers who regularly commanded $3,000 for a single performance.

• • •

AS AN ACTOR, he starred in

Robeson renews plea for passport to sing in Europe

WASHINGTON CONTENDING THAT questions about his political views are an infringement of his constitutional rights, Paul Robeson, Friday again asked District Court here to grant him a passport.

THE SINGER has been denied a passport previously because he refused to answer questions as to whether he was a member of the Communist Party.

IN ASKING for the visa, Mr. Robeson said he had engagements in Europe he wanted to meet, including an appearance in England's Shakespearean Memorial Theatre.

Robeson Sues For Passport

WASHINGTON Paul Robeson, the singer, has filed a suit in U. S. District Court seeking to force the State Department to give him a passport. His attorney said Robeson wants to go to England to act in a play and appear on television.

The department refused last year to issue Robeson a passport. He had declined at a hearing to answer questions as to alleged associations with organizations cited by the attorney general as subversive.

He can be as silent on politics and the question of racial equality as they. Why isn't he?

That's what I asked Paul Robeson, Saturday.

What makes you tick?

What gives the Progressive party its zeal, its stubbornness, its unbending demands for an end to segregation now, not next week or next year; its absolute contempt for the Uncle Toms, who counsel "patience," and for the gradualists, who say "let's go slowly?"

• • •

THE CONVERSION of Paul Robeson to the Progressive cause was as dramatic as that of St. Paul to Christianity.

Here he was in 1947 ranking among the first four as a singer or as an actor, with 86 concerts scheduled which would average between $2,600 and $3,000 per concert.

Then he came to himself.

He was being exploited as a symbol of a racial equality in the United States which doesn't actually exist.

That's exactly what's being done to Jackie Robinson and Joe Louis today.

HERE IS A singer more colorful than Marian Anderson or Roland Hayes—more versatile, more intelligent, a tremendous human being.

"See," white Americans say, "we treat the colored people right. Look at Paul, Jackie and Joe — full equality — no jim crow."

• • •

SO PAUL ROBESON said he must quit kidding himself.

He wouldn't sing before segregated audiences.

He would say at every opportunity that American democracy does not exist for the common people who happen to be colored.

He would advocate racial equality for all the little people, not just for Paul and Jackie and Joe.

He would be a crusader for the kind of human dignity that would enable black people to be men, too.

• • •

ROBESON'S manager howled. His friends pleaded; but he wouldn't recant. Of 86 concerts booked, 86 were canceled.

Money isn't everything.

Says Mr. Robeson:

"I am willing to make a sacrifice for my people, because I cannot be happy otherwise.

"I feel that I have to speak out against injustice as I see it.

"The zest, the earnestness, the persistent crusading spirit of the Progressive Party is as American as the Abolitionist Party of 1850.

"We know we are in the minority.

"But we also know that on the question of human dignity and human equality, we are right."

Robeson healthy at 60 years

IN A NUTSHELL

- **Paul Robeson arrives in Chicago on April 9 for a week of joyful celebration on his 60th birthday.**
- **He sends greetings to the people of India thanking them for their celebration of his birthday.**
- **He tells their Prime Minister Nehru "soon I hope to stand on the soil of beloved India and sing for you."**

CHICAGO — "Recent concerts have been warmly received at last in this country of my birth, and I am proudly nurtured in the bosom of my closest kin — the American colored people."

These were the words included in a cablegram from Paul Robeson to the people of India this morning on the occasion of that nation's celebration of his 60th birthday.

Mr. Robeson arrived in Chicago in the midst of arrangements that include six days of speaking engagements, concert appearances, and receptions planned by various groups in his honor, starting with his birthday on April 9. The complete cablegram reads as follows:

"**MY WARMEST** and heartfelt greetings to the people of all India. May I express my gratitude to, and profound respect for, your beloved guide and father, Jawaharlal Nehru; and may I send sincerest thanks and warmest greeting to his daughter, Mrs. Indira Ghandi, and to his whole family.

"You all know of my closeness to your struggle, and my unbounded admiration for your vast achievements. You are building anew a great nation, and continuing, as you have through so many centuries, your priceless contributions to the achievements of all human kind.

"You will be happy to know that I am in robust health; that recent concerts have been warmly received at long last in this country of my birth; and that I am proudly nurtured in the bosom of my closest kin, the American colored people.

"Soon I hope to stand on the soil of beloved India, to sing for you—and for you to sing with me. All the best from my family. Your devoted friend, Paul Robeson."

• • •

MR. ROBESON'S itinerary while in Chicago begins with a celebration given in his honor by the American-Soviet Friendship Council. Simultaneously, far from the shores of Lake Michigan, people in other countries like France, England, Russia as well as India will pay tribute to this black man who is known the world over for his artistry, dignity and humane endeavors.

Prime Minister Nehru, in imploring all of India to join in observing Mr. Robeson's birthday has declared, "this occasion deserves celebration because he (Mr. Robeson) has represented and suffered for a cause which should be dear to all of us—the cause of human dignity."

Chicago's colored community will close its arms around Mr. Robeson, the man who before a Congressional Committee, shook his hands in the face of Mississippi's white-supremacist Eastland and lectured him on discrimination and the rights of colored people.

LATE SATURDAY evening he will be guest of honor at the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity of which he is a member.

Sunday at 11 a.m. he will appear on a Men's Day program at the 38th and Dearborn Greater Walters AME Zion Church, his and his preacher-father's denomination.

Climaxing his stay in Chicago will be a free public reception by the Chicago colored community, 8 p.m. Sunday evening at the Parkway Ball Room.

Coming Next Week

Beginning next week, the AFRO Magazine Section will print a series of four articles from Paul Robeson's new book "Here I Stand."

A revealing insight into what has happened to Mr. Robeson after eight years. Little known facts about the man who became one of America's most controversial figures.

Don't miss a single chapter.

Big Hit in Pittsburgh

TV Ban on Robeson

NEW YORK—Singer Paul Robeson prepared for a momentous return to the stage of Carnegie Hall on May 9 amid shouts of acclamation in Chicago, Pittsburgh and on the West Coast which served to drown out a rebuff handed him by an ABC-TV station in Chicago.

The TV snub handed Robeson was hardly noticed as he met with unprecedented acceptance in all of his appearances along his triumphant coast to coast journey.

Still the possessor of magnificent voice and stage presence, Mr. Robeson's popularity seemed to be zooming to even greater heights throughout both the United States and the entire world.

Robeson's New York appearance will be a key stop along his comeback campaign, which has only been marred in two spots.

In Pittsburgh, Robeson was forced to sing before 2,000 avid listeners in the Central Baptist Church and met with unprecedented acclaim from the audience after he had been denied the use the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall.

■

IN CHICAGO, Mr. Robeson sang before two capacity audiences at Mandel Hall on the University of Chicago campus, in addition to being feted by Alpha Phi Alpha chapters in both Chicago and Pittsburgh.

On the West Coast, Mr. Robeson sang before full houses in the Oakland-San Francisco area.

He told the Courier that he is currently receiving the "largest royalties" in his career from Victor recordings made many years ago and currently being sold abroad in England. In addition, his book, "Here I Stand," has sold over 100,000 copies.

■

MR. ROBESON plans to undertake a tour of the western hemisphere following his New York concert and a subsequent vacation.

He said, "We feel confident that the Supreme Court will act favorably upon our passport request at its next session after the Rockwell Kent decision is handed down."

The popularity of Mr. Robeson overseas was marked by a tremendous outpouring of support in his behalf in both the so-called Communist and the non-Communist world upon the occasion of his 60th birthday.

■

IN NEW DELHI, India, a full house at Sapru House attended a tribute to Mr. Robeson which was addressed by many prominent Indians and, in addition, Prime Minister Nehru hailed Mr. Robeson as a fighter for freedom. In England; Canada, France, Eastern Germany, Soviet Russia, P. R. C. and Ghana, observances of Robeson's birthday were held.

All of this popularity was reflected in a report made by Dr. A. C. Clark to the AME Council of Bishops, in which the executive secretary of the AME missionary department noted that the Little Rock school crisis and the denial of Mr. Robeson's passport have been constant sources of anti-Americanism among Africans. Dr. Clark said hundreds of Africans asked him about Mr. Robeson's status.

And yet a scheduled appearance of Mr. Robeson on ABC-TV Chicago station, WBKB, was cancelled by Vice President Sterling Quinlan.

In a statement which many critics called "outright and arbitrary censorship," Quinlan stated "Robeson is a free citizen. Let him hire a hall if he wants to make a speech. But I'll have no part of it."

Mr. Robeson's new book, now selling for $1, can be ordered from Othello Associates, Box 283, Manhattanville Station, New York 27, N. Y.

ROBESON TO LEAVE FOR BRITAIN SOON

Passport Ruling Will Permit Him to Fill Commitments—Comedy Signs Emhardt

By LOUIS CALTA

Paul Robeson, who for the last eight years has been denied a passport, will be able to leave for London within a fortnight to fulfill stage, concert and television commitments there.

News of the actor-singer's imminent departure was made known yesterday by his lawyer, Leonard B. Boudin. Mr. Boudin said that officials of the Passport Office of the State Department in Washington informed him yesterday morning that the document would be "issued to Mr. Robeson as quickly as possible or in about five days."

Mr. Robeson's plans include discussions with British producers about a London presentation of "Othello," with himself in the title role, and conferences with Harold Davison, Ltd., a theatrical, band and concert agency. He last appeared on the London stage in 1936 in a play called "Toussaint L'Ouverture."

There is a possbility that the performer also will appear at the Shakespearer Memorial Theatre in Stratford-on-Avon. Last February Mr. Robeson had sought a "limited" passport to appear at the celebrated theatre as Gower in "Pericles."

However, the State Department refused to process Mr. Robeson's application. A recent Supreme Court decision voided State Department regulations denying passports to persons of allegedly doubtful loyalty. On Tuesday the State Department announced that the performer, among other rejected applicants, would shortly receive his passport.

The Facts Of Robeson Vs. Dulles

Robeson's Stand

Paul Robeson, singer and actor, has filed another suit to compel the State Department to issue him a passport to travel abroad.

He named Secretary of State John Foster Dulles as the defendant.

Mr. Robeson claims that Mr. Dulles is violating his constitutional rights, including his right to travel outside the U.S., and is interfering with his liberty and property without due process of law.

He wants the court to declare that he is entitled to a passport and that Dulles' interference with his rights is illegal.

He also wants the passport regulations declared unauthorized, unlawful and invalid and the Secretary of State enjoined from continuing to refuse him a visa.

* * *

ATTACHED TO his complaint was a letter from the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, of which Queen Elizabeth is the patroness, inviting him to appear in a production of Shakespeare's "Pericles" in June.

Also attached is an offer of two engagements on major British TV shows, one on April 6 and the other on April 12.

Mr. Robeson has had no passport since Aug. 1, 1950, when former Secretary of State Dean Acheson revoked the one he held. Since Jan. 30, 1953, he has fought unsuccessfully to gain another passport.

In his suit, Mr. Robeson says the denial of passport to him is based on political beliefs and associations attributed to him, and upon his refusal to answer questions as to whether he is or has ever been a member of the Communist Party.

On March 21, 1957 and again on Aug. 9, 1957, the singer was refused a passport by the State Department.

* * *

HE WAS advised by Miss Frances Knight, director of the Passport Office, in August that a restriction had been lifted on his travel to countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Robeson contends that at an informal hearing last May, the State Department relied upon "confidential" material not disclosed to him, upon the testimony of witnesses before Congressional committees and upon newspaper stories to ban his passport.

The Department, he asserts, relied specifically upon allegations that he had associated with organizations cited by the Attorney General and the House Un-American Activities Committee as Communist or Communist-front groups.

* * *

IN ADDITION TO the two major British TV appearances, Mr. Robeson has been invited to give a concert at Royal

PAUL ROBESON

Festival Hall, the new concert hall in London.

The singer is represented in the suit by Leonard B. Boudin, a New York attorney and David Rein, a Washington lawyer.

Dulles' Position

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has failed to comment on the suit filed against him by Paul Robeson.

But the department policy regarding passports obviously is determined by the Secretary of State.

The State Department last May 27 informed Robesin, according to one of the exhibits in his suit, that his passport had been denied on the following grounds:

1. He was a member of the son, according to one of the extended period and had "close, continuing and sympathetic" association for a number of years with leading Communist Party functionaries in the U.S. and abroad.

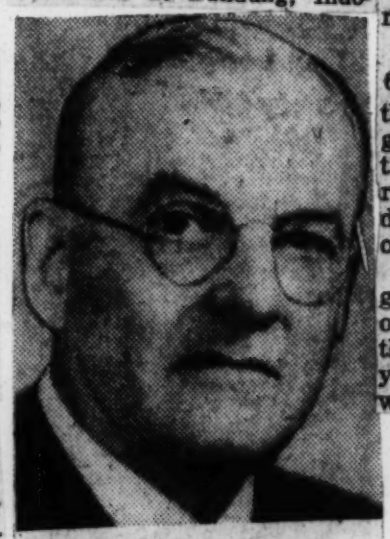
2. He had actively participated in the Council of African Affairs, the American Peace Crusade, the Civil Rights Congress;

The Jefferson School of Social Science, the United May-Day Committee; the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship and a number of other organizations listed by the Attorney General as subversive.

3. In 1949 he delivered a speech at the Communist-sponsored World Peace Congress in Paris, in which he stated that colored Americans would never fight against the Soviet Union.

4. In Moscow in 1949, as a member of the Communist-sponsored Continental Congress for Peace, he stated that the Soviet Union was the country he loved more than all others.

5. In May, 1955, he sent a message to the Afro - Asian Conference at Bandung, Indo-



JOHN F. DULLES

nesia, pointing to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Communist China as examples of social progress.

6. During a concert tour in foreign countries, he sang Communist anthems and repeatedly criticized the condition of colored people in the U.S., making invidious comparisons between the treatment accorded them in America and that accorded minority groups in Russia.

The State Department's Board of Appeals has refused to act on the Department's decision banning Mr. Robeson's passport until he swears in writing that he never was and never has been a Communist Party member.

In July, 1955, the State Department lifted the restriction on Mr. Robeson's travel to Canada, but it was informed in 1956 that the Canadian Government had refused to permit him to enter Canada.

Singer Robeson Lauded by Nehru

Reuters

NEW DELHI, April 8 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru today lauded Paul Robeson, American Negro singer, denied a passport by the U. S. State Department because of suspected Communist sympathies.

In a message on Robeson's 60th birthday, he described the bass singer as one of the great artists of this generation, whose anniversary was a reminder that "art and human dignity are above differences of race, nationality and color."

He added: "I send all my good wishes to Paul Robeson on this occasion and I trust that he will have many long years before him to enrich the world with his great art."

Robeson Society

BERLIN — A Paul Robeson Society has been founded in East Germany, according to a report by Neues Deutschland, East German Communist newspaper. The aim of the group is to help the singer get a passport.

India Plans to Honor Robeson at 60; Nehru Cites 'Cause of Human Dignity

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, March 20—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter are giving warm support to a nation-wide campaign to honor Paul Robeson, American singer to whom a passport has been denied by the State Department because he refuses to state whether he has been a Communist.

Plans are being made to hold meetings and concerts in India's four major cities on April 9, Mr. Robeson's sixtieth birthday.

The Prime Minister, in backing the campaign, has termed Mr. Robeson a sufferer in "the cause of human dignity." Mr. Nehru's daugher, Mrs. Indira Ghandi, is urging many of her friends to take a public part in the celebrations.

Indians prominent in the arts, science and Government have lent their names to the move. So have some Indians who habitually act as patrons for Communist-front organizations.

The case of Mr. Robeson is used frequently and widely by Indian Communists in efforts to sustain their allegations that the United States suppresses civil liberties and mistreats Negroes. It is an important fact that Mr. Robeson is a hero to most Indian intellectuals.

These intellectuals may have only vague ideas about Mr. Robeson's political opinions, but are attracted by his voice and personality and are convinced he is a man of high ideals. This sympathy is heightened by Mr. Robeson's being a Negro.

The planned celebrations, therefore, have attracted some Indians who would be astonished at any idea that they were helping the Communists.

The Prime Minister in a letter to the all-India committee organizing the celebrations, wrote:

"This is an occasion which deserves celebration not only because Mr. Robeson is one of the greatest artists of our generation, but also because he has represented and suffered for a cause which should be dear to all of us—the cause of human dignity. Celebration of his birthday is something more than a tribute to a great individual. It is also a tribute to that cause for which he has stood and suffered."

Limited Passport Denied

Mr. Robeson, whose passport troubles date back to 1950, applied in January for a "limited" passport good only for travel to Britain. The State Department, denying the request, noted his failure to "answer questions with respect to Communist party membership." Three weeks ago he turned again to the United States District Court in Washington with a brief arguing that his constitutional rights had been violated.

Associated Press

Paul Robeson

SOVIET AMITY GROUP HAILS PAUL ROBESON

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 9—Paul Robeson was guest of honor tonight at a meeting sponsored by the Chicago Council on American-Soviet Relations in a former Masonic temple here. The meeting marked his sixtieth birthday.

The former concert singer and college athlete, who arrived from New York, addressed the gathering of several hundred persons and sang several songs.

He will sing Saturday and Sunday in Mandell Hall at the University of Chicago. The meeting will be sponsored by the Student Representative party, an undergraduate political action body. The university is not a host to the singer.

Travel Ban on Robeson Eased; U. S. Allows Hemisphere Trips

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The N

WASHINGTON, April 19—The State Department has relaxed its restrictions on foreign travel by Paul Robeson.

It has informed the singer and actor that he is free to travel in the Western Hemisphere, where no passport is required. But he is still unable to go to Europe or elsewhere because he cannot obtain a passport.

The partial lifting of controls was made known to Mr. Robeson in a letter to him last Aug. 9 from Miss Frances G. Knight, head of the Passport Office. The letter was made public in the course of new legal proceedings that Mr. Robeson started recently to obtain a passport.

"The department has determined," Miss Knight wrote, "that the restraint on your travel to countries in the Western Hemisphere for which a passport is not generally required should be lifted."

Miss Knight said that the Customs Bureau and the Immigration and Naturalization Service had been advised of the change. Presumably this was done so that officers of the two agencies would not stop Mr. Robeson if he attempted to leave for hemisphere travel.

The action in Mr. Robeson's case calls attention to the complex network of legal restraints that may now inhibit Americans' travel. Most of these provisions are currently under challenge in the courts.

First, it is now a Federal crime to leave the United States for travel outside the Western Hemisphere without a passport. A 1952 statute invokes this provision in time of national emergency—and a Presidentially declared emergency now exists.

Second, beyond this criminal provision, there are practical noncriminal restraints to the same effect. No international ship or plane will allow an American to board without a passport. Customs and immigration officials may check outgoing passengers for passports.

Acheson Imposed Flat Ban

Third, even as to hemisphere travel for which passports are not ordinarily needed, the Secretary of State has broad authority. He can flatly prohibit a person's leaving the United States at all.

This last provision was invoked in Mr. Robeson's case in 1950. Dean Acheson, then Secretary of State, revoked Mr. Robeson's passport after a world tour in which he had denounced the United States and prohibited travel by Mr. Robeson in the Western Hemisphere as well.

Since then Mr. Robeson has repeatedly tried to get a passport, but without success. The State Department has refused to process his application because he will not answer the question of whether he is a member or supporter of the Communist party.

In a previous suit the courts refused to grant Mr. Robeson any relief on the ground that he had not completed administrative requirements. The Supreme Court refused to review the case.

Has Offer From Britain

Mr. Robeson has an offer to play several parts next summer at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre in Stratford-on-Avon, England. He wants the passport so he can take the offer, but the State Department has again demanded that he sign a non-Communist affidavit.

The whole travel problem is now before the Supreme Court in two major passport cases. They raise the questions of whether the State Department may deny passports to persons who will not make a non-Communist affidavit and whether denials may be based on secret information.

Somewhat different legal questions are raised in another passport case just taken to the United States Court of Appeals here—that of Corliss Lamont, lecturer and philosopher.

In 1956 the State Department included on the regular passport form for the first time three questions about Communist party membership. When Dr. Lamont filled out his application, he left these spaces blank. Although he had previously denied party membership, he said it would violate his principles to answer such questions.

His lawyer, Leonard B. Boudin of New York, argues that there is no statutory or constitutional authority for a "general inquisition" into the beliefs of the 600,000 Americans who get passports each year.

Mr. Boudin also says that some persons have refused to answer the new questions on the passport form for religious reasons and have nonetheless received passports. Not to do the same for Mr. Lamont, he argues, is discrimination.

Robeson Thanks Chinese

HONG KONG, April 19 (Reuters)—Mr. Robeson has sent a message to the Chinese people saying "one day I hope to greet you on Chinese soil," the New China news agency reported today.

The message thanked the Chinese people for celebrating Mr. Robeson's sixtieth birthday and continued: "And thanks be to your brave leaders and to all the Chinese people for their Socialist contribution and their defense of peace."

Robeson Career Revival Stirs U. S. Foreign Press

NEW YORK—The long dormant career of singer Paul Robeson has become a matter of international interest in recent months as the famed singer has re-entered the field of public entertainment.

In the past week, announcement has been made that the U. S. State Department has given Robeson limited freedom to travel outside the country. Although his request for a passport to travel in Europe has been denied again, he will be allowed to travel to South American countries.

Meanwhile, in India, Russia and Germany, the occasion of his 60th birthday provided opportunities for the expression of anti-American sentiments by a variety of groups.

In East Berlin, for example, the chairman of the local Robeson committee told an audience of 3,000 celebrating the singer's birthday, "Dulles won't congratulate Robeson on his 60th birthday, but we do it herewith." Other speakers referred to the U. S. with great sarcasm as "The land of liberty."

The singer's birthday was also noted officially in Moscow with greetings being sent publicly from high placed personages in the Kremlin. A birthday celebration was also held in New Delhi, India, which brought a letter of greeting from Prime Minister Nehru.

Meanwhile, Robeson is continuing his concertizing in the United States. He will give a concert in New York's Carnegie Hall early in May, according to current plans.

Segregation Party must hold meeting to select candidate

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 22—(AP)—Atty. Gen. John Patterson's office has ruled that the Segregationist Party in Alabama must hold a nominating convention if it plans to enter candidates in the general election in November.

The secretary of state's office requested the ruling after John F. Duggar III of Montgomery listed his name there as the party's gubernatorial candidate.

Candidates must be nominated by a party meeting "held at or in the immediate vicinity of the voting place of the respective precinct or voting district on the first Tuesday in May on even-numbered years," under Alabama's code of 1940.

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. 1-23-58

The Oath's History

Birmingham Post-Herald

FOR MANY YEARS Alabama has had a loyalty oath but it has applied only to "nominees" of the party. This meant it applied only to local and state races, since national convention delegates, the party presidential electors, and members of the state committee, are not nominated but actually elected in the primary.

Nobody had any particular objection to this oath.

After the States' Rights revolt of 1948, however, a new oath was required of all candidates for office. They were obliged—in effect—to swear that they had been loyal to the Democratic Presidential nominee in the last election and that they would be loyal in the election to come.

This is the oath in issue today. What makes it such an issue is that, unlike any oath we have ever had before and unlike anything in other Southern states, it undertakes to bind this largely one-party state to the national nominee of the party in a time of such bitter division that the nominee can quite possibly be unbearably alien to our people. Thus bound we are powerless against his nomination and against his election.

Morning Mail

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala. 2-10 Tues. 3-25-58

States Rights Movement Would Aid Southland

Take note of the great prestige and influence of Southern democracy, even in the North, during the days of the States Rights movement, and how that prestige and influence has been lost since that movement was killed in 1952.

During the Civil Rights Battle in Congress of 1957, the Southern senator chosen to lead our battle wrote me: "We are fighting with our backs to the wall." Not a single Northern senator voted with the South, and Northern Democratic senators kept prodding Republican senators so that an agreement was reached between them to set aside the filibuster rule, and bring in an even worse bill, if Southerners should further resist.

There was an inconsistency in asking for help from the North when Southern Democratic committees were all set to unconditionally back any radical nominee of Democratic convention in raising an "issue" against any Northerner who might assist us.

Southern Democratic leaders, thus shunned and opposed in the Congress of 1957, were at the same time generally snubbed in the press of the North. Also, since 1952, Southern Democrats, losing confidence in the national Democratic set-up, have shunned the Democratic Party so that six Southern States (counting Oklahoma) actually went into the Republican column in 1956.

When we had the States Rights movement the withholding of electoral votes in four Southern states penalized Northern Democrats so that they could not so effectively raise anti-Southern issues as against Republicans, and the Republicans at Washington, under leadership of Taft, even had a coalition with Southern senators defeating or sidetracking all FEPC bills and furnishing a huge vote to keep the filibuster.

The States' Rights movement was looked on at the time as a great balance wheel in our political machinery, and Southern Democrats, having confidence in the fight being thus made within the Party, voted Democratic—not a single Southern State going into the Republican column.

The fight then made within the Democratic Party for States' Rights encouraged a spirit for States' Rights within the Republican Party. Robert Taft, candidate for Republican presidential nomination, publicly stated in early part of 1952: "I would be willing to have a States' Righter for vice president." But after the States' Rights movement was killed, Northern newspapers turned against us, so did the Republican leaders, and Northern Democrats became worse than ever.

The consistent and courageous fight for the freedom of the states inspires the hearts of true Americans from ocean to ocean and from the Canadian border to tthe Gulf. But the inconsistent utterances of Southern Democratic committeemen—"We will back Northern Democrats who fight us, we are only against Republicans"—inspire no true citizens, and can only make enemies for our Southland.

If we can genuinely revive the States' Rights movement, Southern Democracy, now shunned and even prostrate in its inertia, will then arise, as from the dead, to a newness of life, teeming with vigor, glory and honor.

PHIL JOINER,
921 Massey Bldg.

Alabama States Righters Lead Committee Races

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. 5-8-58 P. 2

Patterson Far Ahead but Faces Runoff in Gubernatorial Primary

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Candidates who fought what they called outside racial agitation held widening leads Wednesday for governor and for control of Democratic party machinery in Alabama.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson ran well ahead of 13 opponents for governor but faced a runoff election June 3 against Circuit Judge George Wallace.

Returns from Tuesday's Democratic primary also showed States Rights candidates for the state Democratic committee leading in 35 of 72 committee races. They campaigned against retention of the loyalty oath aimed at keeping Alabama in the Democratic party.

Unofficial returns from 2,903 of 3,313 boxes in the governor's race showed: Patterson 161,025; Wallace 133,987; former State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner 76,515.

The other 11 candidates were far behind.

Wallace, saying he had achieved his immediate goal of getting into the runoff, predicted victory on June 3. But Patterson said he is confident he can hold the margin in the runoff.

The attorney general, son of the slain crusader A. L. Patterson, filed a court suit two years ago which resulted in an injunction to put the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People out of business in Alabama.

VICE ELEMENT

Patterson referred to the NAACP suit repeatedly during the gubernatorial campaign. He also charged that gangsters and racketeers, whose grip on Phenix City was broken by a vice cleanup after the murder of his father, were campaigning against him.

Wallace threatened to jail any federal agent caught investigating complaints of jury discrimination in his circuit, and later announced he was closing the records of his court to the new federal Civil Rights Commission.

Both Patterson and Wallace promised to close any school threatened with integration.

STRONG LEAD

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham maintained a strong lead over four opponents for lieutenant governor, another race with a distinct segregation flavor. But he was forced into a runoff with Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa.

Alabama Political Control Is Split

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—States righters and party regulars gained an even split in last Tuesday's Democratic primary and left control of party machinery in Alabama to be settled in a runoff June 3.

Official returns from the first election, canvassed Tuesday, showed states rights candidates won 29 seats and national party loyalists won 23 places on the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The remaining 20 seats on the party governing body which will set Alabama's course in the 1960 presidential election were left to be determined in the runoff. Two candidates will compete for each place.

But the loyalists are sure of winning at least seven more because all 14 candidates seekng those seats are party regulars. That assures the loyalist faction of at least 30 places on the 72-member committee.

By the same token, the states righters who oppose retention of the present party loyalty oath are certain to pick up at least one more seat for lack of opposition in the runoff. That will give them 30 seats.

The outcome in the 12 contested races will determine which faction wins control of the committee, dominated the past eight years by the party regulars.

If the states righters regain control, they are pledged to rescind the controversial loyalty oath which requires candidates running in the primaries to pledge their support to the Democratic nominees in the general election.

Without the loyalty pledge, candidates for presidential elector would be free again, as they were 10 years ago, to go outside the party and support independent canddates for President.

On the other hand, if the loyalists stay in command and keep the loyalty oath in force, candidates for electors will have to swear allegiance to the Democratic presidential ticket no matter who the nominees might be.

The oath was adopted in 1952 to prevent a recurrence of the 1948 party revolt. Alabama's 11 presidential electors that year voted for the Thurmond - Wright ticket instead of Democratic Nominee Harry Truman because they disliked his racial policies.

Foes Of Oath 4 Seats Shy Of Majority

States righters in Alabama, who might bolt the national party again in 1960, are only four seats shy of an assured majority on the incoming State Democratic Executive Committee.

An official recanvass of election returns confirmed Thursday that the states rights faction which wants to junk the controversial party loyalty oath won 32 of the 72 committee seats in the May 6 Democratic primary.

Party regulars who advocate unquestioned allegiance to the national party in presidential election years won 23 seats in last week's election.

17 UNDECIDED

Of the 17 committee places left to be decided in a June runoff primary, the states righters are assured of winning one more in the Ninth Congressional District. Three seats are still open there and only two loyalists are running against four loyalty oath opponents. The loyalists could win only two of the three.

On the other hand, the party regulars are certain to pick up seven more places in the runoff because of the absence of states rights opposition in the Seventh and Eighth district.

That gives the states righters an assurance of 33 seats and the loyalists 30, with control of the state committee resting on the outcome of the contest for the other nine places. It takes 37 votes to control the party governing body.

The recanvass of the May 6 returns was necessary because Party Chairman Roy Mayhall said he discovered that the votes in the Fourth District used in the first official tabulation Tuesday were only partial returns. They showed three states righters elected in that district, or a total of 29 statewide.

When the complete returns from Calhoun County, in the Fourth District, were substituted for the partial vote, they gave the states righters enough to elect six of their number instead of three in that district.

Since each of the nine congressional districts elects eight members of the state committee, two seats must be decided in the Fourth District in the runoff, with four candidates running. Two are states righters, two are loyalists.

Five committee seats will be filled in the Second District in the runoff, six will be elected in the Seventh District, one in the Eighth and three in the Ninth.

The outcome of the factional fight for control of the party machinery will largely determine Alabama's course in the 1960 presidential election because the new state committee will be in office then and will set rules for the election.

2 Parties Betray South, States Righter Charges

A States' Rights party leader said Wednesday that the South has been totally betrayed and humiliated by the two national parties which are the same in almost everything but name."

The charge came from Ben Casanas Toledano, acting chairman of the States' Rights party in Orleans parish. Toledano said local States' Rights committees and expect to have candidates in the 1960 election.

"It is unfortunate that southern Democratic and Republican leaders don't have the courage to speak what they know to be the truth," he said. His statement continued:

"The long obvious has now been confirmed by official sources. The people of the South are without a political party which will defend and fight for the conservative principles upon which our great constitutional republic was founded.

"First, a Republican administration used federal troops to force integration in Little Rock. Now, the Democratic party's national chairman has finally forced a showdown with Southerners who oppose the dictates of the national Democratic party.

"The bitter truth is that the South has been totally betrayed and humiliated by the two national parties which are the same in almost everything but name.

"People will suffer in silence just so long, and then they will be heard.

"The only hope for the South and for conservatives throughout the United States is the formation of a political party which will, in fact, fight to preserve the constitutional rights of each of the sovereign states.

"The natural tendency of most of us Americans is to delegate to others the duties of preserving our great rights and privileges. Unless each one of us is willing to work and fight for his own principles here and now, there will soon be nothing worth fighting for."

States Rights Stand Urged By Virginian

BURLINGTON, N.C. (AP)—The North Carolina Defenders of States' Rights, Inc., newest anti-integration group in the state, was asked Saturday to fight in "the most titanic struggle the world has ever seen."

The call came from William J. Storey, superintendent of city schools of south Norfolk, Va., at the group's first formal meeting here.

The Rev. James P. Dees, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church at Statesville and a director of the new organization, presided at the luncheon and three-hour meeting that followed. About 65 persons attended.

The meeting included a closed session, an open meeting during which Storey spoke, and a board of directors meeting at which officers were elected. Dees said the directors voted not to release the names of the officers until directors who could not be present were notified. There are 15 directors.

INTEGRATION 'EVIL'

Storey, a football coach at Davidson College in the late 1940s, told the group, "integration is an evil and ugly thing."

He went on to say that "integration was conceived in the minds of Karl Marx and other Communists, and if white and colored blood are mixed the white race is lost."

In another action, the group endorsed a resolution commending Gov. J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia, where a number of schools have been closed in the face of integration decisions.

The resolution stated that "it is our prayer that the Virginians will continue 'standing like a stone wall.' It is our purpose to make it clear to all that the people of North Carolina stand at the side of Virginia in this struggle."

Anti-loyalists squeak through—

Birmingham News

Righters win control, Patterson asks unity

Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 6-4-58 P. 1

34d

States Righters won control of Democratic Party affairs in Alabama today and apparently insured repeal of the loyalty oath which binds Alabama to the national party.

Complete returns from Clay County, which held the balance of power overnight until they were tabulated this morning, cut into the States Righters' earlier lead in the Fourth Congressional District.

But it wasn't enough to keep them from winning the two seats on the State Democratic Executive Committee at stake in that district.

THE TWO PLACES in the Fourth District, plus three others in the Ninth and 32 seats won in the first primary May 6 assured the anti-loyalty oath candidates of 37 seats on the 82-member committee.

National party Loyalists held an overnight lead for all five places at stake in the Second District, but late returns from Escambia and Baldwin Counties put States Righters in front for two of the seats.

That gave the loyalty oath opponents a possible 39 votes on the state committee.

Loyalists held a slimmer lead for all five committee seats at stake in the Second District.

But States Righters won two contested places in the Ninth District plus another they picked up by default for lack of loyalist opposition in that district. Only two party regulars were running for three places there.

WITH THE 32 seats they won in the first primary May 6, the States Rights Democrats were sure of 35 places on the new 72-member state committee. It takes 37 for a majority on the committee.

Loyalist candidates got 23 last month and added seven yesterday with opposition for an assured total of 30.

Six seats were filled in the Seventh District and one in the Eighth, but all the runoff candidates were Loyalists.

Seventeen places in all were at stake, but with the Loyalists winning seven and the loyalty oath opponents picking up one by default, control of the committe depended on five contested races in the Second District and two each in the Fourth and Ninth.

State Rights candidates were pledged to repeal the loyalty oath which requires candidates running in the party primaries to bind themselves to the Democratic nominees in the general election.

In a presidential election year, that means candidates for presidential elector must agree in advance to support whichever candidate the national party nominates.

The oath also disqualifies any prospective candidate who voted Republican in 1956.

WITHOUT THE pledge, electors would be free to support someone else as they did in 1948 when Alabama's electoral votes, cast by Democrats, went to the Thurmond-Wright States Rights ticket.

Here is the vote in the nine contested races on which control of the state committee rested, and the candidates' designations:

SECOND DISTRICT—(393 boxes of 440)—J. E. Brantley (L), 28,388; John F. Britton (L), 26,869; Charles W. Eiland (L), 26,368; Howard Haygood (L), 27,428; Henry Heller (SR), 25,338; Clifford A. Herren (SR), 24,807; W. M. Hodgson (L), 25,807; C. G. Kettler (SR), 25,375; J. B. Nix Jr. (SR), 25,386; Albert L. Roemer (SR), 24,253.

FOURTH DISTRICT (273 boxes of 302)—Robert M. Alton Jr. (SR), 22,582; Travis L. Arnold (L), 19,772; Tom Cooley (L), 17,285; Albert J. Winfield (SR), 22,470.

NINTH DISTRICT (Complete)—Barron Bethea (SR), 48,621; T O. Ellis (L), 37,687; Lawrence McNeil (SR), 52,832; John Golden (SR), 48,471; Raymond Weeks (L), 36,901.

FOURTH DISTRICT (299 boxes of 302)—Alton (SR) 24,004; Arnold (L), 21,550; Cooley (L), 19,395; Winfield (SR) 24,086.

State Rights Group Wins In Alabama

34d

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — States Rights Democrats demanding independence from the national leadership regained control of party affairs in Alabama Wednesday and opened the door for a possible bolt again in 1960.

Complete returns from Tuesday's Democratic runoff primary gave the States Righters 39 seats on the incoming State Democratic Executive Committee. It takes 37 votes on the 72-member committee for a majority.

The States Righters' return to power after eight years of national party loyalist domination gave them the votes to repeal the rigid loyalty oath which has bound Alabama to the national party in the past two presidential elections.

Meanwhile, Atty. Gen. John Patterson in his first statewide political campaign piled up an unprecedented vote in winning the Democratic nomination for governor.

Returns from 3,181 boxes of 3,212 in the state gave the 36-year-old attorney general a record 312,457 votes to 247,509 for Circuit Judge George Wallace, his runoff opponent.

The voters also nominated veteran State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham for lieutenant governor and Mrs. Bettye Frink of Leeds for secretary of state.

State Righters now control Demo Party

34d

By The Associated Press

Alabama States Righters were returned to power in Tuesday's runoff primary election after eight years of national party loyalist domination.

Results give the States Righters enough votes to repeal the rigid loyalty oath which has bound Alabama to the national party in the past two presidential elections.

Result of Tuesday's election also opens the door for a possible bolt in Alabama again in 1960.

Late returns assure the States Righters of at least 37 seats on the 72-member state executive committee. States Righters hold a narrow lead in the battle for two more places which would give them a total of 39 seats.

ATTY. GEN. John Patterson, who won the Democratic nomination for governor with a record vote, said he plans a brief rest before plunging into the business of organizing his administration.

With all but six boxes reported, Patterson showed a 64,386-vote lead over Circuit Judge George C. Wallace.

In unoffocial returns, with 3202 boxes reported, Patterson polled 312,347 to 247,959 votes for Wallace.

The official state canvass will be in Montgomery June 10.

Patterson was pledged the support of State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, who defeated State Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa for the lieutenant governor's nomination.

BOUTWELL SAID he would sit down with Patterson to talk over his problems.

"I expect to have his advice. Mr. Patterson is entitled to that. We expect to work very harmoniously together," Boutwell said.

Boutwell received 310,400 votes and Skidmore received 199,696 votes.

A red-haired Birmingham housewife, Mrs. Bettye Frink, received 253,858 votes to win the nomination as secretary of state against 236,749 for Rep. Pete Mathews of Clay County. This was the count from 3185 boxes.

Meanwhile, a veteran party leader who never gave up trying to scuttle the loyalty oath may be chairman of the new Democratic Executive Committee.

Frank Mizell Jr., a Montgomery attorney, has the support of strong elements to succeed Roy Mayhall of Jasper as committee chairman.

Mizell, elected to his fourth term on the party governing body, fought in vain against the rigid new loyalty oath imposed in 1952 after national party loyalists won control of the state committee.

THE PLEDGE was written into party rules to prevent a recurrence of the 1948 rebellion.

The oath binds candidates to the Democratic nominees in the general election.

States Rights Democrats Regain Party Control In Alabama, Final Tally Shows

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The voters also nominated veteran State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham for lieutenant governor and Mrs. Bettye Frink of Leeds for secretary of state.

The 25-year-old blonde housewife thus preserved a tradition of feminine superiority in Alabama politics. No male candidate has ever been elected to statewide office when opposed by a feminine contender.

States Rights spokesmen sought to minimize talk of a new party revolt like the one in 1948 when Alabama's 11 presidential electors, all Democrats, voted for the independent Thurmond - Wright presidential ticket.

The States Righters said their immediate goal is to make Eisenhower Democrats eligible to seek office again in the Democratic primaries. Under the existing loyalty oath, they were barred from the party elections this year because they voted Republican in 1956.

JOHN PATTERSON, winner in the Alabama primary runoff for the Democratic nomination for governor, launched his political career after his father was slain.

Page 11-C.

Alabama States' Righters Win

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STATES RIGHT WIN OPENS WAY TO POSSIBLE BOLT

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A red - haired Birmingham housewife, Mrs. Bettye Frink, received 253,858 votes to win the nomination as secretary of state against 236,749 for Rep. Pete Mathews. This was the count from 749 boxes.

Meanwhile, a veteran party leader who never gave up trying to scuttle the loyalty oath may be chairman of the new Democratic executive committee.

Frank Mizell, Jr., Montgomery attorney, has the support of strong elements to succeed Roy Mayhall of Jasper as committee chairman.

Mizell was a member of the committee in 1948 which endorsed the now - famed revolt against former President Harry Truman and the national party's racial program.

Mizell, elected to his fourth term on the party governing body, fought in vain against the rigid new loyalty oath imposed in 1952 after national party loyalists won control of the state committee.

The pledge was written into party rules to prevent a recurrence of the 1948 rebellion.

The oath binds candidates to the Democratic nominees in the general election.

On WAPI-TV at 1 p.m.—

Boutwell faces panelists today

What new developments are forthcoming in Lt. Gov.-Elect Albert Boutwell's proposal for a solid Dixie front in the fight for segregation and States' Rights?

Has Boutwell, who will preside over the incoming State Senate, completed selections for Senate standing committees?

BOUTWELL

These are two of many questions that will be asked Lt. Gov.-Elect Boutwell, veteran state senator and segregation leader, when he appears as special guest on "Alabama Press Conference" at 1 p.m. Sunday over WAPI-TV (Channel 13).

This will mark resumption of this widely-followed public information program sponsored jointly by The Birmingham News and Stations WAPI-TV and WAPI.

Questioning Boutwell will be Fred Taylor, Birmingham News political writer and regular panelist, and Bill Tome, United Press International bureau chief. Charlie Davis, WAPI-TV news editor, again will be program moderator.

This program will be rebroadcast at 9:35 p.m. Sunday over WAPI.

Engelhardt Seeking Party Post, Trio Say

MOBILE, Dec. 7 (AP) — Three States Rights members of the newly elected State Democratic Executive Committee today claimed former State Sen. Sam Engelhardt was permitting his name to be used as a candidate for the committee chairmanship.

The statement said Engelhardt's reported action was in direct contradiction of specific engagements entered into by caucus" at Montgomery Sept. 3.

At that caucus, 39 States Rights members pledged themselves to repeal the Democratic Party loyalty oath and to support Frank Mizell of Montgomery for the chairmanship at the committee's organizational meeting in January.

The statement claimed that Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, outgoing chairman and Loyalist leader, is actively supporting Engelhardt for the post. It added that this indicated the Loyalist group was still fighting to retain the oath.

At Montgomery, Engelhardt said earlier today he would rather not comment on a report that a movement was under way to elect him chairman.

The statement was by three committeemen from the third district, W. H. Garner, Union Springs; and S. Foy Williams and Dan R. Morgan, Dothan.

It was issued by Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile, former chairman of the State Committee and longtime States Rights leader.

The oath as advocated by the Loyalist group requires candidates to bind themselves to support national party candidates in the general election. The States Rights group would require only that the candidates pledge support of the candidates named in the state primary.

Main goal: To junk pledge—

Third party not anti oath candidates' aim, says Lona

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Formation of a third party is not the aim of those who want to repeal the loyalty oath for candidates in Alabama Democratic primaries so they won't have to pledge to support national party nominess for president and vice president.

This was emphasized Saturday by Coleman Long of Uniontown, who helped lead the 1948 States' Rights revolt and who was one of the anti-loyalty oath candidates elected to the State Democratic Executive Committee in the May 6 Democratic primary.

Long said he and other States' Righters "wish to stay with the National Democratic Party" in 1960.

But he proposed to submit the question of national party loyalty to a statewide vote in Alabama, if the 1960 Democratic National Convention adopts a platform "hostile" to the South or nominates a "radical" candidate for president. He mentioned "Soapy" Williams, (Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams), as such a candidate who might be chosen.

While Long said he and other antiloyalist candidates are willing to "make reasonable concessions as to the platform and choice of a presidential candidate," he declared that "we are free men and will fight for our Southern way of life."

CONCERNING speculation that Alabama might help lead a third party movement in 1960, Long said "That is not the wish or aim of any one of the oath repeal candidates with whom I have discussed it."

In advocating a statewide referendum on the question, if a strong antisegregation plank is placed in the 1960 Democratic national platform, Long added:

"In the unhappy event of a hostile platform and a radical candidate, I shall advocate submitting the decision to the voters of Alabama as to the course we should take.

"Many of our group are completely familiar with the procedures, under our election laws, for insuring that our electors carry out the will of the people. To me this is the only reasonable, democratic and morally right course to pursue."

LONG ALSO took some pokes at Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, who also was re-elected to the committee in the May 6 primary, and other Democratic loyalists for advocating retention of the loyalty oath for candidates.

Chairman Mayhall has warned that repeal of the loyalty oath would "destroy" the Democratic Party in Alabama.

Judge Mayhall, who asserted he wouldn't support national Democratic Party nominees for president and vice president, "if they crossed the color line" and placed a Negro on the ticket in 1960, stressed that "the loyalty oath has nothing to do with segregation. We are all for segregation."

Mayhall asserted that anti-loyalty oath backers won't be satisifed with any candidate the national party nominates for president. He added that to set up a "splinters" party would make it easier for the Republicans to stay in power.

BOTH LONG and another antiloyalist — Frank J. Mizell of Montgomery, who was re-elected to the state committee May 6—declared their immediate goal is to get the loyalty pledge repealed.

This would permit "Eisenhower Democrats" to seek office in Democratic primary elections again in Alabama.

The Associated Press reported Mizell as saying that a return of party machinery in Alabama to control of the States' Righters who oppose the loyalty oath would restore to the disqualified "Eisenhower Democrats a free man's right to be a candidate in his own party."

Mizell, Montgomery attorney, pointed out that 195,000 voters who supported President Eisenhower in 1956 are ineligible to run in the Democratic primaries under the present rules.

While many of these were old-line Republicans, Mizell estimated that 150,000 of the Eisenhower votes came from Democrats who wouldn't support the party's national ticket.

Collins Says South Requires New States' Rights Concept

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Gov. Leroy Collins said Friday night the South faces a bright future and needs to adopt a matching conception of states' rights.

"The most meaningful thing we can do to assure the exercise of states' rights is to improve state competence," Collins said.

"It is my firm conviction that our best hope for the future is for the states to concentrate on accepting responsibility for new emerging needs as they develop—rather than to seek to unravel programs heretofore established and to return these to exclusive state jurisdiction."

Collins' speech was prepared for the Southern Regional Conference of the Council of State Governments.

"In the past 20 years we have performed what is perhaps the greatest 'bootstrap operation' in the history of our nation," Collins said.

"In the past decade, the Gulf Coast of the South alone has experienced industrial construction six times the value of all industry built in New England in the same period.

"Industrial growth has drawn people to our cities. The South, two-thirds rural in 1930, is now half urban and will be three-fifths urban by 1975."

By the same date, Collins said, "Southerners for the first time since the Civil War will be earning incomes equal to the national average."

The conference elected L. G. Merritt of South Carolina its chairman for the coming year and named John E. Sheffield Jr. of Georgia vice chairman.

Alabama urged to lead—

Boutwell sounds call for restoring of rights to states

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Alabama's incoming lieutenant governor today called for this state to take the lead in a nation-wide program aimed at restoring "many rights to the states which have been usurped by the federal government."

State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, lieutenant governor nominate and segregation leader, said he would elaborate on his plan in an address to a meeting being sponsored by the Dallas County Citizens Council tonight in Selma's Memorial Stadium.

BOUTWELL

Dallas State Sen. Walter Givhan of Safford, executive secretary of that council and temporary chairman of Alabama Citizens Councils, announced the rally for 8 p.m.

Sen. Boutwell, chief sponsor of the "freedom of choice" amendment and one of the leaders in pushing through the Alabama School Placement Act, declared:

"I think Alabama should take the lead in a nationwide program to restore the many rights to the states to handle local problems and stop further federal usurpation of these rights, which the U. S. Constitution actually guarantees to the states."

BOUTWELL, chairman of a 14-member House-Senate screening committee to study segregation legislation (this committee was carried forward by joint resolution adopted by the Legislature last year), also has urged that a new group be set up by the incoming Legislature.

The present committee, which functioned as a clearing house for racial measures during the 1957 session, will expire with expiration of terms of members after the November general election. Some of them were renominated in the recent Democratic primary elections.

The Jefferson senator said the work of this screening committee had convinced him of the need for some form of a special segregation committee on a continuing basis.

He emphasized that one of the most vital functions of such a committee is to screen all racial measures to make certain that some bill doesn't slip through to jeopardize measures already enacted to help maintain segregation.

SEN. BOUTWELL said immediately after his nomination as lieutenant governor that "I will work with Atty. Gen. John Patterson and the Legislature for a constructive program in Alabama."

He added he would "work for a return to Alabama and other states their rights which have been usurped by the federal government!"

"And these rights include many matters other than segregation," he said.

Boutwell stressed the need for a broad educational program to help enlist the aid of other states in the fight.

Sen. Givhan has urged a big turnout for tonight's meeting in the Selma stadium, indicating Boutwell's speech would give a preview of the state's segregation policies.

"SEN. BOUTWELL knows what has already been done and what we still need to do," added the Dallas senator, who said Citizens Council members and other leaders from over the state are expected to attend.

This meeting follows recent announcement of transfer of state headquarters of Alabama Citizens Councils from Montgomery to Selma.

Sen. Givhan was designated as temporary chairman of the state organization until a permanent executive secretary is named. It has been without a secretary since resignation of State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., of Macon, when he became a candidate for lieutenant governor.

Sen Boutwell went to Montgomery early today to attend a meeting of the legislative interim cotton study committee, of which he is a member.

Railroad labor leaders call for states riahts

BY ELLISON W. SMITH
News staff writer

The battle cry for "states rights" is reverberating beyond the political arena and into the structure of one of the country's largest industries.

A railroad labor leader said today at a meeting in the Tutwiler "We cannot subscribe to the proposition that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be permitted to invade the rights presently reserved for state commissions in connection with train and station abandonments and intrastate rates and fares."

H. E. Gilbert, international president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, spoke to more than 500 members of the brotherhood and its Ladies' Society at the union's Southern states convention here.

IN HIS SPEECH he belabored sections of the Smathers Bill aimed at railroad aid. "Section three of the bill would take from state commissions the right to set freight rates on interstate commerce. This is another serious invasion of states rights which would stem from state the right to regulate intrastate rail rates and service."

Gilbert said the railroad industry needs "relief" in some areas and added that the bill, with the exception of some sections, will benefit the industry.

He charged "railroads are using every available means to get out of the passenger business. It is frightening how successful they have been in eliminating many important trains and, given a way to avoid state regulation, they can break the back of the service we have left. The passenger train could fast become a memory."

The railroad union leader said a section of the bill in Congress would empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to rule on train and station abandonment in certain cases.

"MOST STATES are aware of the problem and want to keep what little service they have left. State commissons are better able to check the poverty and no patronage claims advanced by carriers seeking to reduce or eliminate service.

"We have cases on record where trains were conveniently left out of local timetables even though they operated daily. The railroad then went before the state board to plead no patronage. However, the board ruled the carrier deliberately tried to lose business and ordered the passenger service continued."

He said the answer to many of railroading's financial problems lies in a better selling job to the public.

"A rededication to the principle of public convenience and necessity must replace the present policy that every phase of railroad operation has to yield a handsome profit."

The meeting which is scheduled to last through Saturday will emphasize discussions on railroading economics, unemployment and legislation.

AT A BANQUET tomorrow night the speaker will be W. J. Weil, general secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Other national officers who will address the group representing 10 states will be Mrs. Lillian Kemp of Tacoma, Wash., grand president of the Ladies' Society; Ray Scott, general secretary and treasurer and A. M. Lampley, vice president national legislative representative.

More than 500 members of the brotherhood and its Ladies' Society were present at today's meeting.

OPEN 'GRASS ROOTS' DRIVE

McGowan Sees Revived States Righters Holding Vote Wedge

By BERRY REECE
Daily News Staff Writer

The 1960 presidential election will be close enough for the newly-revived State's Rights movement here to throw it into the House of Representatives, Judge M. M. McGowan said here today.

The Hinds Circuit Judge, a leader in the 1948 and 1956 State's Rights movements, announced yesterday a steering committee met Tuesday in Jackson to "organize a 'grass roots' SR movement in every county in Mississippi."

He said today there would be an organizational meeting in Hinds County in early January.

There is also planned: 1) a permanent SR headquarters in Jackson and 2) a drive to attract especially youth to the movement.

SIMILAR TO 1948

The object is a revival of the same purpose as the original 1948 State's Right Party throughout the South. This was to withhold electoral votes from both major parties and throw the presidential election into the House of Representatives, where proportionately strong Southern strength could sway the election.

The 1948 southwide movement, which secured the electoral votes of Mississippi and three other states, ran former South Carolina governor, now Sen. Strom Thurmond, as presidential candidate, and the late Gov. Fielding Wright, of Mississippi, as vice-president.

In 1956, McGowan spearheaded in Mississippi the smaller SR movement—whose candidates were Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia and Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi—which got 43,000 votes and took several counties here.

Attending the Thursday meeting in the Deposit Guaranty Bank Building were McGowan, Brandon Mayor John McLaurin, Jackson attorney Russell Moore, and Clay Tucker of Woodville.

President pro tem of the state Senate, Earl Evans; Sen. L. B. Porter, of Newton County; and Rep. Joe Moss, of Hinds County are also prominent in the current movement, but could not attend the rally-meeting, McGowan said.

The State's Righters are not currently in contact with similar movements in any other states. "We hope to spearhead the movement," Judge McGowan said, adding, "There is a lack of cohesion among Southerners we hope to change."

Despite the almost 2-1 sweep of both houses of Congress in November, Judge McGowan thinks this trend towards the national Democrats will change by 1960 and a close race will give vote-withholding SR candidates a chance.

SEES TIDE TURNING

"There will be a revulsion against the Democrats by 1960," said the Judge. He also thinks the Republicans will run New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller for president, which will make the 1960 race "very close" between the major parties.

The long-range purpose of the SR movement, McGowan asserted, is to "break the stranglehold of the two national parties," and effect a re-allignment of voting interests in the country.

"A major effort will be made to attract as many young people as possible to the movement," he said.

Judge McGowan said that after the first of the year organizations of states rights committees will start functioning statewide. He said some form of central or corresponding organization is to be maintained in Jackson.

Similar To 1948 Moves

"The actual purpose of the movement varies little, if any, from 1948," he explained. "That is, that the Democratic Party machinery of each Southern state withhold their electoral votes from the nominees of the party and dedicate them to Southern states rights candidates for president and vice president."

Judge McGowan said, "The ultimate purpose of course is to throw the election of president and vice president into the House of Representatives and thus bring about a complete realignment of political forces in our country."

The movement in 1948 had Senator Strom Thurmond (D., S. C.), then governor, and the late Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi as presidential and vice presidential candidates. They won the electoral votes of four states and one from Tennessee.

In the 1952 presidential election, Judge McGowan and other Democratic leaders formed an organization of Democrats for Eisenhower. Like others, Judge McGowan retained his Democratic status on the state level under a 1948 states rights sponsored bill permitting that.

On National Level

Judge McGowan said the revived movement is aimed at the national Democratic Party and not the Mississippi Democratic Party, which has refused to follow the parent organization on its civil rights and other anti-Southern proposals.

Discussing revival of the states rights movement, Judge McGowan said, "We are sliding helplessly into a one party system in America."

"That means," he asserted, "a socialistic government."

"There can be but one party in a planned socialist society, for you can't have but one set of planners," he said. "The master minds of socialism who control both major parties do not care which one wins. But the very thought of throwing the election into the House strikes terror in their hearts.

Compromisers Are Foes

"Compromisers are our most deadly enemies," Judge McGowan asserted. "The heel of tyranny has temporarily shifted from Arkansas to Alabama, where the Lyndon Johnson-Sam Rayburn civil rights compromise is reaping its harvest of despotism and oppression.

"The states rights group of Mississippi is a political organization operative solely at the national political level," he explained. "It has not and will never set itself up as a judge for the people of Mississippi as to the kind or quality of its officers or institutions."

States Righters Are Reactivated

Mississippi Group Would Withhold Electoral Votes

TO REALIGN POLITICS

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 12.—A movement to withhold Southern electoral votes from both major parties in an effort to force realignment of the political forces of the nation has been revived in Mississippi.

Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan of Jackson revealed Friday that a states' rights group has been reactivated and will proceed with organization work at the grass roots in the 82 counties.

States Rights Affected By Obscure Measure

By HOWARD SUTTLE
Daily News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — An obscure bill now before the Senate Agriculture Committee may turn out to be the vehicle for abolishing one of the few remaining rights of the states.

The bill is co-sponsored by Senators Neuberger and Morse, of Oregon, which would abolish future trading in onions. A similar bill already has passed the House.

The attack on futures trading in onions arose because of the belief of some onion growers that the trading depresses onion prices. The issue has been hotly debated since 1956 and both Agriculture Committees have held hearings.

There are only about 12,000 commercial onion growers, the bulk of the crop being produced in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Texas. Not too many Congressmen have become excited about the matter. Few have attended the hearings and apparently the onion bill passed the House mostly because of the belief that more voters are against onion trading than are for it. But this was before the constitutional issue arose.

Offhand, it would seem that prohibiting futures trading in a minor commodity could not affect states' rights but it could. Here is how.

COURT RULES

In 1922, the Supreme Court held that an act to regulate trading in grain futures unconstitutional. Chief Justice Taft said in his decision that the statute was unconstitutional because futures trading is intrastate commerce and the law attempted to regulate intrastate commerce.

The decision that futures trading in any commodity is intrastate commerce still stands. But Chief Justice Taft also said in his opinion that if Congress found futures trading directly affected and interfered with interstat ecomerce, Congress might regulate futures trading to do away with such interference.

Congress acted on the Chief Justice's suggestion and approved the Grain Futures Act (now the Commodity Exchange Act), and incorporated in the new law findings of fact to show that future trading, even though it was intrastate commerce, directly affected interstate commerce and should be regulated. Chief Justice Taft upheld the Grain Futures act in a case titled "Board of Trade vs. Olson." The principle laid down also was upheld in subsequent decisions.

But in no case had the Supreme Court ever held that Congress has the right to prohibit intrastate commerce as distinguished from the right to regulate it.

ANOTHER BLOW

If the bill to prohibit futures trading in onions is approved by Congress and upheld by the Supreme Court, the Court must hold that not only has Congress the right to regulate intrastate commerce, but to prohibit it altogether. Thus, another devastating blow would be dealt to the dual system of government.

The constitutional aspects of this question were not raised in the House at all, except in debate on the floor and then only in a perfunctory way. That probably is the reason that the Southerners on the House Agriculture Committee paid comparatively little attention to the measure. In fact, most of the opposition to the bill came from Republican members of the Committee. The constitutional issue was raised in testimony before the Senate Committee but again only one or two Senators were present at the time and little attention was paid to the arguments on this phase of the controversy.

There are several Southerners on the Senate Agriculture Committee, which now has the bill under consideration after hearings late in March. These include Senators Allen J. Ellender. (D-La.), chairman; James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) Olin O. Johnston (D-S. C.) Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.) Herman Talmadge, (D-Ga.).

Whether these Senators realize the implications of the proposal to do away with futures trading in onions is not known, but the Court as it is presently constituted, the power of Congress to prohibit intrastate commerce could easily be upheld.

States Rights Debate Brews For Governors

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., May 17 (AP)—A proposal for return of some specialized functions from federal to state control may spark a states rights dispute at the National Governors Conference opening here Sunday.

Gov. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine said his state and some others of small population are concerned over taking over functions which would necessitate additional tax loads.

HE REFERRED to a proposal that would entail states being cut in on the federal tax on telephone service, and abandonment of the federal vocational training program and subsidization of municipal sewage plants.

Muskie said Southern states ought to look at this question closely before going all out for states rights.

"But I'm afraid the Southern states, because of integration, will not want to make any concessions for fear of weakening their position in regard to states rights," he said.

Muskie said the federal programs involved are based on a broad principle of need rather than on states' individual ability to pay.

The question will be discussed Monday at a round-table parley of the governors after a report by New Hampshire Gov. Lane Dwinell, head of a committee which has studied it for the governors.

House Okays Bill Guarding States Rights

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ignoring veto threats, the House passed a bill Thursday designed to prevent the Supreme Court from knocking out state laws not in direct conflict with federal laws on the same subject.

The bill, cleared by a roll-call vote of 240-155 after three days of debate, now goes to the Senate where indications were it wouldn't be nearly so popular.

There were predictions during House debate that the states rights measure would be vetoed if it gets to President Eisenhower desk, since the Justice and Labor departments have opposed it.

The bill was introduced by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va) on the opening day of Congress last year and was approved by the House Judiciary Committee last month by a split vote. It had the backing of Southern Democrats and most Republicans. They said it was necessary to preserve the constitutional rights of state legislatures.

Opponents called it an open invitation to state legislatures to enact laws removing the teeth from federal states dealing with labor, civil rights, railroads, agriculture and integration.

In brief, the bill says that unless Congress specifically says so, no federal law shall be interpreted as superseding state laws on the same subject unless the state act is in direct and positive conflict with the federal law and the conflict cannot be reconciled.

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Canvass Puts Rights Group At Demo Helm

States Righters have won control of the state's Democratic Party machinery, placing 39 members on the Democratic Executive Committee to 33 for the Loyalists, according to an official canvass of election returns.

Confirmation of the States Righters' victory came Tuesday morning after a meeting of a subcommittee of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee for the purpose of officially certifying returns from the June 3 runoff election.

The formal canvass shows that States Righters added seven seats to the 32 they won in the May 6 primary, and that the Loyalists gained 10 over the previous total of 23.

SECOND DISTRICT

Victors in the Second Congressional District, of which Montgomery County is a part, are J. E. Brantley, John F. Britton, Howard Haygood, C. J. Kettler and J. B. Nix Jr.

Only 30 votes divided Kettler, who had a total vote of 29,444, from sixth place contender Henry Heller, with 29,414.

The complete official count, in addition to Kettler and Heller, includes:

Second Congressional District: Brantley, 31,766; Britton, 29,985; Charles W. Eiland, 28,380; Haygood, 30,487; Clifford A. Herren, 28,493; W. M. Hodgson, 29,112; Nix, 29,674; and Albert L. Roemer, 28,109.

Fourth Congressional District: Robert M. Alton Jr., 24,100; Travis L. Arnold, 21,814; Tom Cooley, 19,356; Albert J. Winfield, 24,249.

Seventh Congressional District: Robert F. Blake, 19,656; Robert A. Cummings, 20,687; Bill Fite, 19,427; Fred C. Folsom, 17,089; Fuller Kimbrell, 20,775; John W. Miller, 20,386; D. F. Mobley, 17,625; Cliff Palmer, 17,991; John D. Petree Jr., 22,203; James E. Shotts Sr., 18,478; Edgar Vickery, 18,634; Benjamin Grady Wilson, 19,978.

Eighth Congressional District: Thomas D. McDonald, 25,739 and Dan Daving, 18,791.

Ninth Congressional District: Barron Bethea, 49,212; T. O. Ellis, 37,739; John Golden, 48,733; Lawrence E. McNeil, 52,860; and Raymond Weeks, 40,803.

KIMBRELL RE-ELECTED

Fuller Kimbrell, a former cabinet member of Gov. James E. Folsom, was re-elected to the committee in the Seventh District, but Fred C. Folsom of Cullman, a nephew of the governor, was defeated in the runoff.

Kettler of Luverne and Nix of Evergreen in the Second District are States Righters. Others include Alton of Tallassee, and A. J. Winfield of Anniston, Fourth District; Bethea, Golden and McNeil, all of Birmingham, Ninth District.

Loyalists elected are:

Brantley of Banks, Britton of Montgomery and Haygood of Greenville in the Second District; Blake of Heltyville, Cummings of Cordova, Kimbrell of Fayette; Miller of Cordova, Petree of Jasper and Grady of Jasper, all of the Seventh District, and McDonald of Huntsville in the Eighth.

States Rights Measure Still Is Up In Air

Senate Demos Due To Decide Fate This Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI)—The Senate Democratic Policy Committee will decide this week the fate of the so-called states rights measure — one of the chief hurdles facing Congress in its race toward adjournment.

One informed source said today it was still very much up in the air" whether the Senate will take up any of the pending measures to nullify some recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

The Senate leadership was under strong pressure from both congressional and non-congressional sources to take action on the legislation. But any court-limiting bill almost certainly would set off a floor fight that could dash any hope of an adjournment by Saturday night or at least early next week.

Other major bills that could cause a delay are measures involving science education, farm, and social security. Other important legislation either was slated for quick enactment or a pigeonhole.

On the non-legislative front, the House was scheduled to act Wednesday on the contempt citation voted by House influence investigators against millionaire Bernard Goldfine, the gift-giving friend of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams.

Also still to be acted on was the foreign aid money bill. The House voted slightly more than $3 billion for the program, but the Senate Appropriations Committee upped the figure by $440 million.

While the committee action was a tactical victory for President Eisenhower, who denounced the House action, the measure still must be approved by the full Senate and then go to a joint conference committee.

In order to speed work on the legislative chores still remaining, Acting Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) warned the Senate that it will "come in early and stay late" all this week.

The legislation to curb the effects of the recent court decisions seemed most likely to set off an all-out Senate floor fight that could delay the session well beyond the target dates.

The House already has passed a sweeping states' rights bill. Its measure would stipulate that federal laws shall nullify state laws only when Congress specifically says so or when there is a direct conflict between the two.

The House bill would also reinstate state anti-subversive laws nullified by the high court's controversial 1956 Steve Nelson decision. The omnibus legislation would cover both future and past federal and state laws.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved two bills similar to the House-approved measure.

Sen. John A. Carroll (D., Colo.) and other senators have promised a fight if either measure is called up for debate.

Bitter States' Rights Fight Faces Senate

BY ROULHAC HAMILTON

WASHINGTON — Will a bitter, session-ending debate blow the dome off the United State Capitol?

Or will a compromise of sorts, approved Friday by the Senate Judiciary Committee, temporarily settle the Supreme Court controversy and the states' rights issue—as Senate leaders hope?

Those questions were being asked on Capitol Hill Saturday, and they are important in determining when Congress will adjourn sine die, and the mood in which it quits.

There is strong evidence that a group of Southerners, among whom is Sen. Strom Thurmond, will attempt on the Senate floor to open the door to a debate which could be more explosive than was the civil rights debate of a year ago.

They will do this by offering, as an amendment to the Bridges "compromise" approved Friday by the Judiciary Committee, the text of the House-approved, and much stronger, Smith States' rights bill—and possibly by offering as an amendment the text of the hotly controversial Jenner-Butler bill.

That bill has been approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but for three months, majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) has refused to schedule it Congress specifically forbade that or unless the state laws were in diametric and irreconciable conflict with federal law.

It is the text of this bill which South Carolina's Thurmond already has served notice he will offer as an amendment to the Bridges bill when the latter is called up. The Thurmond move is certain to touch off debate. The length and bitterness of the floor fight will be determined largely by Majority Leader Johnson's ability to conciliate.

The Jenner-Butler bill would take away the high court's jurisdiction to review cases involving the admission of lawyers to practice in a state bar. It also would reverse the effects of several high court decisions by amending laws to make congressional committees the judge of pertinency of questions to witnesses, redefine the Smith Act's terms to make prosecutions easier, and revive the state sedition laws struck down by the Nelson decision.

If it is offered as an amendment to the Bridges bill, it will be even more controversial than the Smith bill — but it also would appear to have substantially less chance of winning Senate approval. But the offering of either — and Thurmond is determined that one will be offered no matter what the majority leader says — could touch off a donnybrook for Johnson in the closing days of this session.

for action. It appeared unlikely, however, that Johnson can get away with a similar refusal on the Bridges bill, and if it is scheduled, he would have no way other than persuasion to prevent the offering of either the Smith or Jenner-Butler bill texts as amendments.

Johnson frankly hopes the Bridges bill will sidetrack the two others to curb or reverse the court. He hopes the Bridges bill will avert a filibuster, and cut the bitterness of debate, and that the House would accept it if it passes the Senate. It has, incidentally, been endorsed by the administration, which opposes the two stronger bills.

The Bridges bill would restore to the states the right to enforce their anti-sedition laws. It would reverse the effects of the Steve Nelson decision, in which the Supreme Court struck down 42 state sedition laws on grounds that the federal government had pre-empted the Communist-prosecuting field by enactment of the Smith Act. The Bridges bill states that Congress did no such thing.

The Smith bill approved last month by the House and now resting in the Senate Judiciary Committee, also would do that. But it goes further, containing another sweeping states' rights provisions, declaring the states could operate in the same statutory field with the federal government unless

HOUSE PASSES BILL INCREASING STATES' RIGHTS

Curb on Court Okayed Despite Veto Threat

By WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ignoring veto threats, the House passed a bill Thursday designed to prevent the Supreme Court from knocking out state laws not in direct conflict with federal laws on the same subject.

The bill, cleared by a roll-call vote of 240-155 after three days of debate, now goes to the Senate where indications were it wouldn't be nearly so popular.

There were predictions during House debate that the states' rights measure would be vetoed if it gets to President Eisenhower's desk, since the Justice and Labor departments have opposed it.

The bill was introduced by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va) on the opening day of Congress last year

THE ROLL CALL

On passage of bill strengthening states' rights in fields covered by federal law:

LOUISIANA

For—Boggs, Brooks, Hebert, Morrison, Passman, Thompson, Willis.

MISSISSIPPI

For — Abernethy, Colmer, Smith, Whitten, Williams, Winstead.

and was approved by the House Judiciary Committee last month by a split vote. It had the backing of Southern Democrats and most Republicans. They said it was necessary to preserve the constitutional rights of state legislatures.

'REMOVING TEETH'

Opponents called it an open invitation to state legislatures to enact laws removing the teeth from federal statutes dealing with labor, civil rights, railroads, agriculture and integration.

This contention was denied emphatically by proponents, who beat off all efforts to limit the bill's scope.

In brief, the bill says that unless Congress specifically says so, no federal law shall be interpreted as superseding state laws on the same subject unless the state act is in direct and positive conflict with the federal law and the conflict cannot be reconciled.

It would apply, if finally enacted, to almost all past acts of Congress since few of them contained an antipre-emption clause. An amendment by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) to prevent the measure from applying to past federal laws was beaten by a voice vote.

POSITIVE LANGUAGE

The only amendment adopted spelled out in positive language that federal laws against subversion or sedition shall not supersede state laws in those areas.

The amendment was originally proposed by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa) as a substitute for the entire bill, but the House rejected that move by a nonrecorded vote of 157-93. Then, on motion of Rep. Edwin Willis (D-La), the House added Walter's provision to the original bill by standing vote of 206-88.

The bill had its origin in a Supreme Court ruling growing out of the conviction of Steve Nelson, western Pennsylvania Communist party leader, under a Pennsylvania sedition law. The court upset the conviction on the ground that the federal government had taken over the field of prosecuting sedition offenses.

At church panel—

Boutwell urges Dixie resistance

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Lt. Gov.-Nominate Albert Boutwell has called for for ation of a permanent Southwide organization to help old a solid Dixie front in the fight for states rights nd to maintain segregation.

Boutwell sounded the call at a meeting with mem- ers of Jefferson's legisla- tive delegation last night at Highlands Methodist Church when he reiterated his proposal for Alabama taking the lead in such a movement.

The veteran state senator and Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor said that when he takes office next January he would seek a con- ference of Southern gover- nors, attorneys general, con- gressmen, state legislators and others to press the fight.

He urged that present a united front on these problems faces declared Boutwell.

UNDER THE INCOMING administration of John Patter- son, Alabama could take the lead and have a Southwide group of governors and other

he wanted to enlist Sens. Richard Rus- Herman Talmadge of Sen. John McClel- among others.

be a big step Southern unity in pre- our traditional way of it would keep the from being knocked off individually," Boutwell added. predicted "there will integration in Ala- the next four

Sen. Nominate Dumas and nominess to House delegation, emphasized their stand maintaining segregation, agreement.

nominees attending with and Dumas were Rep. Emmett Perry Jr., chair- Rep.-Nominate Tram Ses- secretary; Rep. Jess K. and Rep.-Nominate Locke Jr. and Holt n H. Hawkins Jr., vice chairman, and Hugh Morrow III House nominees, were out of the city.

AS FOR PASSAGE of more segregation measures, Boutwell pointed out that "We already have the laws that we need to maintain segregation on the statute books."

Boutwell, in referring to Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Democratic nominee for governor, said, "I think Patterson is completely honest and will have a good administration."

Both Dumas and Boutwell cited the fact that the people of Jefferson County and the state had turned down bond issues for schools.

"I THINK one of the big reasons for this is that the people have lost confidence in the men who are running the state government," asserted Dumas, but added that he believes most of them "are completely honest."

"I think the reason the people elected John Patterson is they believe he will give them an honest administration," continued Dumas.

Edwards, co-author of the Lackey-Edwards bill, which created the Alabama Education Commission for a long-range study of school needs, lauded the work being done by legislators and citizens making the study.

HE PREDICTED the results of this study, and recommendations to be made to the incoming Legislature, would go a long way toward helping solve the school financing problem.

"If we can ever find out just where the school money is going, then I think we will have enough to meet our school needs," added Edwards.

PERRY, IN response to a question from the audience concerning the right-to-work law, said "I think there is less sentiment for repeal of the right-to-work law than there has been for some time."

Sessions disclosed there was a movement underway to write the right-to-work law into the State Constitution.

Regarding the integration threat, Sessions declared "I think we ought to do like our forefathers did and tell the federal government to just pass any law you want to, because we're not going to have it. We want you people to help us and not put all the burden on our shoulders."

LOCKE, BEARING down hard for maintaining segregation, rapped action of U. S. Atty. Gen. Rogers in going directly against the suggestion by President Eisenhower for a "slow down" in the integration drive.

Locke applauded Boutwell's plan for unity through the the South in maintaining segregation, adding:

"But segregation is only one phase of a bigger and more vital question, and that is whether rights of the individual states will go down the drain."

Rast, who stressed his stand for segregation, reemphasized his stand for removing the State Conservation Department from politics.

"IT'S DIFFICULT to get government out of politics," Rast said, adding, "but we must make certain that our conservation lands are not parceled out to a favored few."

"I was very impressed with what John Patterson said about saving money and plugging up the holes," added Rast. "And that's what we must do."

Circuit Judge Whit Windham, one of the large audience of men and women who listened to the legislators, urged action to wipe out the "loan sharks." He said he had testified before legislation committees for 30 years "to get something done about this problem, and nothing has been done."

He asserted that one of the reasons was that loan companies "retain" some of the newly-elected legislators.

Darius Thomas, Birmingham industrialist, during the question and answer period, criticized Alabama Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman for not taking "more forceful action" in the recent fight to restrain the U. S. Supreme Court. He asked Dumas what could be done.

Dumas replied, "The ultimate remedy is at the polls, and the people get the kind of government they vote for."

The program was jointly sponsored by Men of Highlands and the WSCS Club, both organizations of Highlands Methodist Church. The program was moderated by this reporter, with Ben J. Eich, president of Men of Highlands, presiding. Dr. Guy McGowan, pastor, gave the invocation.

State Rights Bill Shelved In Senate

As Group Backs Milder Version

WASHINGTON, Aug. (UPI).—The Senate Judiciar Committee today shelved broad House-approved "state' rights" bill and voted 8 to 4 fo a milder legislative slap a recent Supreme Court de cisions.

The committee approved measure by Sen. Styles Bridges R., N. H., to uphold state anti- subversive laws even if they cover the same area as Federal statutes. This was similar to one section of a double- barreled bill which passed the House July 17 by a 241-155 vote.

Stronger Provision Out

The provision grew out of the Supreme Court's reversal of Steve Nelson's Pennsylvania conviction as a Communist leader. The high court held that Federal laws took precedence over state statutes in the matter.

However, the Senate committee sidetracked a more far-reaching House provision. It would state that no Federal act could be interpreted as excluding state laws on the same subject unless the act said so specifically or there was a "direct and positive conflict" which could not be reconciled.

To Seek Senate Action

Before approving the Bridges bill, the committee agreed to a stipulation by Sen. John Carroll, D., Colo., that the group would not offer the House bill as an amendment to its own measure on the Senate floor.

Sen. James O. Eastlond, D., Miss., chairman, said he would try to get Senate action on the bill before adjournment, now expected about Aug. 16. He also told newspapermen the agreement would not bar any individual committee member from asking the Senate to adopt the House bill as an amendment to the Bridges proposal.

Bill Not Retroactive

The Bridges bill was amended by the committee, he said, to keep it from being retroactive. He noted that the statute of limitations had expired on most cases where Federal law was held to have pre-empted state law after the Nelson decision.

Approval of the watered-down version, it was learned, was aimed at improving the legislation's chances in the Senate. The Justice Department approved the anti-subversion provision but opposed the broader one.

House Votes To Curb Court on States Rights

By C. P. TRUSSELL

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WASHINGTON—The House passed Thursday a bill designed to curb Supreme Court findings that federal statutes nullified state laws. The vote was 241-155. It was a victory for a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats.

Voting for the bill were 100 Democrats and 141 Republicans. Opposing it were 109 Democrats and 46 Republicans.

The measure now goes to the Senate, where its future is in doubt because of the lateness of the 85th Congress' last session.

The House action was accompanied by other congressional attacks upon Supreme Court rulings.

In the closing battle on the House floor, opponents, including some key men of both parties, warned that a presidential veto, despite strong Republican support of the adopted legislation, was certain.

The House, in its final action, approved a principal measure frowned upon by the White House, but added to it provisions that had administration support.

The House gave much of three days of debate to disagreement with the 1956 Supreme Court decision that gave a new trial to Steve Nelson, a Communist leader who had been convicted and sentenced to prison under Pennsylvania's anti-sedition law. The Supreme Court decided that Congress had intended to let federal laws—for instance the Smith Act that made sedition and other subversive activities a crime—preempt the state laws.

Pennsylvania's anti-sedition law, and similar statutes of most of the other states, were nullified by this decision. The pending legislation concentrated upon the Nelson case but also took cognizance of cases in other fields to a degree where opponents called it a general states' rights measure that might curb the Supreme Court even in cases involving integration.

Rep. Howard Smith, (D-Va), author of the act the Supreme Court put above Pennsylvania law, was also author of the measure that the House adopted Thursday. Further it was supplemented by an amendment specifically focus particularly upon the Nelson case.

Rep. Francis E. Walter, (D-Pa) heading the House unAmerican activities committee, had won approval by the House judiciary committee of his so-called "Nelson" bill. But the House rules committee, headed by Smith, had not released it for floor action.

Thursday Walter offered his "Nelson" bill as a substitute for the far-reaching text of the Smith measure. Rep. Edwin E. Willis, (D-La), floor leader for the Smith bill, countered with a proposal that the Walter measure be added to the Smith bill instead of taking its place. He won by 209-88. Later the Walter substitute, to stand alone, lost by a vote of 157-93, and simply was attached as a caboose to the Smith measure.

The Walter bill had full approval of the Department of Justice and, apparently, of the White House, while the Smith bill had no support from either of those quarters.

It was charged that the Smith bill, if enacted, could guarantee precedence to state laws as far reaching as to include acts regarding the marketing of agricultural products, the movement of natural gas, the size of trains and the number of passengers that railroads could run, the conduct of labor relations, the handling of aliens, aviation, trucking, the merchant marine, the control of waterpower, regulation of radio and television, mining, control over Indian tribes, and many other pursuits.

Southerners And States Rights Allies Win

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A modern miracle occurred in the House Tuesday afternoon as that body voted by an overwhelming margin to take up a Southern-sponsored, Southern-backed bill to restore some measure of states rights by preventing Supreme Court invalidation of state laws on the same subject as federal statutes.

A final vote on the bill, hotly fought by the Northern "liberal" bloc in the House, will not occur, however, until later this week. The immediate action, adopting ground rules for consideration of the bill, merely opened the way for six hours of general debate on it.

But the margin by which the resolution, or rule, was adopted, 264-118, indicated that the bill itself stands an excellent chance of passage. Such an action would be a personal triumph for veteran Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va), who has tried for four years to get the bill before the House.

The entire six-man South Carolina delegation in the House supported the move to take up the Smith bill, which is designed to prevent federal laws from invalidating state laws unless they are in direct conflict.

The bill was inspired by Supreme Court decisions, in the Steven Nelson and other cases, holding that the federal government has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters where there are both state and federal laws.

The measure is only 74 words long, but the unusually long six hours of general debate granted on it by the rule guaranteed that the record of debate on it probably will be several thousand times longer.

Opponents of the measure, fighting the rule for its consideration, contended that it was "a devastating piece of legislation," but its proponents argued that its passage was important to "the fundamental principles of our government."

Rep. William M. Colmer, (D-Miss.), Smith's right-hand man on the powerful House Rules Committee and chairman of the semi-secret Southern Strategy Committee, told the House the bill would serve as a "stop, look and listen sign" to the Supreme Court, which he said has been in recent years "going far afield" in decisions "nullifying" state law.

court to entertain suits against labor unions for damages for injury to business by unfair labor practices. This opinion was later affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

In 1955 in the "War Orphans Case" (Almond vs. Day) he held that the State could not pay tuition to private institutions. This decision led to an amendment of the State constitution.

For three years prior to his appointment to the Supreme Court Eggleston served in the Virginia State Senate. His outstanding service as a legislator, he says, was as chairman of the commission that drafted the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

Eggleston's recreation hours are divided among golf, gardening and his grandchildren. He shoots golf in the low eighties.

He is proud of the fact that he is the only four-degree alumnus of Washington and Lee University.

Eggleston is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Norfolk.

Chief Judge Holds State Rights Creed

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 2 (AP)—John W. Eggleston, new Chief Justice of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, says he is "a liberal conservative" who deplores "the encroachment the Federal Government has made on states' rights.

"Despite the 10th amendment, the Federal Government and the Federal courts have trespassed upon the authority which was reserved to the states," Eggleston said last week shortly after he became Chief Justice upon the death of Edward W. Hudgins.

Eggleston, 72, was appointed to the Supreme Court by Gov. George C. Peery in 1935.

He thinks that among the most important opinions he wrote for the court was one in 1936, in Hunton vs. Commonwealth, upholding the right of the State to levy a tax on dividends received from public service corporations.

In 1953 he wrote a precedent-making opinion, in United Construction Workers vs. Laburnum Construction Corp., upholding the right of a State

Confusion Reigns Supreme Over Efforts To Curb Court And Save States' Rights

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A London fog on a bad night would be somewhat clearer than Tuesday night's situation in the Seante with regard to legislation to curb the Supreme Court and protect states' rights.

There was definite action by the Senate Judiciary Committee which appeared to advance the Southern cause. But there was backstage maneuvering, pushing and pulling which so beclouded the issue that it was difficult to tell whether any real advance had been made.

Out of the confusion, one clear fact appeared to emerge: a head-on clash between Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) and Sen. Strom Thurmond, who sometimes constitutes himself as a one-man minority within Johnson's party, appeared to be very much in the making.

What such a clash would produce, no one could say for certain. Thurmond could touch off a filibuster which would block adjournment interminably, and possibly be fruitful in gaining a point for the Southern bloc. He could, on the other hand, produce a situation which would result in no legislation at all protective of states' rights or restrictive of the high court.

The Senate situation developed Tuesday in this way:

The Judiciary Committee approved two states' rights bills, one aimed directly at the Supreme Court and the other at lower federal courts. The latter would limit federal constitutional questions the grounds on which a defendant could under state law could petition a lower federal court for a writ of habeas corpus, in contrast to present law which permits such petitions on any grounds.

The former was a modified version of a bill by Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), of which Thurmond and Sen. Olin D. Johnston were co-sponsors, which was virtually the same as the House-approved bill by Rep. Howard Smith (D., Va.) to protect the validity of state laws where federal laws on the same subject fail specifically to invalidate them or where the two are in irreconcilable conflict.

The Judiciary Committee, in sending that bill to the floor, struck out a provision which would have made the bill retroactive, thus nullifying the effects of the high court's Steve Nelson case decision, striking down anti-sedition laws in 42 states on grounds that federal anti-sedition laws had pre-empted that field.

The Smith bill included that provision — and when Judiciary Chairman James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) rushed over on the floor to advise Thurmond that "we've approved the bill you wanted," Thurmond tartly replied, "You haven't reported the Smith bill."

Thurmond earlier had warned the Senate that he would offer the Smith bill's text as an amendment to the Bridges bill. That bill, sponsored by Sen. Styles H. Bridges (R., N.H.), merely would nullify the effects of the Nelson decision with respect to anti-sedition laws of the states.

It is generally believed that Eastland, working in cooperation with majority leader Johnson, maneuvered the Bridges bill onto the Senate calendar as a token, compromise offering which might avert a bitter session-end filibuster.

Thurmond, apparently, has other ideas. After Thurmond had rebuffed Eastland's approach on the McClellan bill, the majority leader spent the afternoon trying to get an opportunity to talk to the South Carolinian. Thurmond would have none of it. He didn't, he told Johnson — somewhat to the leader's consternation — want to talk "until we have something on the Smith bill."

The Senate Democratic Policy Committee met Tuesday afternoon and, according to Johnson, "discussed all four Supreme Court bills but did not act on them." That indicated to some that Johnson plans to bring up no states rights or high court bills in the closing days of the session; to others that the majority leader is bargaining.

The latter seemed to be the best guess. Johnson would settle for the Bridges bill, gladly, but he can't figure the impact of Thurmond's plans to offer the Smith bill as an amendment. The Texan might go so far as to let the McClellan bill go to the floor instead. But Thurmond insists, with some backing from Senate parliamentarian Charles Watkins, that this might preclude him from offering the Smith bill as an amendment.

Thurmond, perhaps strangely, was having some difficulty in picking up support for his position from fellow Southerners—although Sen. Olin D. Johnston, a judiciary committee member, well may be expected to support him on any effort to put the Smith bill to a vote—so long as that effort didn't seem headed for destruction of the whole states' rights effort.

On the other hand, Thurmond was busily engaged during the afternoon with conferences with such people as Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), who wants some states' rights legislation passed before he goes off to California to campaign for governor of that state.

There was a hint that Thurmond was really willing to compromise—but how, he was not saying, nor was he letting Johnson know it. On the other hand, there was a hint that Johnson suspected Thurmond would compromise, but the majority leader couldn't figure out exactly how.

If all of this added up to anything, it was this: the leader of 47 Democrats and the leader of a one-man Democratic minority were headed for another smashing collision, if they could find each other in the fog.

Tucker Defends White Witnesses

Un-American Quiz In Atlanta Flops!

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

ATLANTA, Ga.—A prominent Negro Bishop expressed disgust at procedure during a House Un-American Activities hearing which failed to show any significant Communist ties on the part of Negroes in the South.

AME Zion Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker of Louisville, an able attorney, even defended several white defendants: Eugene Feldman, editor of the Southern Newsletter; Perry Cartwright, business manager of the Newsletter; John E. Hester Jr., Chicago, and Carl T. Braden, Louisville integrationist.

BISHOP TUCKER also was counsel for Braden and his wife in his successful fight against a sedition charge.

The brilliant presiding Bishop of the 10th Episcopal District said the hearing was "intended to put fear into the hearts of white people who might speak up for integration and the Supreme Court decision. He blasted subcommittee members, Representatives Edwin Willis (D., La.) and William Tuck (D., Va.) as extreme segregationists.

Representative Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, said his group had been under fire for failing to include in its probe the Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens Councils and other groups that defy the Constitution.

The accusation was made in an open letter to a Congressman, signed by 150 Negro leaders in the South who asked that the hearings not be held unless it also investigated the abuses to Negroes.

REPRESENTATIVE Donald Jackson (R., Calif.) commented that after looking at some of the names of the Negro signers, he saw "some who had been associated with Communists." He did not name these persons.

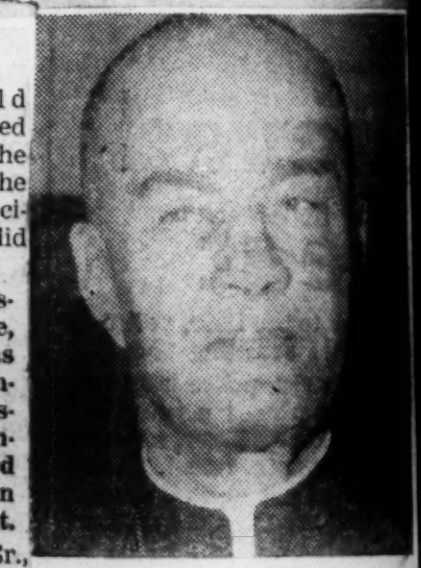
Of the 11 witnesses who testified before the subcommittee, only one was a Negro. He was Hunter O'Dell, district manager of the Protective Industrial Insurance Co. of Montgomery, Ala. Mr. O'Dell invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was a Communist.

Dr. Martin Luther King Sr., a spectator, said the hearings would certainly drive a wedge between the Negroes and their white friends. "I see another long, hard 10 years ahead of us," he said.

■

MR. BRADEN told The Courier that he and his wife did not intend to halt their work for integration, despite charges made by the committee.

Chief investigator George Williams told your reporter: "We've heard some mighty fine things about your paper," for its work in beleaguring communism.



BISHOP TUCKER

LIVINGSTON TELLS BAR

Ouster Asked For Judges Who Ignore States Rights

ATLANTA, Feb. 21 (AP)—An Alabama Jurist called today for the removal of federal judges who ignore states rights, and Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss) urged greater care in their selection.

Stennis joined Chief Justice Ed Livingston of the Alabama Supreme Court in addressing a panel session of a southern regional meeting of the American Bar Assn.

Livingston said the United States should act swiftly to "rid ourselves . . . of the justices and judges who have been brainwashed to the extent that they can no longer tolerate states rights, and who substituted for established law their own concept of morality, economy and social intercourse among peoples."

The Alabama chief justice, an elected official, offered no plan for replacing present judges, nor did he say how they should be chosen. But he reminded his audience of lawyers that the Senate has "tremendous power over nominations to the federal courts and can control absolutely the question of what man shall sit as judge."

Stennis said a bipartisan commission should replace the attorney general as chief adviser to the President concerning appointments to the federal bench. And he declared the senate must set up higher standards for Supreme Court justices. Too many times, the senator said, experienced and talented jurists from state courts are excluded from consideration "when the idea of political reward dominates the selection process. . ."

Stennis urged greater support from the bar association and the public of his Senate resolution calling out minimum qualifications for Supreme Court justices. If would require that "at least one of each two successive nominees. . . have at least 10 years of judicial service." He conceded that its chances for early passage are doubtful without more support from the bar and the public.

Augustine T. Smythe, Charleston, S.C., attorney, urged lawyers to halt a "distressing deterioration in the matter of the right of the individual" which he said has taken place in the past few years. Smythe addressed a luncheon meeting.

Welcomes Investigation

State's Rights Chief Denies Race Baiting

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Political Writer

The chairman of the Florida State's Rights Party emphatically denied Monday that his organization engages in race-baiting and said he will welcome a legislative investigation.

Stanley Postisil, head of the SRP, said his organization has tried diligently to purge its membership of any individuals who attempted to use it for stirring up racial agitation.

His announcement followed action by a Legislative Investigating Committee which called for investigations of the Ku Klux Klan, the State's Rights Party and other groups.

Rep. Cliff Herrell of Miami introduced a resolution urging the investigations. The committee, headed by Sen. Charley Johns, passed it unanimously at the closing session Friday of a three-day hearing on alleged Communist infiltration into the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Postisil said his group will cooperate with the legislators and will answer questions on the witness stand without seeking refuge behind constitutional guarantees covering freedom of speech and assembly.

Postisil claimed his organization has close to 200,000 members in Florida. Headquarters is in North Miami.

Righters set up society to hold race line

ATLANTA, May 23—(AP)—A States Rights and pro-segregation society which could become a state or national political party received its charter yesterday.

It is the Society of States Rights Democrats of America, Inc.

The charter pledges the society to support and uphold segregation of the races.

Reuben A. Garland, an Atlanta attorney and one of the incorporators, said he will ask the state Democratic Executive Committee at its meeting tomorrow to become the governing body of the society.

John Sammons Bell, state Democratic chairman, said the resolution would not be considered today by the committee. He said the group's only business would be adoption of rules for the Sept. 10 primary.

THE PROPOSAL MAY be presented at the state convention if Garland wants it brought up, Bell said. He added that if Garland wants to withdraw from the party and affiliate himself with the society "he may do so without any action on the part of the Democratic Committee."

Andrew A. Smih of Savannah and Ray F. Cross of Wildwood in Dade County were the other incorporators.

Garland said the society was established for Democrats who believe in states rights and segregation. The society, he said, would provide a means for them to cast their votes for the principles in which they believe.

"SHOULD THE corporation become activated as a political party," Garland said, "we will not be leaving the party."

Garland termed the society "the first step toward preparation for a fight that will come only if forced upon us by the leftists and so-called liberals of the Democratic Party who long sinse have demonstrated their willingness to destroy the Constitution in order to humiliate us."

THE CHARTER STATES that if the society becomes a political party no primary will be held to compete with regular Democratic nominees except by a three-fourths vote of the board of governors.

Also provided for are methods of calling a national convention to nominate candidates for president and vice president, for organizing in other states and for setting up a national executive committee.

S. C. States' Rights Fight 170 Years Old

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Editorial Correspondence

COLUMBIA — The Constitution of the United States was ratified by South Carolina 170 years ago this month—but with an emphasis on states rights which has characterized South Carolinians through all those years.

The formal ratification was accomplished in a three paragraph statement signed by Thomas Pinckney, as president of the ratification convention, and by John Sandford Dart, as secretary. But more indicative of the real concern of the South Carolinians were several paragraphs appended to the statement of ratification.

Of particular significance, then and now, were these two statements:

"And whereas it is essential to the preservation of the rights reserved to the several states, and the freedom of the people under the operations of a general government that the right of prescribing the manner, time and places of holding elections to the federal legislature, should be forever inseparably annexed to the sovereignty of the several states. This convention doth declare that the same ought to remain to all posterity a perpetual and fundamental right in the local, exclusive of the interference of the general government except in cases where the legislatures of the states shall refuse or neglect to perform and fulfill the same according to the tenor of the said Constitution.

STATES RIGHTS

"This convention doth also declare that no section or paragraph of the said Constitution warrants a construction that the states do not retain every power not expressly relinquished by them and vested in the general government of the Union."

But in addition to these statements of principle, the South Carolina ratification convention had some suggestions to make concerning national taxation:

NO DIRECT TAXES

"Resolved that the general government of the United States ought never to impose direct taxes, but where the monies arising from the duties, imposts and excise are insufficient for the public exigencies nor then until Congress shall have made a requisition upon the states to assess, levy and pay their respective proportions of such requisitions. And in case any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such requisition then Congress may assess and levy such state's proportion together with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of payment prescribed by such requisition. . ."

The convention then added this lasting admonition:

"Resolved that it be a standing instruction to all such delegates

as may hereafter be elected to represent this State in the general government to exert their utmost abilities and influence to effect an alteration of the Constitution conformably to the foregoing resolutions."

Alabama Vote Poses Threat of Party Bolt in '60

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 5 (AP).—States Rights Democrats demanding independence from the national leadership have regained control of party affairs in Alabama an dopened the door for a possible bolt again in 1960.

Complete returns from Tuesday's Democratic runoff primary gave the States Righters 39 seats o nthe incoming State Democratic Executive Committee. It takes 37 votes on the 72-member committee for a majority.

The States Righters' return to power after eight years of national party loyalist dominatio ngave them the votes to rewhich has bound Alabama to the national party in the last two presidential elections.

States Rights spokesmen sought to minimize talk of a new party revolt like the one in 1948 when Alabama's 11 presidential electors, all Democrats, voted for the independent Thurmond-Wright presidential ticket.

The States Righters said their immediate goal is to make Eisenhower Democrats eligible to seek office again in the Democratic primaries under the existing loyalty oath, they were barred from the party elections this year because they voted Republican in 1956.

Progress Made On Laws To Safeguard States' Rights

BY JAMES W. DOUTHAT
Special to The News

WASHINGTON — Advocates of states' rights are encouraged by the unprecedented progress in Congress of legislation intended to protect state laws against federal encroachment.

The legislation, directed at the judicial doctrine of "federal preemption" of powers traditionally vested in the states, has been approved by the House Judiciary Committee. t has bipartisan support in both the House and Senate and its backets plan to speed the measure toward enactmen in every way possible.

Its passage is regarded as essential by those who believe that government should not be centered in a giant Washington bureaucracy but should, so far as possible, be administered at the state and local level by officials more familiar with the problems

The measure, authored by Rep Smith (D-Va.), provides that a state law shall not be nullified merely because Congress has passed a federal statute in the same field.

Rep. Smith introduced the measure on Jan. 6, 1955, in an effort to stop the erosion of state powers by judicial rulings. He wanted to assure that a state law, not in conflict with a federal law, could be enforced in a state court for the protection of its citizens.

What inspired the introduction at that particular time was a decision by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court (later upheld by the United States Supreme Court) invalidating a Pennsylvania statute directed against Communistic activity. The state law could not be enforced, it was held, because there was a federal antisedition law; therefore, the federal government had exclusive jurisdiction. This had the effect of outlawing similar legislation in 46 other states.

Strangely enough, Rep. Smith was the author of the 1940 federal antisedition statute, and it was shocking news to him that it prevented states from dealing with communists. It even specified that "nothing in this title shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several states under the laws thereof."

The decision, however, was in line with what has been the trend in recent years toward transferring more and more authority to Washington from state and local governments. President Eisenhower has sought to reverse this trend by encouraging the shifting away from Washington of essential functions that can better be handled "back home." He has appointed a Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations, which already has made some recommendations and is plannig more.

Rep. Smith emphasizes that his present bill is directed at the "disease itself" and not merely at the anti-sedition ruling, which he described as "merely a sympton of a dangerous disease that threatened to destroy completely the sovereignty of the states."

The "disease," he makes clear, is the judicial doctrine that whenever Congress enacts legislation on any subject its jurisdiction becomes exclusive and no state law can be enforced.

"In late years," he points out, "Congress has legislated pretty well all over the waterfront. Congress has stretched the interstate commerce laws and the general welfare laws to the point where they cover all the ills of mankind.

"It must be obvious that, with the multitude of subjects with which the Congress is now dealing, it is merely a question of time before the states will de deprived of practically all enforcement laws for the protection of the health and welfare of their local citizens."

The need to end federal "preemption" is perhaps more apparent in the field of labor relations than in most others. Employment is esentially a local relationship betwen local parties living and working under local conditions with other local people —all subject in most respects to local law.

Their employment, however, has become increasingly regulated from Washington. In the area of labor relations, federal control has been fast becoming complete to the exclusion of the states.

Senator Byrd (D-Va.), makes this terse comment: "If our form of government is to be preserved the 'preemption doctrine' must be outlawed."

Canvass Shows—

States Righters Won 39-32 Edge

MONTGOMERY, June 10 (UPI)—States Righters won a 39-32 edge on the powerful Democratic Executive Committee in the June 3 Democratic primary runoff, paving the way for abolition of the loyalty oath and posing a threat to national party unity in 1960, an official canvass showed today.

The canvass showed the States Righters won all eight seats in the First, Third and Fourth Districts and took five in the Second, three in the Sixth and seven in the Ninth.

The Loyalists won three in the Second, eight in the Fifth five in the Sixth, seven in the Seventh, eight in the Eighth and one in the Ninth.

One member of the 72-member committee was listed as uncommitted to either side.

Dr. Robert A. Cummings of Cordova said he was a "loyal Democrat" who would not classify himself as either a Loyalist or States Righter. But he said he favored parts of the oath while opposing other parts. Listing himself as an independent in regards to the oath.

The States Righters ran for election on a platform calling for abolition of the oath which binds candidates to support both national and state tickets.

The canvass showed Atty. Gen. John Patterson won the Democratic nomination for governor with 315,353 votes to Circuit Judge George Wallace's 240,451. Patterson, making his first statewide race, collected the highest number of votes in Alabama history.

State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham swept into the lieutenant governor's chair with 313,401 votes to 201,031 for state Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa.

Pretty Leeds housewife Bettye Frink, making her first political race, defeated Rep. Charles (Pete) Mathews of Ashland 258,221 to 238,535 for the office of secretary of state.

New Party Would 'Transport' Negroes to Liberia!

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By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A new political party, embodying principles of the now defunct Dixiecrats, the States Rights and Nationalists, has been organized and has taken the name, "The American Party." This not-yet-publicized group has distributed union-printed handbills in several state-supported public institutions.

One of its planks in a 27-point platform is to "transport Negroes to Liberia."

Stating that the Liberty Bell is the national emblem of the American party, the handbill's contents are reprinted, in part:

"Sampson, Awake! The Philistines are upon you! Your national hair has been trimmed by the politicians in Washington and you have lost your strength.

"Yes, Uncle Sam, you've lost your leadership among the world's nations. The reds, pinks and punks that have wormed their ways into our national government have taken away your heritage that has been given to you by the men and women in 1776! You've lost your constitutional rights, your state rights, and now you are on the verge of losing your dearest possession—your freedom of assembly, free speech, free press, free worship and right of trial by jury!

". . . Today, you are confronted with King George III, the despot who enslaved the colonists before the American Revolution! But, you now face a new group of Caesars and tyrants of every type! You could have spotted them out! Some have sailed yachts, 'my friends!' Some have played pianos! Some have played golf! Some hold membership cards in numerous communist-front organizations; some are active in the NAACP, in the Urban League and trick 'humanitarian drives' for your money to support foreign enemies.

". . . While you listened to 'Satchmo' and 'King Cole' and 'Little Richard' you were being bound by unseen hands and delivered to the 'boys' who control the conventions of smoke-filled rooms!

"When nine black-robed men and nine little Negro children can summon more power of courts, armed soldiers and injunctions than 160 millions of citizens, then you can be assured, American, you have lost your country, indeed!

"But, you can still save the remnants and pieces that are left about! Yes, Sampson, you can go to the registration office and register in the American party."

Several of the planks in the American party's tentative platform are:

"States Rights in every phase of constitutonal provision; direct election of President, Vice President and all Federal Court justices; referendum on all matters effecting any state or national policies; complete investigation of any nominatons or candidates for office.

" . . . Establish the right of people to associate with people of their own choice.

"Establish and finance a national home in Liberia for American Negroes; giving them a lump endowment to each, transport their movable assets, liquidate their resources and provide industrial, scientific, commercial and humanitarian aid to them until they have erected a substantial republic of recognition among the nations of the world."

Georgia States Rights Official To Speak Here

Mr. Bodenhamer To Address Citizens Council Thursday

The secretary of the Georgia States Rights Councils will address a countywide Citizens Council meeting at Alhambra Park, Mount Pleasant, Thursday.

The Rev. William T. Bodenhamer of Ty Ty, Ga., will speak at 7 p.m. at the park. The meeting is being sponsored by the Charleston County Citizens Councils, E. Micah Jenkins, county chairman, stated.

A barbecue supper will be served. Persons attending are asked to bring a covered dish item to supplement the barbecue, Jenkins said.

Mrs. Bodenhamer, 52, is a native of Decatur, Ga., and was graduated from Mercer University. He was ordained a Baptist minister in 1926 and has served as pastor of a number of churches. He also has 24 years experience as a teacher, school principal, athletic coach and state school supervisor.

He entered politics in 1952 as a representative from Tift County and has been re-elected twice without opposition. He is currently chairman of the Georgia House Education Committee and a member of the State Board of Education.

He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1956 and is executive director of the States Rights Council of Georgia. He is a 32nd degree and Blue Lodge Mason, Shriner, Royal Arch Mason, Woodman of the World, Rotarian, and well known as a public speaker. A son, Lt. R. E. Bodenhamer, was an honor graduate at West Point. He has four other sons.

He will be introduced by Rep. John M. Horlbeck of Charleston.

34d 1958

SPX RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Senator Seeks Quiz Into Research Group's Attack On Supreme Court

Advertiser Post Montgomery Ala

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Hennings (D-Mo) called Wednesday for an investigation of SPX Research Associates, whose document attacking the Supreme Court as a tool for communism wound up in a Senate pamphlet.

Thomas R. Hutton, a former Air Force Intelligence officer and ex-newspaper correspondent and editor, said at Stanwood, Wash., that he sent in the controversial report to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. Sept. 4 1957

But Hennings said more information is needed: "We should find out where the money comes from and who the other members of the organization are."

STUDY OF ORIGIN

An aide to Sen. Watkins (R-Utah) said he too is inquiring into the origin of the study and its handling. It was printed separately from the subcommittee's main report, but in a form that Hennings said might give the impression it bore the seal of Senate approval.

The study was offered for the subcommittee record Feb. 28 by subcommittee counsel J. G. Sourwine. It was accepted by Sen. Hruska (R-Neb), the only member present at the time.

At the time, the subcommittee was considering a bill by Sen. Jenner (R-Ind) aimed at limiting the power of the Supreme Court in some areas.

DECISIONS CITED

The Jenner bill was prompted by a series of recent court decisions in the field of subversion.

The SPX document, entitled "The Supreme Court as an Instrument of Global Conquest," says these decisions were of great help to communism.

One of them held that states can not enforce laws against subversion that this is a field for the federal government alone.

The Jenner bill would strip the court of power to review lower court decisions in this and four other areas related to alleged subversive activities.

SCHOOL DECISION

The SPX paper also refers critically to the court's order against racial segregation in public schools.

It said in its conclusions: "In the paralytic effect of its pro-Communist decisions, on state and federal agencies of internal security, the United States Supreme Court is the most powerful, and potentially determinative, instrument of Communist global conquest by paralysis."

Hutton, director of SPX Associates, was an Air Force colonel in World War II. At one time he was the Washington correspondent for the Houston Post Dispatch and Binghamton, N.Y., Press and later editor of the latter paper.

MET IN ALASKA

He said at his home in Washington State that he and other intelligence officers who met Soviet officers in Alaska during the war discovered that "the Soviets had instituted a 10th principle of warfare — to break the enemy's resistance without fighting."

SPX stands for Soviet Principle Tenth, he said and "since 1943 we've been documenting Russia's application of this principle."

Sen. Hennings, in calling for an inquiry, said the SPX letterhead indicates it has offices in New York, Berlin and Hong Kong and "a considerable amount of money must be involved in the operation."

Sen. Long Fears Integration Issue To Trigger Third Party

WASHINGTON (AP)—The possibility that the school integration controversy may trigger a third party movement in the South was raised Sunday by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.).

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.) predicted that despite wide disagreement with their Northern colleagues Southern Democrats will not bolt the national party.

Long said in a recorded local television program that if the Democratic National Committee persists in recognizing Camile Gravel Jr. as its Louisiana member "that, of course, could lead to all sorts of misunderstandings."

Asked if there might be a third party movement brewing, Long replied: "If the national committee in Louisiana whom the Democratic committee says does not represent them at all, it's entirely possible that the state committee might tell the national committee, 'Why, you fellows don't represent us either.'"

The Louisiana committee voted to remove Gravel from his national party job because of his reputed moderate views on integration. But Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said Gravel will continue to be recognized as Louisiana's member unless two-thirds of the national group votes to oust him.

Butler also has been at odds with Democratic Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas who spoke Saturday of the possibility of a third party movement in the South by the time of the 1960 presidential election.

Faubus said he personally has tried to discourage such a movement. But he said the attitude of national leaders may drive millions of Southerners out of the party in the next two years.

As an indication of sentiment in his state, Long predicted Louisiana will act to close its public schools if they are ordered integrated.

He said that, "People down there just don't propose to have any of it. . .and they're going to resist it the strongest way."

Holland, who won renomination over former Sen. Claude Pepper in a primary in which Pepper was called a moderate on integration, said he doesn't expect Southern Democrats to find any common ground with Butler on the issue. Butler has been urging the adoption of stronger civil rights plank by the party in 1960.

"We're never going to get agreement among the Democrats on the civil rights issue," Holland said in an interview.

"But we're not going to quit the Democratic party. We're not going into any third party and sacrifice the important chairmanships and seniority that Southerners hold in Congress."

Florida Third Party Move Frowned On By Gov. Faubus

MILTON, Fla. (AP)—A citizens council call for a third political party with Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus as its head received no encouragement from Faubus.

About 70 members of the Santa Rosa County Council signed the resolution at a meeting Monday night.

But Faubus said Tuesday at his home town of Huntsville, Ark., that the Milton action wouldn't have any affect on my attitude."

He previously had said he is a loyal member of the Democratic Party, which "has always been big enough to hold people with different attitudes."

Faubus is scheduled to speak in Crestview, 30 miles east of Milton, next Saturday at an old folks picnic. About 50 of the 200 persons at the council meeting said they would sell Faubus-for-president flags at the picnic.

The council proposal said that "the present Democratic Party no longer represents or even countenances the philosophies of our Southern people and Paul Butler, chairman of the present Democratic Party, has made this crystal clear in numerous public statements."

The resolution also said that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is "using minority power to control our national government and to destroy our system of Anglo-Saxon civilization."

The call for a third party was opposed at the meeting by State Sen. Newman C. Brackin of Crestview. He said he believed in protecting "our segregated school system," but that he thought "we should stick together to solve this problem."

CHALLENGES COMMITTEE — Edward C. Taylor, right, of 325 Belmont Ave., Newark, a witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, confers with his attorney, Hubert T. Delaney, former New York judge. Mr. Taylor was later ejected from the hearing after challenging the Committee to investigate segregationist group.

Statement leads to uproar at hearing

By STEVE W. DUNCAN

NEW JERSEY

"They could do much for the furtherance of [illegible] investigating the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils.

"The only thing I advocate is the immediate overthrow of jim crow."

A 39-year-old Newark man who caused an uproar at the stormy three - day House Committee on Un - American Activities hearings made this assertion Thursday after he was forcefully ejected from the hearing room.

The ejection was touched off when Edward C. (Eddie) Taylor, 325 Belmont Ave., a witness before the Committee, referred to U.S. Marshal Joseph Job as Wyatt Earp.

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EARLIER, Mr. Taylor charged the Committee with "aiding and abetting" the activities of the Klan, the White Citizens Councils and Southern segregationists.

Subcommittee members conducting the hearings here were Representatives Edward E. Willis (D-La.), chairman, and Gordon Scherer (R-Ohio).

Before the talkative Mr. Taylor was hurried out of the hearing room for his apparently embarrassing references to racial issues he said, "I'm confronted today by a Southern Manifesto signer."

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WHEN Hubert T. Delany, former New York judge, protested the forceable ejection of his client, Mr. Taylor, Marshal Job threatened to eject him also.

"I won't stand to have a marshal threaten to throw me out of this court," Mr. Delany told committee members.

Subcommittee members, who praised Marshal Job at the conclusion of the hearings, agreed with Mr. Delany that he had a right to discharge his duty toward his client.

However, Richard Arens, 43-year-old Committee counsel, cut short two New York attorneys who attempted formal protests of the treatment accorded Mr. Delany.

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MR. TAYLOR, one of 16 witnesses subpaenaed to appear before the Committee, was identified as a director of the New Jersey Negro Labor Council.

During his brief appearence before the Committee, Mr. Taylor repeatedly cited his rights and privileges under the First and Fifth Amendments, and on occasion the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in refusing to answer questions.

"Have you ever used any name other than the name Edward Taylor?" Mr. Arens asked the Alabama - born witness at one point.

"I decline to answer that question under the rights and privileges granted me under the Fifth Amendment," replied Mr. Taylor.

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MR. TAYLOR then said he was "a little bit suspicious of the motives of this Committee" because what he termed their refusal to investigate segregationist groups.

"Are you now a member of the Communist Party" Mr. Arens wanted to know.

"I feel," replied the witness, "that you are attempting to pry into my affairs."

After Mr. Taylor declared that one of the subcommittee members was "a Southern Manifesto signer," Mr. Arens attempted to quieten the witness.

"I haven't shut up since I was run out of Alabama," retorted the hefty witness.

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AT THIS point, Congressman Scherer noted that he had supported civil rights measures in the House of Representatives.

"This makes it difficult for me to do what I've been doing," Rep. Scherer noted.

"Then you didn't do it in good faith," answered Mr. Taylor.

When the committee counsel asked to give his place of birth, Mr. Taylor said:

"Mr. Arens, I was born in a state where yesterday (Wednesday) the Rev. Martin Luther King was attacked and beaten."

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THE WITNESS next accused Mr. Arens of trying to put words in his mouth, declaring:

"White people have been putting words in my mouth every since I've been black, and I'm getting damn sick and tired of it."

Rep. Willis interrupted; "We're not going to desecrate this courtroom with this language."

Mr. Taylor turned to the spectators and apologized, adding, "I refuse to apologize to this Committee."

Minutes later Mr. Taylor was hustled out of the hearing room.

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HERE IS HOW it happened: Mr. Taylor was attempting to protest the treatment accorded three persons on the first day of the hearing who were ejected by Marshal Job.

Pointing to the marshal, he said, "You tell your man Wyatt Earp there . . ."

Marshal Job then cut short the witness' testimony.

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ON WEDNESDAY Marshal Job ordered William J. Clark, 64 Seventh Ave., out of the hearing after asserting that the man made obscene gestures while a witness was testifying.

When the Rev. Stanley J. Hallett of Newark's Trinity Methodist Church protested, he was also ejected.

The third man ordered out of Wednesday's hearing was William Coggins, 18 Gardner Ave., Jersey City.

The following day the Rev. Mr. Hallett was again ejected when the marshal charged that he was circulating literature.

HIGH COURT TESTS INQUIRIES' POWER

Hears Cases of Quaker and Ex-Vassar Teacher Who Defied Legislators

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18— The Supreme Court heard arguments today on the power of a Virginia legislative committee to investigate "racial activities" and of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate communism in education.

The two cases are part of a series exploring the constitutional limits and other limits on legislative investigations.

The Virginia case today concerned David H. Scull, a Quaker who refused to answer thirty-one questions put by the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities. He was held in contempt and sentenced to ten days in jail and a $50 fine.

Mr. Scull was asked, among other things, whether he belonged to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had given money for lawsuits attacking school segregation or was associated with B'nai B'rith, the American Civil Liberties Union and other groups.

Agree on Point at Issue

His counsel, Joseph L. Rauh Jr. of Washington, said that the job of the Supreme Court was to evaluate the repressive effect of such questions on constitutionally guaranteed freedom of speech and association against the interest of the state in getting the answers.

The court seemed to agree with this formulation, and opposing counsel, Leslie Hall of Alexandria, Va., accepted it.

Mr. Rauh's main argument was that the state committee had no valid interest. It was set up by the same special session of the Legislature that enacted Virginia's program of "massive resistance" to integration in 1956. Mr. Rauh said that the committee's purpose was simply to "stop integration."

He said he had never been able to get a clear statement

from the chairman, Delegate James M. Thomson, of any legitimate interest of the committee. He quoted Mr. Thomson, a segregationist leader, as having said he was out to "bust" the N. A. A. C. P.

Mr. Hall said that all the contentions about the purposes of the Thomson committee and other Southern investigating bodies were beside the point because there was no evidence in the record of their purpose and argument on it was speculative.

The resolution setting up the Thomson committee ordered it too low into the tax exemptions of racial organizations, into the inspiring of lawsuits and into the effects of racial integration.

Mr. Hall said the state plainly had an interest in those matters, which outweighed any harm that might come to Mr. Scull by answering—a harm Mr. Hall questioned.

Vassar Teacher Convicted

The Federal case arose from the refusal of Lloyd Barenblatt, a former psychology instructor at Vassar College, to tell the House committee whether he was or had been a Communist party member. He was sentenced to six months in prison and a $250 fine for contempt.

Edward J. Ennis of the American Civil Liberties Union represented Mr. Barenblatt and Philip B. Monahan argued for the Government. Both focused on three principal questions.

First, Mr. Ennis said, the contempt conviction must fail because the committee had not explained to Mr. Barenblatt why the questions were pertinent to its investigation.

Mr. Monahan argued the pertinence of the questions had been perfectly clear to Mr. Barenblatt, though not stated directly to him.

Second, Mr. Ennis argued that the House had never authorized an investigation by the committee into the "delicate area of education." He noted that the authorizing resolution spoke only of investigating "un-American propaganda."

Mr. Monahan conceded the vagueness of the authorizing resolution but said the entire House had nevertheless clearly approved an inquiry into education.

Finally, counsel argued whether the investigation had violated the First Amendment's guarantees of free speech and thought.

Mr. Ennis said the committee was investigating "not Communist subversion but Communist thought." Mr. Monahan said the interest of the Federal Government in education, through many aid programs, said the real threat of communism, had justified an investigation.

Aubrey Williams Charges Un-American Committee With Threatening Tradition

The House Un-American Activities Committee has been charged with being a threat to the American Tradition.

"I know of nothing that is doing more to destroy the American Tradition than this particular committee", said Aubrey W. Williams of Montgomery, Ala., president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

Mr. Williams spoke at a meeting in Hollywood, Calif., called to protest the Un-American Committee "hearings" scheduled to begin there this week. The meeting was sponsored by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms.

Tyrants, Oppressors

Said Mr. Williams, the House Committee has "re-introduced into America old practices used by tyrants and oppressors from time immemorial, the professional informers and the proscription of citizens. This we thought we had forever buried with the end of the reign of terror of the French Revolution."

"The Committee claims," Williams stated, "they are looking for communists, but their real purpose is the extermination of all liberal thinking wherever it appears, in government, in schools, radios, colleges, television, or the press."

"The activities of this committee," said Mr. Williams, "has made us a nation of scaredy-cats. . . . No young person will join anything anymore that stands for anything remotely like the bill of rights . . . He would be scared somebody would write a letter to the FBI and report him be belonging to an subversive organization. . .

Hitchhikers

"We have become a nation of hitchhikers on the Freedom Train. We don't want to say anything, we just want to ride, hoping nobody will ask us any questions."

Reign of Terror In South

Mr. Williams reviewed the committee hearings held recently in Atlanta. He stated there was "something farcial about a newspaper headline describing these hearings which read: 'Hungarian Tells of Terror of Red Rule', when the committee holding the hearings had just been welcomed by Gov. Griffin and Attorney General Cook, leaders among Southern politicians responsible for the reign of terror which today grips the South."

Mr. Williams charged that the Committee "had no time to look into the brutal beating to death of a Negro in a Mississippi jail; the bombing of Rev. Shuttlesworth's home and church; the 7 bombings in Montgomery, Ala. the 12 bombings in Birmingham; no time to investigate the White Citizens Councils or the Klu Klux Klan. or the brazenly un-American efforts of a member of the Alabama legislature. Sam Englehart, trying to abolish Macon County in order to deny the members of the Tuskegee faculty and their families the right to vote."

Un-American

"I charge," continued Williams, "that every act of denying Negroes the right to attend an integrated school, to sit where they please on a public carrier, to register and vote, is an un-American act and subversive; I charge that every organization that carries on propaganda and commits overt acts designed to obstruct the carrying out of federal laws or court mandates is committing an un-American act and subversive and it should be investigated and those members of the Congress of the United States who signed it be publicly censored . . .

"When candidates for the state's highest offices declare that, if elected, they will close the public schools before they will allow the Federal law to be carried out,, you have as clear a picture of defiance of the central government as one could care to find.

U.S. Court Upholds College Red Probes

Appeals Judges Split 5-4 On House Panel's Inquiry

WASHINGTON Jan. 16 (AP)—The U.S. Court of Appeals today upheld by a narrow 5-to-4 decision the authority of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate communism in the nation's schools and colleges.

It also ruled that the Supreme Court's so-called Watkins decision never meant to strike down the congressional resolution establishing the House committee.

The appeals court handed down its ruling in upholding for the second time the contempt conviction of Lloyd Barenblatt, a former teacher at Vassar College.

Barenblatt, now of New York, refused to tell the committee in 1954 whether he ever had been a Communist and whether he had belonged to the party's Heldane Club while a student at the University of Michigan.

The appeals court upheld his conviction earlier. But the Supreme Court ordered it to review the case in the light of its decision in the case of John T. Watkins, Illinois labor leader.

The high court held in the Watkins decision that a witness was entitled to know the purpose of a congressional committee's investigation and receive an explanation of the manner in which questions he was asked were pertinent to the inquiry.

Barenblatt's attorney argued before the appeals court that the Supreme Court had, in effect, struck down the resolution creating the Committee on Un-American Activities.

He cited the decision by Chief Justice Earl Warren, who said the resolution setting up the committee stated only vaguely the committee's investigative authority. The attorney said this criticism had the force of law.

But the appeals court said that if the court had intended to strike down the resolution, it would have said so in so many words, it would not have left so vital an issue to inference or interpretation.

The majority decision was written by Circuit Judge Walter M. Bastion.

Bastion said Barenblatt was fully aware of the purposes of the committee and why he was appearing before it.

2D DISTURBANCE AT RED HEARINGS

Witness Ejected in Newark for Remark on Marshal—6 Silent on Party Ties

By MILTON HONIG

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 4—For the second successive day, hearings being conducted in the Federal Courthouse here by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were highlighted by an outbreak.

Today's disturbance was started by a witness, Edward C. Taylor of Newark, president of the New Jersey Negro Labor Council. While being examined by Richard Arens, counsel for the committee, Mr. Taylor waved a hand in the direction of United States Marshal Joseph Job and shouted to the committee:

"You tell your man Wyatt Earp there——"

The rest of his remarks were lost in the commotion that resulted. Mr. Job, sitting near by, jumped out of his chair and ran over to the witness.

"Listen you," he shouted. "Out!"

Counsel Is Warned

The marshal took hold of Mr. Taylor, who weighs close to 300 pounds, and with the assistance of several deputies started walking him out of the courtroom.

Hubert T. Delaney, former Justice of the Domestic Relations Court in New York City and counsel for Mr. Taylor, objected to Representative Edwin E. Willis, Democrat of Louisiana, and Representative Gordon H. Scherer, Republican of Ohio, the members of the subcommittee.

"I'll throw you out too," Marshal Job shouted as he continued to lead the witness, with the help of his deputies, out of the courtroom and the building.

"The witness has made insulting and jeering remarks," Representative Willis noted.

Wyatt Earp, famed United States Marshall of frontier days, is now the subject of a television series.

The Rev. Stanley Hallett, assistant pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church in Newark, who was one of three men ejected yesterday by Mr. Job, was told today to stay out of the courtroom for the duration of the hearings, which are scheduled to end tomorrow.

Marshall Is Accused

The order was given by Mr. Job after he found Mr. Hallett in the courtroom with mimeographed copies of a letter and statement the minister said he had sent to United States Attorney General William P. Rogers.

The letter charged the marshal with "creating an atmosphere of intimination and disquiet" by the "use of threats of physical violence."

Mr. Taylor and five other witnesses during the day-long session refused to testify about alleged Communist activities. They took refuge in the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution. The First upholds freedom of speech and assembly and the Fifth protects against self-incrimination.

Testimony was heard from an underground informer for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was Dennis L. James of Newark, who said he was an accountant for the Port of New York Authority. He said that in cooperation with the F. B. I., he became a member of the Labor Youth League in Newark in 1950. Mr. Arens said said the league was the "youth arm of the Communist party."

The other witnesses were Mrs. Evelyn Skoloff Goldberg of Newark, John C. Karakos of Bloomfield, N. J., a self-employed cook; Joseph A. Alfone Jr., of Succasunna, N. J., a quality control analyst; Manuel Campor of Newark, a printer, and ohn F. Norman of Maplewood, N. J., a printer.

Associated Press Wirephoto

ABOUT TO LEAVE: Edward C. Taylor, seated, has final word at House Hearing on Un-American Activities in Newark before being ejected by U. S. Marshal Joseph Job.

Williams Urges Abolishment Of Un-American Committee

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"When candidates for the state's highest offices declare that, if elected, they will close the public schools before they will allow the federal law to be carried out, you have a clear picture of defiance of the central government as one could care to find.

"I submit that all of these acts are un-American acts and are subversive and a proper subject for a committee on un-American activities, and unless the committee which bears this title and which is charged with investigating un-American activities, investigates such un-American acts as these, it forfeits its right to the name it bears and shows itself unworthy of public trust."

Summons Follows Publication of Wife's Book

Probers Call Segregation Foe

LITTLE COMPTON, R.I. — (AP) — Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky., active for many years in the Southern integration movement, says he and his wife have been summoned to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities July 30 in Atlanta.

Braden said the summons was dated July 22, eight days after publication of a book by his wife, Anne, titled "The Wall Between," which tells about integration.

The couple, vacationing in Rhode Island with their two small children, issued a statement saying the Atlanta hearing "like . . . similar hearings conducted in the South by Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) . . . are apparently designed to harass white people working to bring about peaceful integration in the southern states."

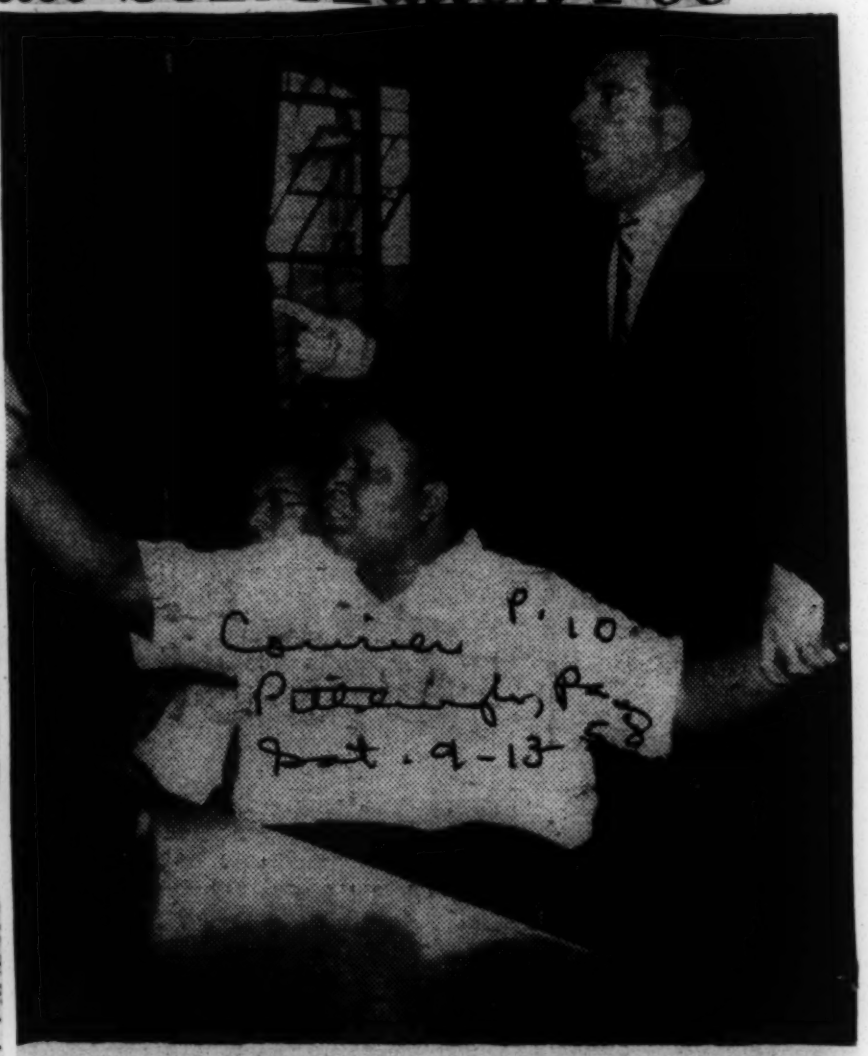
Braden said he will appear in Atlanta Wednesday and challenge "the committee's right to harass not only us but other white Southerners working to uphold the law of the land."

Mrs. Braden's appearance before the committee was postponed, Braden said, "after we refused to go unless the committee provided transportation for the children."

The book by Mrs. Braden tells the story of their purchase of a Louisville home and its transfer to a Negro.

The house was bombed after the Negro family moved in. Not long after that Braden was fined $5,000 and sentenced to 15 years for advocating sedition. The conviction was upset because of a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that state sedition laws are unconstitutional.

Braden is a former copy editor for The Louisville Courier-Journal.



On Way Out—Shouting accusations at the House Un-American Activities Committee and calling the United States marshal "Wyatt Earp," witness C. Edward Taylor (seated) is about to be ejected from the Federal Building in Newark, N. J., by Marshal Joseph E. Job. Taylor had loudly refused to answer any questions on possible Communist ties.—Wide World Photo.

150 Leaders Tell House Committee:

"Defend The Rights Of All Or Stay Out Of The South"

NEW ORLEANS, La. —One hundred and fifty colored leaders from all of the southern and border states, and the District of Columbia, have signed an open-letter to the United States House of Representatives concerning the hearings announced by the House Un-American Activities Committee for Atlanta this week.

Congressmen were urged to use their influence "to see that the House Committee stays out of the South—unless it can be persuaded to help defend us against those subversives who oppose our Supreme Court, our federal policy of civil rights for all, and our American ideals of equality and brotherhood."

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"WE ARE acutely aware", said the open-letter, "of a shocking amount of un-American activity in our southern states. To cite only a few examples, there are the bombings of the homes, schools, and houses of worship of not only Negroes, but also of our Jewish citizens; the terror against Negroes in Dawson, Ga.; the continued refusal of boards of registrars in many southern communities to allow Negroes to register and vote; and the activities of White Citizens Councils encouraging open defiance of the United States Supreme Court.

"There is nothing in the record of the House Committee," the letter continued, "to indicate that it will investigate these things. On the contrary, all of its activities suggest that it is much more interested in harassing and labeling as 'subversive' any citizen who is inclined to be liberal or an independent thinker.

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"FOR THIS reason, we are alarmed at the prospect of this committee coming South to follow the lead of Senator Eastland, as well as several state investigating committees, in trying to attach the 'subversive' label to any liberal white southerner who dares to raise his voice in support of our democratic ideals."

Among those who signed the letter were:

Dr. Herman H. Long, Tenn.; Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia, S. C.; The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala.; E. D. Nixon, Ala.; the Rev. S. P. Spottswood, Ark.; Father John LaBauve, Miss.; Attorney Martin A. Martin, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. L. C. Bates, editor, State Press, Little Rock, Ark.

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ALSO C. A. Scott, editor, Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.; The Rev. C. K. Steele Sr., President Inter-Civic Council, Inc., Fla.; Attorney Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. **E. Franklin Frazier, Washington**, D. C.; Bishop R. E. Jones, Gulfport, Miss.; Dr. William Strassner, Raleigh, N. C.; C. C. Dejoie Jr., editor, Louisiana Weekly, La.

Also Carter Wesley, publisher, The Informer, Houston, Tex.; Dr. M. M. D. Perdue, Ky.; C. Herbert Marshall Jr., M. C., D. C.; the Rev. Daniel J. Hughlett, Ky.; James E. Gayle, New Orleans, La.; Eddie L. Madison Jr., Oklahoma Eagle. Tulsa. Okla.: T. D. Moon, executive secretary, Okla. Associate of Teachers, Okla.; Dr. Olive C. Cox, Jefferson City, Mo.; Serelle H. Warfield, W. Va.

Also Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Attorney Samuel Mitchell, N. C.; Attorney James Burns, Miss.; Robert Earl Moran Sr., S. C.; the Rev. T. O. McJunkins Ark.; Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Faulkner, Tenn.; Mrs. Alice C. Trigg, Washington, D. C.; and the Rev. O. L. Sherrill, N. C.

Capital Spotlight

By Louis Lautier

Bob Nix Shows His Profile of Courage

Representative Robert N.C. Nix, Philadelphia Democrat, showed courage in casting the only vote against citing Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky., for contempt of Congress for refusing the three-day hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee in Atlanta.

The committee, headed by Rep. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, appears bent on harrassing Southern white liberals but will not investigate the subversive activities of the White Citizens Council or the Ku Klux Klan.

Braden, formerly a copy editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was convicted by Kentucky courts of sedition because he acted as the straw man in the purchase by a colored family of a home in a white neighborhood in Louisville.

The theory of the state's case was that Braden's act tended to incite rioting. His conviction was set aside by the Supreme Court.

WHEN PRESIDENT Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University testified before a House committee on the bill providing for the Federal Government to give Freedmen's Hospital to the university and construct a new 500-bed hospital, he disclosed the six-point program for the university which the House Appropriations Committee has approved.

Of the six major objectives, only the hospital deal has been delayed. If Congress had passed the bill at this session, the new hospital could not have been readied for operation befor the beginning of the 1962-63 school year. But the union, representing a minority of the 654 non-professional employees at Freedmen's, who are under Federal civil service, jockeyed and got a delay until the next Congress convenes in January.

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THE FIVE POINTS of the program which have been accomplished are:

1. Negotiations have been completed for Howard to have one-third of the teaching facilities (265 beds) in the District of Columbia General Hospital, and use of these facilities has begun.

2. A new dental building has been erected, and Congress has provided funds for its full equipment.

3. A new pre - clinical medical building has been erected and is in usen and the old preclinical medical building is being renovated so as to blend the two buildings into an interrelated unit.

4. Congress has provided for building up the pre - clinical teaching staff in medicine and dentistry.

5. The Secretary of Health Education and Welfare now has under consideration an item for the 1960 appropriation for doubling the clinical staff in medicine and dentistry.

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PERRY W. HOWARD, Washington attorney, represented John Bitonti of Detroit before the Senate Labor Rackets Committee. Bitonti, who borrowed $40,000 from the Teamsters welfare funds, was accused of borrowing $50,000 and giving Jimmy Hoffa, the union's president, $10,000.

Belford V. Lawson, another Washington attorney, represented Herbert Grossberg of Chicago, chief accountant of the union, and Max Stern of Detroit.

Capt. Norman E. Parner of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Baltimore, has assumed command of the 631st Quartermaster company at Fort Drum, N.Y., after a three - year tour of duty in Germany.

Capt. Arthur C. Longmire, an F-100 jet pilot, of Cleveland, transferred from the Langley Air Force Base to Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, N.C. An Ohio State graduate, Longmire was recently integrated into the Regular Air Force.

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LT. COL. Roy W. Sorrell of Washington, D.C., and New York City, a battalion commander with the United States Army Training Center at Fort Dix, N.J., for the past two years, has been awarded an Army commendation ribbon by the Secretary of the Army.

Col. Sorrell assumes command of the ROTC unit at Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, this month.

Major Steven B. Mayo of New York City, executive officer of the First Battalion, Sixth Calvary Regiment, Fort Knox, Ky., has been selected to serve as a National Guard adviser in Boston, effective in October.

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SIX COLORED officers were among the Army lieutenant colonels who have been selected as eligible personnel for promotion to colonels. They are:

Hyman Y. Chase, Infantry, professor of military science and tactics at Howard University; W. D. Fisher, Corps of Engineers, Staff Officer, Toul Engineer Depot, France; James A. Nichols, Infantry, Staff Officer, New York Military District; Louis J. Beasley, Chaplain, Fort Devens, Mass.; Charles S. Finch, Medical Officer, Okinawa, and John F. Harris, Medical Officer, Kaiserslautern, Germany.

Major Robert L. King, United States Air Force, has been awarded a master of arts degree by the University of Pittsburgh and will report for duty with the United States Air Force headquarters in Ramstein, Germany, next month.

9 Negroes subpenaed here for Un-American hearing

The largest numebr of Negroes ever subpenaed at one time by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, has been handed supenaes for the committee's hearings here in Los Angeles, which start Sept. 2 in the federal building.

The committee has subpenaed Don Wheeldin a newspaperman, Cyril Briggs, former managing editor of the California Eagle, Horace Alexander, 1954 candidate for California Secretary of State on the Independent Progressive Party ticket, Herschel Alexander, Mrs. Charline Mitchell, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Admiral Dawson, Clarence Young, and Charles Mosely.

In addition, the committee has subpenaed Mrs. Marilyn Talley, who is white, but who is married to a Negro civil rights figure, Manuel Talley.

In all, subpenaes have been issued to 70 persons.

The committee stems fresh from the widely protested Atlanta hearings which 200 southern Negro leaders protested in an "Open Letter to the U. S. House of Representatives," published in the Washington Post, were designed to harass integrationists and to set back the "struggle to secure full and equal rights."

The open letter declared the "un-American activity" in the South to be "the bombings of the homes, schools, and houses of worship of not only Negroes, but also of our Jewish citizens; the terror against Negroes in Dawson, Ga.; the continued refusal of boards of registrars in many southern communities to allow Negroes to register and vote; the activities of White Citizens Councils encouraging open defiance of the United States Supreme Court."

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[illegible] the most concerted opposition to a hearing the committee has encountered in its existence, although the committee has been rebuffed in Detroit and Boston, and in Detroit had terminated the hearing ahead of schedule, reported because of public demonstrations.

Two Los Angeles congressmen sit on the committee, Congressman Clyde Doyle, of the 23rd district, and Rep. Donald E. Jackson, of the 16th district.

Although he presided over the Boston meeting and acknowledged in a telegram to California State Senator Richards that the Atlanta hearing was an "outgrowth" of the Boston hearing, Doyle did not attend the hearing in Atlanta.

His office in Huntington Park, Los Angeles told the Tribune this week that he will not attend next month s hearing either, but will go abroad "on a committee assignment" as soon as Congress adjourns and will not return until October.

UNOPPOSED IN NOVEMBER

Doyle won on both tickets in the June primary, defeating James Rocke, Compton real estate man on the Democratic ticket, and Theodore Okerson, an accountant, on the Republican ticket.

Although recent penetration of the Southeast area 16 miles into Compton has resulted in Negroes comprising the majority in the district, no Negro has ever opposed Doyle for the Congress seat.

The local Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedom, with headquarters at 617 N. Larchmont st., issued a statement this week, urging Los Angeles groups and organizations to oppose the hearings and started a drive for signatures to a petition demanding the committee's abolition.

The committee quoted Aubrey W. Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, at New Orleans, as saying that the committee accomplishes no purpose except to "get people fired" who appear before it, and "thereby serve notice on all others that this is what will happen to you if you come out in the open and show your hand."

On Atlanta Hearings Results

SCEF Prexy Challenges Rep. Walter To Debate

Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, Alabama, President of the SCEF has challenged Chairman Walter of the House Committee on Un-American Activities Committee to a debate.

Chairman Francis E. Walter today telegraphed Mr. Williams "Your complaint against the recent hearings of this committee in Atlanta caused me to conclude that the hearings must have been very good and effective."

Mr. Williams telegraphed in reply, "I continue to hold the lowest possible opinion of the results accomplished. I feel the public should know what the facts are.

"I therefore suggest that you meet me in open debate, and you present the evidence which causes you to hold that its works in Atlanta was 'good and effective' and I will present evidence that it was a complete failure so far as its revealing anything new and of value on what communists are doing, and that what it did do was what the two hundred Negro leaders charged it would do, namely cooperate with segregationists, Klu Kluxers and white citizens council leaders in trying to discredit and harass white Southerners who are supporting federal law and the mandates of the federal courts."

Williams suggested that the debate take place in the National Press Club of Washington. D. C.

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34d 1958

UN-AMERICAN SUBCOMMITTEE

Negro leader is accused in delinquency case

A widely-known Negro insurance executive, who made headlines during August when he was called before a House un-American subcommittee in Atlanta, was arrested here Wednesday morning and charged with contributing to the delinquency of three minor children.

Det. Capt. G. L. Pattie said Hunter O'Dell, 35, of Montgomery, and a female companion, Luellen Brock, 34, of 136 14th-ct. n., were transferred from the city jail to the County Jail this morning on contributing warrants.

O'Dell and his companion were arrested shortly after midnight Tuesday, Pattie said, after a complaint was filed at City Hall indicating that the couple were drinking and behaving indecently in the presence of three minor children.

The children, according to Pattie, are Luellen Brock's by a former marriage. He added that they are 13, 6 and 4 years old.

Pattie said the arrests were made by himself, Det. T. H. Cook and Officer W. W. Reese.

O'DELL, A FORMER student at Xavier University, in Louisiana, and a former merchant seaman, was one of eight persons called before the House subcommittee during August to answer to charges of being "top-level Communists."

O'Dell, known for his efforts to speed integration, invoked the Fifth Amendment when he was questioned about communistic activity, and riled the subcommittee when he suggested they "leave him alone and delve into un-American activities shrouding the suppression of Southern Negroes."

DURING THE subcommittee hearings O'Dell was represented by his Birmingham attorney, Orzell Billingsly.

Det. T. H. Cook said O'Dell claims to be a representative of the Protective Insurance Co. of Montgomery, but he added that a check revealed O'Dell to be on an extended leave of absence from the company.

County Jail authorities said bond for both would be set at $300 some time today.

34e 1958

ALABAMA

CRUSADE FOR CITIZENSHIP- MACON COUNTY
Macon County Study Committee
Abolish- Tuskegee

Abolish Tuskegee As City, Proposal Talked

Birmingham Herald
Birmingham Ala

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 8 (AP)—A legislative racial study committee heard a suggestion today that Macon County might be left intact and the county seat of Tuskegee abolished instead.

The idea was discussed briefly but left unacted on by the special interim committee which is considering what measures if any should be undertaken to keep Negroes in Macon from gaining political control.

8-8-1958

Under a recently approved constitutional amendment, the Legislature has the power to gerrymander the county out of existence or reduce it in size to break up the heavy concentration of Negroes there. They outnumber white residents of the county nearly 7-1.

P/D

Sen. Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa County told his fellow committee members that the City of Tuskegee might be abolished instead of the entire county.

Macon County Rep. J. J. Rodgers, who said he would go along, observed that county could have an unincorporated town as a county seat.

Lamberth's remark came during a discussion of a newly filed Federal court suit challenging constitutionality of a 1957 legislative act which has all but eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee.

The law left only about a dozen registered Negro voters in Tuskegee by rearranging the city limits and excluding more than 400 voters who formerly took part in city elections.

ALA. STATE SENATOR URGES ABOLITION OF TUSKEGEE

A suggestion to abolish the city government of Tuskegee Ala., to prevent Negroes from gaining control of the City was made by State Sen. Broughton Lambert of Alexander City. The suggestion followed a recently filed suit challenging the constitutionality of a 1957 legislative act that re-arranged Tuskegee's City limits to exclude practically all Negro voters.

J E T p.14
August 14,1958

CRUSADE FOR CITIZENSHIP-MACON COUNTY
COMMITTEE ON MACON COUNTY ABOLITION

Text Of Macon County Report

Following is the full text of the report adopted Thursday by the Legislative Committee on Macon County for presentation to the Legislative Council, which will forward the report on to the new Legislature when it meets in January 1959. (See story on Page 1.)

Your committee has held meetings in the counties of Montgomery, Russell, Lee, Elmore, Bullock, Tallapoosa and Macon. We have consulted with expert authorities on various phases of the question involved. We have invited all public officials of the various counties involved to appear before the committee at these hearings. Due notice was given of each hearing and anyone present at the hearings was given opportunity to be heard.

We first wish to thank the officials, individuals and groups of the various counties for the cooperative and helpful manner in which we were received and treated and for the suggestions made by them.

Our first meeting for public hearing was held on the 14th day of February, 1958. Only one witness appeared at this hearing. He spoke in behalf of the Tuskegee Civic Assn.

The substance of his testimony was that the Negro citizens of Macon County desired that the boundaries of Macon County be left as they are; that the Tuskegee Civic Assn. is willing to work with public officials and other citizens interested in the development of Macon County; that the office of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. is located at the same place where the NAACP office was located when it was in Tuskegee; and, he admitted on being questioned by a member of the Committee that one of the aims of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. is to integrate schools.

Further public hearings were held in the counties of Tallapoosa, Montgomery, Bullock, Elmore, Lee and Russell, in that order. The Sub-Committee on Judiciary met in open session with officials and citizens of Macon County at the County Courthouse in Tuskegee. These public hearings were held in an effort to determine the sentiment of the people of the counties involved and to give interested citizens opportunity to contribute valuable information to the committee.

Based on the testimony of the witnesses appearing before the committee at the various hearings, the committee concludes that the sentiment of the people is essentially the same in all counties involved, and the sentiment is that the committee and the Legislature should take whatever action necessary to accomplish the purposes for which this committee was established, even to the partition or abolition of Macon County. The committee feels that we should try one or more of the numerous alternatives mentioned, outlines of which

Engelhardt

HALL

are attached to this report as an exhibit, before taking the drastic step of abolition.

A number of fact-finding subcommittees were established by the committee as a whole. They have reported to the committee and copies of their reports are attached for information only.

The committee finds that the conditions in Macon County are serious, largely as a result of the activities of certain elements in Tuskegee Institute and the Veterans' Hospital in Tuskegee; that if these elements would, or could be made to cease and desist their activities which are, in the unanimous opinion of this committee, detrimental, the citizens of Macon County, both white and colored, could live in peace and harmony and make progress together to their mutual benefit as was the case from the establishment of Tuskegee Institute by Booker T. Washington in 1881 to "Black Monday" on May 17, 1954; that the attitude and actions of the Federal Civil Rights Commission will, of necessity, have a bearing on the future actions of the Legislature in this matter and that in the opinion of this committee the Legislature of Alabama will not tolerate interference in Macon or in any other county in Alabama by the Federal Civil Rights Committee. The interest of all citizens of Alabama, white or colored, will best be served by Alabama authorities and not by authorities who have no understanding of our problems, which problems are not of our own making but are problems brought about largely by outsiders who are not interested in the welfare of the people of Alabama.

The committee recommends that the "Standby Committee" recommended in the report of the Sub-Committee on Judiciary should be created. The Legislative Council is requested to cause to be drafted appropriate legislation to accomplish the following:

The creation of a permanent "Macon County committee to consist of the Representatives in the House from the counties of Montgomery, Elmore, Tallapoosa, Lee, Russell, Bullock and Macon, along with the senators from the 28th, 10th, 27th, and 26th Senatorial Districts. The senator from the 26th Senatorial District should serve as chairman of the committee.

The permanent "Macon County Committee" should meet on the call of the chairman or at such other time as a majority of the committee may decide and at the place or places designated by the chairman.

The permanent Macon County Committee should have the duties and responsibilities of continuing the study of conditions in Macon County and the contiguous counties particularly and the state as a whole generally with the view of keeping current information on the problems of segregation. It should follow very closely the activities of the recently created Federal Civil Rights Commission and make recommendations from time to time to the Legislature to meet any changing conditions or emergencies that may arise in Macon County. The permanent Macon County Committee should be directed to report to the Legislative Council at least once each year its opinion on conditions in Macon County, along with any recommended legislative action it feels needed at the time.

The chairman of the Macon County Committee shall cause to be printed sufficient copies of this report to furnish every member of the incoming Legislature with a copy of same at the organizational session in January, 1959. Copies of the various sub-committee reports are on file with the Legislative Reference Service and are made available to any member of the Legislature desiring them.

(Signed by: Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, chairman; Rep. H. James Hall of Montgomery, vice chairman, and Sens. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery, Brouthton Lamberth of Tallapoosa and Joe Smith of Russell, and Reps. J. J. Rodgers of Macon; J. A. Crook and M. B. McClendon of Bullock; Charles Adams and Tom Johnson of Tallapoosa; D. W. Ward and Roberts Brown of Lee; Jack Law and Hardaway Johnson of Tallapoosa; Joe Dawkins, Joe Goodwyn and Wilbur Nolen of Montgomery.)

Tuskegee Event Set For June 24

Defender

Chicago Ill.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The first anniversary celebration of weekly mass meetings, sponsored by the Tuskegee Civic Association since June 25, 1957, will be held at the Greenwood Missionary Baptist church, of which the Rev. Raymond F. Harvey is the pastor, Tuesday evening, June 24.

The principle message will be brought by C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association. Sharing the program will be the Revs. S. T. Martin, pastor of the Mt. Olive Baptist church (and the first mass meeting speaker), K. L. Buford, pastor of the Butler Chapel AME Zion church, and C. W. Kelly, pastor emeritus of the Greenwood Missionary Baptist church.

The weekly mass gatherings which began one year ago at the Butler Chapel church, the birthsite of Tuskegee Institute, grew out of requests by scores of local Negro citizens to the TCA, who sought direction and leadership from the 20-year-old organization.

The meetings have been an instrument through which the aggrieved citizens could discuss their plight and harness their efforts in their attempts to cause the Tuskegee, Ala., gerrymandering act, which was directed against Negroes voting in Tuskegee City elections, to be rescinded or repealed.

The citizens, through the TCA, and as individuals, have called upon local and state officials for relief from what they construe to be a wrongful act against a segment of Tuskegee's population.

The weekly meetings have served to dramatize the cause of the Negroes in Tuskegee, and to keep the citizenry informed of the Association's efforts to bring about some relief. They have been used also to encourage registration and intelligent, effective voting; to encourage the establishment of new and the expansion of existing businesses whose proprietors will use the resources of their establishments for the total growth and development of the community.

Headed by C. G. Gomillion — long time an advocate of the doctrine of equal rights and responsibilities for all, the first TCA mass meeting drew a crowd in excess of 5,000 people. Gomillion announced to this hand-clapping, foot stomping crowd that, "We will by goods and services from only those who will recognize us as first-class citizens and who will help rather than oppress us."

While the president expressed the opinions of the 3,000 Negroes who had been gerrymandered out of the city limits of Tuskegee because of fear that Negroes "would someday elect a Negro to public office," it was Rev. S. T. Martin, pastor, Mt. Olive Baptist church, who pleaded with the crowd to use their resources to "do something for yourself" and "sop in your own damn gravy."

Amid T. V. kleg lights, constantly clicking cameras and representatives from every major news service, the hundreds who filled the church three hours before the announced starting time, and the thousands who stood outside, gave their "amens" to the speakers.

Compelled by a real desire to spend their money "wisely," edged on each Tuesday night by the singing of the Negro Folk song, "Don't You Let Nobody Turn You Round," Negroes formed motor pools and did, and are continuing to do their shopping in nearby cities in instances where local Negro merchants cannot supply their needs.

The president made it clear, however, that the program of the TCA is a positive one. This was further punctuated by a statement by Dr. M. L. King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, who stated at the second mass meeting that, "You are not seeking to put stores downtown out of business, but seeking to put democracy into business."

put democracy into business."

Despite scores of appeals by aggrieved Negroes to city, county and state officials to cause the Tuskegee gerrymandering act to be rescinded, no sttps have been announced by these officials to bring this about. In fact, as far as is known to date none of these communications have been answered; no conference has been held with public officials and representatives of the TCA; no compromise has been offered.

"There has been no two-way communication — which is a requisite if our differences are to be resolved," Gomillion said.

Tuskegee's voteless Negroes were soon to learn that the merchants on the Square of the Town of of Tukegee would receive protection from the long arms of the office of the state attorney general, from what that office called a "boycott" by Negroes against white merchants.

The Attorney and a corp of assistants encamped in the Macon county courthouse fod 3 or more weeks and carried on an investigation in an effort to determine if the Negroes here who were abstaining from trading in Tuskegee, were violating Alabama's anti-boycott statute.

As a result of this investigation and after two raids on the office of the Tuskegee Civic Association, the Attorney general prayed for and obtained a temporary injunction on Sept. 12, 1957, against the officers, members, agents and followers of the TCA — restraining them from carrying on, conducting, and-or advocating a boycott.

When queried about the injunction, Gomillion said:

"We have done business with them (local white merchants), made them who and what they are in business. Suddenly, either perchance or otherwise, they have lined up against us. We think our feelings and thoughts are moderate, fair and honest. — We are simply tending our own affairs and using our resources as we deem best."

The weekly meetings continued to be held, featuring outstanding leaders in the field of civil rights. Among the speakers during the year were such personalities as: Patrick M. Malin, executive director American Civil Liberties Union, N. Y.; Emory O. Jackson, managing editor The Birmingham World; Glenn E. Smiley, field director Fellowship of Reconciliation N. Y.; James and Wilma Stokely, co-authors of the book "Neither Black Nor White," Newport, Tenn.; W. C. Patton, President ACARV, Birmingham, Alabama; Rev. Conrad Brown of the Kenonia Farms Americus, Ga.; The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Alabama, and Dr. M. L. King, Montgomery, Ala.

In addition, many local ministers and laymen have participated in these civic-religious meetings which have been designated "Crusade for Citizenship."

While C. G. Gomillion serves as head of the TCA he is surrounded and supported by equally dedicated members of his cabinet.

Frank J. Toland serves as first vice president and chairman of the Political Action committee; Rev. S. T. Martin, vice president of the Rockefeller Hill Community; Rev. K. L. Buford, vice president of the Zion Hill Community; I. V. Billis is vice president of the Greenfork Community; W. P. Mitchell doubles as secretary and chairman of the Voter Franchise Committee; Mrs. A. M. Higgins is Assistant Secretary;

Also Lyman B. Jeffries is the treasurer — assisted by Frank Bentley; D. L. Beasley serves as chairman of the Education Committee; James A. Johnson is chairman of the Community Welfare Committee; Mrs. Della D. Sullins is chairman of the Membership Committee; Mrs. Laura B. McCray serves as chairman of the Finance Committee; Lynwood T. Dorsey is chairman of the Economic Committee;

And Otis Pinkard is the chairman of the Legal Redress Committee. Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson and Dr. Stanley H. Smith are members-at-large of the executive cabinet.

Civic Group At Tuskegee Plans Meeting On June 24

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala —The first anniversary celebration of weekly mass meetings which have been sponsored by the Tuskegee Civic Assn. since June 25, 1957, will be held at the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church of which the Rev. Raymond F. Harvey is the pastor, Tuesday evening, June 24 at 7:30.

The principle message will be brought by C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. Sharing the program will be the Revs. S. T. Martin, pastor of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church (and the first mass meeting speaker), K. L. Buford, pastor of the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church, and C. W. Kelly, pastor emeritus of the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church.

The weekly mass gatherings which began a year ago at the Butler Chapel Church, the birthsite of Tuskegee Institute, grew out of requests by scores of local Negro citizens to the TCA, who sought direction and leadership from the 20-year-old organization.

The meetings have been "an instrument through which aggrieved citizens could discuss their plight and harness their efforts in their attempts to cause the Tuskegee, Ala., act, which was directed against Negroes voting in Tuskegee city elections, to be rescinded or replaced." The citizens, through the TCA, and as individuals, have called upon local and state officials for relief from what they construe to be a wrongful act against a segment of Tuskegee's population.

The weekly meetings have served to dramatize the cause of the Negroes in Tuskegee, and to keep the citizenry informed of the association's efforts to bring about some relief. They have been used also to encourage registration and intelligent, effective voting; to encourage the establishment of new and the expansion of existing businesses whose proprietors will use the resources of their establishments for the total growth and development of the community.

Headed by C. G. Gomillion—long time advocate of responsibilities for all, the first TCA mass meeting drew a crowd in excess of 5,000 people.

While C. G. Gomillion serves as head of the TCA, he is surrounded and supported by equally dedicated members of his cabinet.

Frank J. Toland serves as first vice president and chairman of the Political Action Committee; the Rev. S. T. Martin, vice president of the Rockefeller Hill Community; the Rev. K. L. Buford, vice president of the Zion Hill Community; I. V. Billis is vice president of the Greenfork Community; W. P. Mitchell doubles as secretary and chairman of the Voter Franchise Community; W. P. Higgins is assistant secretary; Lyman B. Jeffries is the treasurer, assisted by Frank Bentley; D. L. Beasley serves as chairman of the education committee; James A. Johnson, is chairman of the Community Welfare Committee; Mrs. Della D. Sullins is chairman of the Membership Committee; Mrs. Laura McCrary serves as chairman of the Finance Committee; Lynwood Dorsey is chairman of the Economic Committee; Otis Pinkard is the chairman of the Legal Redress Committee. Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson and Dr. Stanley Smith are members at large of the Executive Cabinet.

The "Crusade for Citizenship" enters its second year with the same fervor, dedication to purpose and manisfestations on the parts of the participants that characterized their behavior during Rliefer Don McMahon was the the past year.

Advertiser P. 4 B Montgomery Ala.
Mon.
6-16-58

TUSKEGE CIVIC ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

Directing forces of the Tuskegee Civic Association are: C. G. Gomillion, president; Frank J. Toland, first vice president; the Rev. S. T. Martin, vice president; the Rev. K. L. Buford, vice president; I. V. Billis, vice president; W. P. Mitchell doubles as secretary and chairman of the Voter Franchise Committee; Mrs. M. Higgins, assistant secretary; Lyman B. Jeffries is the treasurer-assisted by Frank Bentley; D. L. Beasley serves as chairman of the Ed. Committee; James A. Johnson is chairman of the Community Welfare Committee; Mrs. Della D. Sullins is chairman of the Membership Committee; Mrs. Laura G. McCray serves as chairman of the Finance Committee; Lynwood T. Dorsey is chairman of the Economic Committee. Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson Dr. Stanley H. Smith are Members at-large of the Executive Cabinet.

CRUSADE FOR CITIZENSHIP- MACON COUNTY
INJUNCTION

Time Runs Out On Patterson In Anti-Boycott Court Fight

TUSKEGEE, Ala., (AP) — Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who lost a court fight to keep an anti-boycott injunction in force in Tuskegee, is letting the decision stand without appeal.

The time has run out for Patterson to contest Circuit Judge Will O. Walton's June 21 order which denied a request for a permanent injunction and at the same time threw out a temporary restraining order which had been in effect.

Register in Chancery M. H. Hurt said no appeal was filed within the 30-day limit.

The attorney general, who has since become Democratic nominee for governor, sought the injunction in hope of breaking a mass Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants.

Patterson charged Tuskegee Civic Assn. with directing the boycott and asked for a permanent court order prohibiting TCA members and followers from using force or threats to keep other Negroes from trading at white stores.

The temporary injunction which was issued last August remained in effect pending a hearing on the motion for a permanent order. Walton in his June 21 decision said the state had failed to prove its case against the TCA. Leaders of the organization had denied the charge.

The boycott started 14 months ago in protest against enactment of a legislative act which rearranged Tuskegee's boundaries and left all but a few Negro voters outside the city limits.

Of the 420 who once voted here, only 10 remained in the city. The 600 white voters were unaffected by the change.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 1 (UPI)—Negro leaders of a continuing 13-month economic boycott against white merchants here Friday could claim final victory over the state in a court suit brought by the attorney general.

Time has run out for Atty. Gen. John Patterson to contest a court order which dissolved an injunction against Tuskegee Negro leaders and the Tuskegee Civic Association and no appeal has been filed.

Mr. Patterson had 30 days to file an appeal after Circuit Judge Will O. Walton threw out the temporary restraining order against the TCA on June 21.

A check of records in the office of the register of Chancery showed the state has taken no action against the ruling in higher courts.

Judge Walton issued the temporary injunction last Aug. 15 but withheld action on Mr. Patterson's request for a permanent restraining order until a hearing was held in January. In the decree June 21, Judge Walton refused to grant a permanent injunction and at the same time threw out the temporary restraining order.

Negroes in this Central Alabama town have waged an economic boycott against white merchants in protest against passage of a legislative act which all but eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee by a gerrymandering measure.

Mr. Patterson had charged that the TCA used threats to keep Negroes from patronizing white stores. TCA leaders denied it and Judge Walton concluded in his order in June that the state had failed to prove the charges.

Negroes Winners In Boycott Suit

No Appeal Filed By State On Tuskegee Ruling

Tuskegee Negroes May Claim Boycott Victory

KEGEE, Aug. 1 (UPI) — leaders of a continuing h economic boycott white merchants here tould claim final victory e state in a court sui by the Attorney Gen

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chancery in Tuskegee said Patterson has taken no action to challenge Walton's ruling in higher courts. The attorney general was unavailable for comment.

Walton issued the temporary injunction last Aug. 15, but withheld action on Patterson's request for a permanent restraining order until a hearing was held in January.

In his decree June 21, the judge refused to grant a permanent injunction and at the same time threw out the temporary restraining order.

NEGROES IN Tuskegee have boycotted white merchants for more than a year. The restraining order directed against the TCA prohibited its members or followers from using force or threats to keep other Negroes from patronizing white stores.

Patterson charged that the Negro organization directed the boycott, but TCA leaders denied it. Walton concluded in his order in June that the attorney general had failed to prove the charges.

The mass refusal to trade with white merchants came in protest against passage of a legislative act which virtually eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee.

By rearranging the town boundaries, the new law left outside the city limits almost all the 420 Negroes who once voted there. The 600 white voters were left undisturbed.

Patterson lets Tuskegee injunction die

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 1 —(AP)—The time for Atty. Gen. John Patterson to contest a court order which dissolved an anti-boycott injunction against Tuskegee Negro leaders has run out, and no appeal has been filed.

Patterson, the Democratic nominee for governor, had 30 days to file an appeal after Circuit Judge Will O. Walton threw out the temporary restraining order against the Tuskegee Civic Assn. on June 21.

The office of the register in

Courier Dat. 7-19-58
Pittsburgh, Pa. P1 (Magazine)

34e
Crusade

Plaque for Gomillion—Because of his "outstanding services to humanity" in the Tuskegee community, C. G. Gomillion (in light suit), president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, was presented a plaque by the Florida Club of Tuskegee Institute. Presentation was made by Joshua K. Dove, president of the club. Others in photo, left to right: Arthur Jones, Charlotte Fullins, Nannie Smith, J. Jackson and Nettie Dove.

12 Tuskegee Negroes Fight For Change In City Limits

By DICK LOOSER

Twelve Tuskegee Negroes, represented by Montgomery attorney Fred Gray, sought Monday to have a 1957 Alabama legislative act redefining the city limits of Tuskegee declared "unconstitutional and void."

In a suit filed in U.S. District Court Monday, the group, which included C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., asked for a temporary and permanent injunction restraining public officials from enforcing Act 140 on the grounds that it "... denies rights, privileges and immunities" as outlined by the 14th and 15th Amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

The act, which was introduced into the regular session of the state Legislature, by Macon County Sen. Sam Engelhardt June 7, 1957, redefined the city limits of Tuskegee, thus disenfranchising most of the city's Negro population.

Named as defendants in the suit were Tuskegee Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot, the city council, the Macon County board of revenue, Probate Judge William Varner, Police Chief O. L. Hodnett and Sheriff Preston Hornsby.

In an attempt to have the act ruled unconstitutional, the Negro plaintiffs asked for judgment as to whether "enforcement, execution or operation of the statute... to exclude plaintiffs because of race and color and which deprives them of the the right to vote in municipal elections. . ." denies them the rights, privileges and immunities as set forth in the 14th and 15th Amendments and under title 42 of the U.S. Code.

"As redefined," says the suit, "Tuskegee resembles a sea dragon with Negro neighborhoods, including the site of Tuskegee Institute, eliminated from the city boundaries."

The suit brought immediate reaction from Sen. Engelhardt. He predicted increased sentiment for abolishing Macon County, of which Tuskegee is the county seat.

A recently approved constitutional amendment empowered the Legislature to abolish the county as a means of preventing Negroes who outnumber the whites nearly 7-1 from gaining political control.

CREATED COURSE

Chairman of a special committee created to recommend a course of action to the Legislature, Engelhardt predicted the committee will now probably make a stronger recommendation that it otherwise might have made.

The suit was filed on behalf of Negroes "residing within the Tuskegee city limits as constituted prior to the passage of the act last year."

The suit contests the legality of "redefining the city limits to exclude the plaintiffs and the class they represent from the city solely because of their race and color, and depriving them of the right to vote in municipal elections."

CERTAIN HOURS

"As a result of their exclusion," the suit continued, "... plaintiffs and the class they represent have been deprived of the services of city policemen to patrol school zones during certain hours, benefits of general street improvements and the paving of a particular street before August, 1957, as promised by the city prior to the passage of the act."

The plaintiffs also charged that for 18 months, Macon County has had no board of registrars because most all the qualified whites were already registered, whereas thousands of Negroes possessing the qualifications are not registered and cannot vote.

The group in addition charged that the act was another device in continuing attempt by the state to disenfranchise Negro citizens.

400 NEGROES

Prior to the passage of the act, there were approximately 400 Negroes voting in Tuskegee and about 600 whites. Now, according to the suit, all but "four or five," of the Negroes have been barred from participating in the municipal elections.

The suit contends that Negroes compose approximately seven-eights of the population of Macon County.

Included in the suit were exhibits of an article from Time magazine and an article from The Montgomery Advertiser in which the act was labeled as an "obvious move to maintain white control of the city government."

An aftermath of the act was an economic boycott of white merchants, and later, the creation of the Macon County committee to study the possibilities of abolishing Macon County.

FILING SUIT

Named as defendants in the suit were Lightfoot, L. D. Gregory, H. A. Vaughan Jr., W. Foy Thompson, councilmen; Chief Hodnett; E. C. Laslie, Charles Huddleston, J. T. Dyson, F. C. Thompson and Virgil Guthrie of the board of revenue; Sheriff Hornsby and Judge Varner.

Plaintiffs filing the suit with Gomillion were Celia B. Chambers, Alma R. Craig, Frank H. Bentley, Willie D. Bentley, Kenneth L. Buford, William J. White, Augustas O. Young Jr., Nellie B. Jones, Detroit Lee, Delia D. Sullivan, and Lynwood T. Dorsey, all Negro residents of Tuskegee.

The plaintiffs asked in their suit that the court:

1. Issue a decree adjuding Act 140 in violation of due process and equal protection of the 14th and 15th Amendment.

2. Issue a preliminary injunction, pending final disposition, restraining and enjoining the defendants from enforcing and executing the act and those similarly situtated and from denying right to vote and to be recognized and treated as citizens of Tuskegee.

3. Issue a permanent injunction against the act.

Racial Study Group Urged

The Macon County Abolition Commission recommended Monday that a permanent legislative committee be created to make a continuing study of Alabama's racial problems.

The suggestion was made as the commission continued to work on the preliminary draft of the report it will submit to the new Legislature.

The proposed standby committee would be directed to be particularly concerned with Macon County, but it would also have the right to study racial matters throughout the state.

It would be required to make periodic reports of its findings and would also be authorized to recommend specific legislation it felt was needed to preserve segregation.

The commission still has given no indication as to what it will recommend regarding Macon County, but indications are that it will not suggest outright abolition at this time.

Under the constitutional amendment which created the commission, it could recommend that Macon be abolished or reduced in size if such a step was necessary to prevent the Negro majority from gaining control at the ballot box.

Attending Monday's meeting was Rep.-nominate Grady Rogers, Macon County's new member of the Alabama Legislature. He said he felt that 50 per cent of the white people in Macon favor abolition now and that 70 to 80 per cent will go along ultimately.

Rogers also expressed the fear that it might be dangerous to put off abolition too long. He said there might come a time when it would be impossible to abolish the county.

VOTE FILES ACCESS DENIED U.S. AGENTS

Macon County, Ala., Refusal Echoed Elsewhere

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Voter registration officials in troubled Macon County withheld their records from federal agents Tuesday in a defiant gesture which brought prompt echoes elsewhere in Alabama.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, insisting that registration documents are private rather than public records, urged county boards of registrars throughout the state to keep them out of the hands of civil rights agents.

Mrs. C. B. Willis, chairman of the board in Montgomery County, which adjoins Macon, promised to [illegible] for access to records there.

But Chairman John A. Repoll of the Mobile County board said federal investigators would be welcome to look at his records.

HINT COURT ACTION

The chairman of the Macon County board, E. P. Livingston, said he and his two colleagues acted on advice of the attorney general. Democratic nominee for governor for the term starting next January.

Livingston said two agents of the Civil Rights Commission who visited the board Monday left with a hint at court action, but there was no official indication of the next move. The two agents, identified as Burton Goodyear and O. J. Peterson, were unavailable for comment.

Patterson said he will resist any effort to get the records through court order because "under Alabama law, they are not public records" and board members are under no legal obligation or authority to produce them.

NEGROES OUTNUMBER

Macon County, where famed Tuskegee Institute is located, has been plagued by racial strife. Negroes outnumber whites residing in the county approximately [illegible] and voters have a 2-1 [illegible]

has kept the board of registrars inactive much of the time. At one period, the county had no functioning board of registrars for 18 months and no prospective new voter, white or Negro, could register.

Negroes have repeatedly accused the board of discrimination, but registration officials deny the charges. Livingston insisted that the policy of the present board is to reject anyone who fails to meet the qualifications regardless of race.

Alabama law requires prospective voters to answer a questionnaire which, among other things, calls for a definition of the "duties and obligations" of citizenship.

BITING COMMENT

The board's action brought a biting comment from a Negro leader, the Rev. K. L. Buford.

"It is no more than I expected," said Buford, acting president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., an organization which has campaigned for voter registration. "I doubt that any persons would voluntarily give evidence that would be incriminating to them. I think the board's records would definitely be incriminating."

records to Burton J. Goodyear and O. J. Peterson, commission agents assigned to the predominately Negro county.

The monthly meeting of the five-man Federal civil rights group had been scheduled before the Alabama situation developed.

Rights Board May Demand Vote Records

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UPI)—The Civil Rights Commission will consider possible legal action to obtain Alabama voting records withheld from its agents, it was learned Wednesday.

A spokesman said the question will be taken up at the commission's regular closed-door meeting tomorrow.

Alabama's Attorney General John Patterson has advised the state's county voter registration boards to withhold their records from federal agents.

The disclosure came after Macon County officials refused [illegible]

Patterson raps rights agency vote hearing

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 24—(AP)—Atty. Gen. John Patterson has blasted an upcoming Civil Rights Commission hearing on Macon County voter registration as a "reckless attempt to intimidate our public officials."

The Democratic gubernatorial nominee said yesterday the inquiry here Dec. 8 into alleged racial voting discrimination "will be playing politics to get some Republican votes in the congressional elections."

Patterson said the commission's announced plan to look into charges of the denial of Negroes' voting rights "will bring grave consequences to our entire nation and to our people." He added:

"Such reckless action is politically inspired and is further proof of the intention of the Republican administration to destroy the rights of the states and reduce our constitution to a mere scrap of paper."

As Alabama's chief legal officer, Patterson earlier this week advised Macon County officials to withhold registration files from Civil Rights Commission investigators.

RECORDS OF VOTER applications are not public records, he said, and suggested that other county registration boards also adopt the policy of privacy.

The attorney general said he will use "every power at my command to resist the commission's illegal and unwarranted encroachments."

Noting that those accused ought to know who the accusers are, he challenged the federal agency to identify the Negroes who have charged discrimination.

Meanwhile, a Montgomery Negro leader revealed that his people may ask the commission to hear their complaints also at the hearing.

Rufus Lewis, chairman of the registration committee of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., said his group will have evidence available on complaints already filed with the federal government.

Patterson Plans To Fight Inquiry

Voting Rights Investigation Labeled 'Politics'

TO GET VOTES FOR GOP

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 23.—Atty. Gen. John Patterson accused the Civil Rights Commission Thursday of playing politics by ordering a hearing here Dec. [illegible]

Mr. Patterson, the Democratic nominee for governor, denounced as "politically inspired" the commission's announcement that it will look into charges of the denial of Negroes' voting rights.

He said it was done to "create an atmosphere to [illegible] some Republican votes in the coming congressional elections."

Mr. Patterson, the state's chief legal officer, advised the Macon County Voter Registration Board to close its records earlier this week to Civil Rights Commission investigators.

Urged Closing Records

He also suggested that other registration boards throughout Alabama should adopt the same policy, contending that files of voter applications are not public records.

The attorney general said Thursday's announcement from the commission "is further proof of the intention of the Republican Administration to destroy the rights of the states and reduce our Constitution to a mere scrap of paper."

"Such reckless action on the part of the Republican Administration is politically inspired and will bring on grave consequences to our entire nation and to our people."

Mr. Patterson said he will "resist their illegal and unwarranted encroachments with every power at my command."

He said that under the civil rights law complaints must be filed with the commission "in writing under oath," and challenged the Federal agency to identify the Negroes who have accused registration officials of discrimination.

Who Are Accusers?

"People accused ought to know who the accusers are," he observed.

The chairman of the Macon County board, E. V. Livingston, meanwhile voiced a renewed determination to withhold the records from the commission "until Mr. Patterson tells me to do otherwise."

A Negro leader in Montgomery disclosed that his people there may ask the commission to hear complaints from them as well as those from Macon County at the December hearing.

Rufus Lewis, chairman of the registration committee of the Montgomery Improvement Association, said complaints have been filed with the Federal Government and that his group will have evidence ready to present.

Bama Hides Vote Books To G-Men

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — Alabama Attorney General John Patterson disclosed Tuesday he has advised county boards of registrars to close their records to investigators for the Civil Rights Commission.

It is the second defiant action taken against federal studies of voter lists in the South recently. A circuit judge ordered voter records withheld from federal agents in Perrell County, Ga., unless superseded by a U.S. court.

Patterson's action came after two investigators for the commission — Burton J. Goodyear and O. J. Peterson — asked to examine the books of the Macon County Board of Registrars Monday.

Patterson, who also is Democratic nominee for governor, and who has threatened to jail any federal agents meddling in Alabama affairs, advised E. P. Livingston, chairman of the Macon registrars, that under Alabama law the records are not public.

"It is my opinion," said Patterson, "that the Board of Registrars of Macon County is under no legal duty to make its records available for inspection by officials of the Civil Rights Commission."

Patterson released a letter Tuesday to Livingston "confirming" a telephone conversation with the registrar Charman Monday in which the attorney general advised him to keep the records away from the federal agents. Patterson's letter plainly indicated his advisory ruling holds for all 67 of Alabama's counties and not just Macon.

Meantime, the chairman of the Mobile County Board of Registrars, John A. Repoll, said he had not been approached by any commission investigators and "we have nothing to hide back here. We are perfectly willing for anyone to come in and see what we are doing."

Repoll added, "And if J. Edgar Hoover wants to come down here and sit with us, he will be welcomed."

Livingston said, "These two Rights Commission investigators came in Monday and said they'd like to look at the records. We had a nice friendly chat, but I told them I had instructions from the (state) attorney general that I didn't have to show them.

"That was all there was to it. They didn't have any legal order and they went away. They didn't say anything about coming back."

Close Books To Rights Men, Patterson Tells Registrars

BY DONALD F. MARTIN

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 21 (UPI) —Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson disclosed today he has advised all county boards of registrars to [illegible] records to investigators for the Civil Rights Commission.

It is the second defiant action taken against the Civil Rights Commission in the South. Recently the Terrell County, Ga., circuit judge ordered all voting records withheld from Federal agents unless subpenaed by a U. S. court.

Patterson's action came after two investigators for the commission—Burton J. Goodyear and O. J. Peterson—asked to examine the books of the Macon County Board of Registrars Monday.

The Democratic nominee for governor, who already has threatened to jail any Federal agents meddling in Alabama affairs, advised E. P. Livingston, chairman of the Macon registrars, that under Alabama laws the records are not public.

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Repoll added, "and if J. Edgar Hoover wants to come down here and sit with us, he will be welcomed."

Livingston told United Press International, "these two rights commission investigators came in yesterday and said they'd like to look at the records. We had a nice friendly chat, but I told them I had instructions from the (state) attorney general that I didn't have to show them.

"That was all there was to it. They didn't have any legal order and they went away. They didn't say anything about coming back."

Negroes outnumber whites seven to one in Tuskegee, the county seat, and four to one in the county. The Tuskegee Civic Assn. (TCA), a Negro group, conducted a survey recently which showed 314 Negroes sought registration, or 46 per cent of the number that sought ballot rights.

Group To Study Voting In South

Memphis Commercial Appeal 4-26-58

Southern Leaders' Linked To Left-Wing Support

Memphis, Tenn. MISSISSIPPIAN IS LISTED Sat. 4-26-58

By The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Self-styled civil rights leaders from the South, with the support of a left-wing organization, will meet here Sunday to discuss "voting rights in the South."

Known as the "Conference on Voting Restrictions in Southern States," the meeting will be sponsored by the Southern Conference Educational Fund Inc.

Executive director of SCEF is James A. Dombrowski of New Orleans, long a controversial figure in inter-racial activities in the South. Formerly of Nashville, he once headed the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Field Secretaries

Field secretaries of SCEF are Carl Braden and his wife, Anna Braden. Braden, a former copy reader for the Louisville Courier-Journal, was convicted in Kentucky of sedition in the sale of a home in a white residential area in Louisville to a Negro and its subsequent destruction by dynamite.

He went free after the Supreme Court invalidated state sedition laws with its disputed decision in the Steve Nelson case.

Braden once spoke in the Harlem district of New York City to protest against the Emmett Till case in Mississippi.

A press release had this to say about Sunday's meeting:

"The purpose of the conference is to present, in human terms, a comprehensive picture of the current situation on voting rights in the South. There will be reports from nine states.

"The speakers are all either leaders of organizations working to establish full voting rights, or writers with expert knowledge of voting problems in their areas."

Invited to report on Mississippi problems, the press release said, is Albert Walker, president of the Mississippi Progressive Voters League and board chairman of the Jackson, Miss., National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His report, the release said, has been prepared jointly with Aaron Henry, vice president of the Mississippi NAACP.

No Reports

The press release indicated that no reports will be received from Arkansas or Tennessee.

Two Alabamans are on the program, Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, and Charles G. Gomillion of Tuskegee.

Williams, long a controversial figure in Southern racial affairs, first came into prominence as administrator of the National Youth Administration during the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration.

Gomillion, in 1947, was identified to a Congressional committee as secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Conference, later cited by the attorney general as a Communist front organization.

Gomillion Will Give Report On Voting Battle

Defender Louisville Ky. Thurs. 4-24-58

Washington, D. C. (ANP) — The "Conference on Voting Restrictions in Southern States," to be held at the Asbury Methodist Church here on Sunday, April 27, will hear a report from the leader of the fight against the abolishment of Macon County, Ala., designed to curb the Negroes from voting in that community in which Tuckegee Institute is located. P. 1

He is Charles G. Gomillion, head of the social sciences department at Tuskegee and president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, the organization campaigning to gain equal voting

Col. 3. back page, this section

privileges for Negroes in that area. Defender P. 8

Spoke to Legislature

As spokesman for TCA, Mr. Gomillion appeared before a committee of the Alabama Legislature and voiced the protest of those opposed to the plan. However, the state enacted the law gerrymandering all but a few colored voters out of that district. Mr. Gomillion said that his organization will continue their efforts despite this.

Said he TCA leader, ". . . We want every individual, white and black, to enjoy the dignity of full American citizenship . . . Our 'Crusade for Freedom' is to have all share these hallowed rights." Thurs. 4-24-58

Others Reporting

Others who will report at the Conference on developments in their respective states are the Rev. Ben F. Wyland, Tampa, Fla. executive secretary of the Florida Council for Interracial Cooperation; Aaron Henry, Clarksdale, Miss.. executive secretary Regional Conference of Negro Leadership; Kenneth Walker Colfax, La., editor, Colfax Chronicle newspaper; W. Hale Thompson, a Newport News, Va., Attorney; Miss Willson Whitman Southern Pines, N.C., author and editor; Mrs. Andrew S. Simkins, Columbia, S. C. civil rights leader; T. Austin Walden, an Atlanta, Ga. attorney, and the Rev. John L. Tilley, Baltimore, Md., who led a campaign that recently added over 10,000 new voters to the rolls in less than three months.

Civic Assn. Sets Tuskegee Meeting

Birmingham Post-Herald 5-14-58

Special to The Post-Herald

TUSKEGEE, May 13—The 45th mass meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. has been called for next Tuesday night at 7:30 in the Washington Chapel AME Church.

The Rev. Jordan Davis, long-time resident of Tuskegee, will be the speaker. C. G. Gomillion, TCA president, will give a report on the National Newspaper Publishers Assn. (Negro) conference which he attended in Washington, D. C.

Tuskegee Civic Group To Hear Rev. Harvey

Montgomery, Ala. 4-21-58

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—The Rev. R. F. Harvey, pastor, Greenwood Baptist Church, Tuskegee Institute, will be the speaker Tuesday evening at the meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association. 4-21-58

The meeting will be held at the Washington Chapel AME Church, the Rev. T. H. Brown, pastor, and will begin at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Harvey will use as his topic: "The American Spirit Past and Present."

C. G. Gomillion, president of the TCA, announced that William E. Boone would render two solos at Tuesday's meeting, and that the Rev. K. L. Buford, pastor Butler Chapel AME Zion Church, and vice president of the TCA. would preside.

Displaced workers now on menial jobs

Afro-American 4-19-58

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "What has happened to white clerks and other employees of the downtown stores which have closed or been forced to open with only skeleton staffs?" en with only skeleton staffs?"

This question the AFRO put to two supporters of the Tuskegee Civic Association during an interview.

This was the answer, given with hearty chuckling: "Oh they're working just like colored folks."

The spokesman, a minister and a businessman, hastened to explain that white women, out of store jobs in town, are now working as domestics, generally replacing colored employees in these menial jobs.

Kay To Address Tuskegee Group

Birmingham Post-Herald 5-15-58

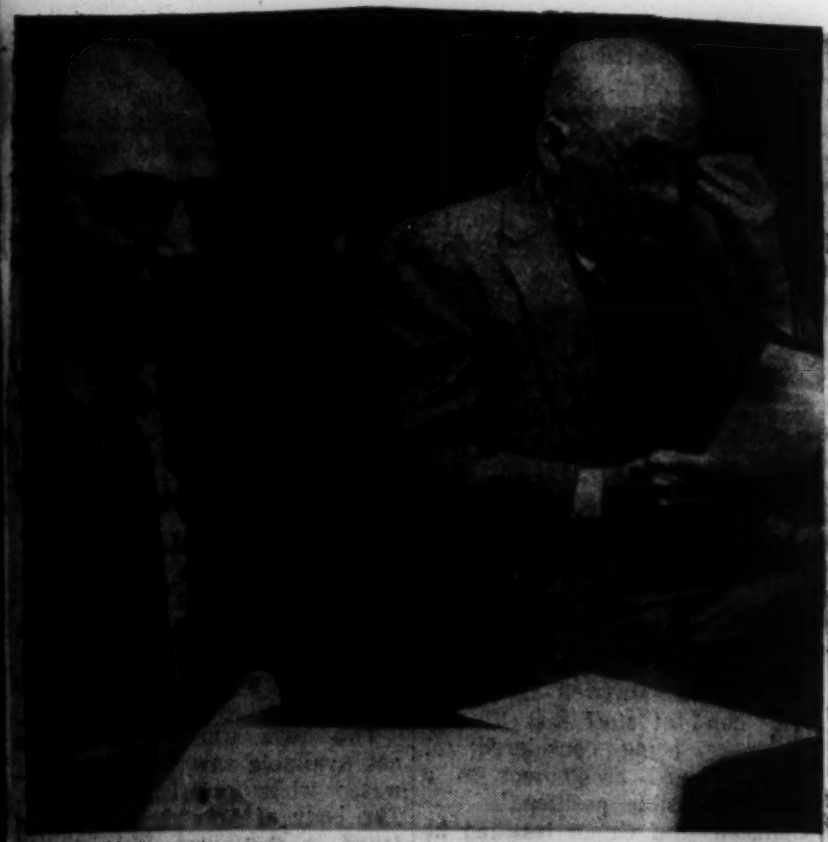
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Michael Kay, instructor in American history at the University of Minnesota, and an ardent worker in the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party in that city, will bring [illegible] message this evening at the 56th mass meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. The meeting will be held at the Wash-

ington Chapel AME Church, the Rev. [illegible] pastor.

Kay is presently teaching 'Constitutional Crisis in American History," in the Social Science Workshop of Tuskegee Institute. The guest speaker has been active in the University of Minnesota's Friends' Movement (Quaker) and will receive his doctorate degree from the university this fall. Montgomery, Ala. 4-15-58

He will speak from the topic 'Epitath for Dixie."

C. G. Gomillion, president, Tuskegee Civic Assn., in announcing Tuesday's meeting stated that the Mount Olive Baptist Church Senior Choir will render music. The meeting will begin at 7:30.



MACON LAWMAKERS AT ABOLITION MEETING
Sen. Sam Engelhardt (left), Rep. J. J. Rodgers

Abolition Unit Seeks To Keep Macon Intact

By BOB INGRAM

A legislative committee created to study the feasibility of abolishing Macon County held its initial meeting here yesterday and immediately began to grope for some less drastic way to preserve white supremacy in the Negro-dominated county.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, unanimously elected chairman of the group, was one of the first to promise that his home county would be abolished only as a last resort.

"We will explore every possibility of saving Macon County, or reducing it in size," Engelhardt said. "But having been given a mandate by the people on Dec. 17, if we find it necessary to abolish Macon County then it will be done."

Almost from the outset of this significant meeting of the Abolition Commission members, it was apparent the group was determined to find a solution other than abolition.

REP. JAMES HALL
Vice Chairman

Reps. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery and Charles Adams of Alexander City both observed that Macon should be abolished only if there is no other alternative.

UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT

"I think we all want to preserve the county if it is humanly possible," Dawkins said. The committee members were unanimous in their agreement.

Other than the election of Engelhardt as chairman and Rep. H. James Hall of Montgomery as vice chairman, the commission transacted little other business yesterday.

Part of the morning was spent in executive session, which Engelhardt suggested so that members could "trash out" any problems confronting them.

Later Engelhardt appointed a five-man steering committee to draw up an agenda which will be presented at the next meeting, to be held at 10 a.m. next Monday.

ROBISON CHAIRMAN

Named to the committee were Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery, chairman; Reps. Adams, Hardaway Johnson of Elmore, D. W. Ward of Lee and M. B. McLendon of Bullock. Engelhardt will serve as ex-officio chairman of this group.

This committee met later in the day to make recommendations for membership to five subcommittees — census, finance and taxation, judiciary, boundary and coordinating.

All but one member of the commission was present for the organizational session. The lone absentee was Rep. John Allen Crook of Union Springs.

Abolition Group Pledges To Uphold Way Of Life

Legislative Committee Spells Out Policy, Including Possible Macon Boundary Shifts

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 10 (AP)—Legislators studying ways to keep Negroes from gaining political control of Macon County today pledged to uphold "the way of life that is truly Alabamian."

They agreed to go along with abolition of the county if necessary to preserve white supremacy.

The 17-member committee, created by a recently-approved constitutional amendment, adopted a statement of policy spelling out its determination to protect what it called Alabama's sovereignty.

Passage of the civil rights law, organizations and individuals, "compel this committee to act to preserve and continue the tradition and way of life which is truly Alabamian," the statement said.

In Macon County, home of the famed Negro college, Tuskegee Institute, Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 7-1. Whites have a 2-1 voting majority, but they fear pressure will come under the new civil rights law that would give Negroes the advantage at the polls.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County presided as chairman of the committee. He is executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils, which seeks to preserve segregation and white supremacy.

The committee's policy statement said that while members would consider ways of altering the county boundaries and changing the voting districts as an alternate plan to prevent Negro domination, "abolition of the county will be acceptable."

"The committee feels that the vote of the people of Alabama in the adoption of this (Macon County) amendment," the statement said, "constitutes a mandate from the people that this committee make recommendations to the Legislature . . . to prevent Macon County from being controlled and operated by elements and individuals who are not qualified by Alabama standards."

The committee proposed to undertake "exhaustive research" together with investigations and hearings in the counties that will be affected.

"We will avail ourself of expert information and advice from those qualified," the statement said. "Consideration will be given to ways and means of altering, rearranging and reducing the area of Macon County.

"A study will be conducted for a system or systems of changing the districts and mode of determining the will of the qualified majority. Yes, even abolition of the county will be acceptable. All to the end, that the will and determination of the majority of the citizens of Alabama to preserve our Southern way of life and the rights of the State of Alabama to govern itself shall be guaranteed."

The committee adopted an agenda dividing responsibility for making various investigations among subcommittees and assigning duties of each group.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery was appointed to head a subcommittee on finance and tax; Rep. M. B. McLendon of Bullock, a subcommittee on boundaries; Rep. Charles Adams of Tallapoosa, census, and Rep. Roberts Brown of Lee, judiciary.

Another co-ordinating group was set up composed of chairmen of the subcommittees with Engelhardt as chairman.

Thomas W. McWhirter of Atlanta, regional supervisor of the Bureau of the Census, met with the full committee to discuss what information his agency would be able to give the committee.

He said if a special census were held in Macon County it would have to be authorized by Washington and financed with state or local funds.

Macon Abolition Commission Meets At Capitol Tomorrow

The Macon County Abolition Commission meets at 10 a.m. tomorrow at the Capitol to begin an unprecedented study which may lead to the abolition of a county.

The 17-member commission, created by the recent ratification of Amendment No. 18, is empowered to make a study of the feasibility of abolishing Macon County, where Negroes outnumber whites by a margin of nearly 7-1.

The commission will have at its command $50,000 in state funds to finance the study, which will include land surveys, property evaluation and a myriad of other technical problems which must be solved.

Sen. Sam Englehardt of Macon, sponsor of the bill which set up the commission, has announced that the Monday session will be purely organizational.

The group is expected to elect a chairman and also discuss a proposed agenda.

Members of the commission are the House and Senate members who represent the counties which would be affected by the abolition. Other than Engelhardt the commission members are Rep. J. J. Rodgers, Macon; Reps. Joe Dawkins, Joe Goodwyn, H. James Hall and Wilbur Nolen and Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery; Reps. Tom Johnson and Charles Adams and Sen. Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa; Reps. Jack Law and Hardaway Johnson of Tallapoosa; Reps. J. A. Crook and M. B. McLendon of Bullock; Reps.

Roberts Brown and D. W. Ward of Lee, and Sen. Joe Smith of Russell, who represents Lee County in the State Senate.

SEN. SAM ENGELHARDT JR.

In race

Engelhardt enters race for No. 2 state job

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18—State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon, executive secretary of the Citizens Councils of Alabama and one of the state's strongest segregation leaders, Saturday entered the race for lieutenant governor.

He will oppose former State Sen. Graham Wright of Talladega, a veteran legislator and equally strong segregationist, who announced several months ago he will run for lieutenant governor.

State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, who also has been prominently mentioned for governor, and State Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa have long been talked as prospective candidates for lieutenant governor.

Both are taunch segregationists, with Sen. Boutwell being author and chief sponsor of the "freedom of choice" amendment adopted overwhelmingly by the voters in 1956 to help maintain segregation in the schools.

Macon bill sponsor

SEN. ENGELHARDT, sponsor of the constitutional amendment recently approved by a lopsided vote authorizing the Legislature to abolish Macon County, said he will qualify as a candidate in the May 6 Democratic primary election. He said he will qualify after the State Democratic Executive Committee meets here next Saturday to get campaigning officially under way.

The Macon senator pointed out that Sunday is the birthday anniversary of Robert E. Lee and said his announcement was timed to coincide with that occasion.

"I feel it is proper for me to select this day to make my official announcement and launch my fight to help preserve the Southern way of life for which Lee fought," declared Engelhardt.

Says strong man

STRESSING that the South needs men in public life with strong segregationist principles, Engelhardt added:

"The next four years will be the darkest in the South's history since Reconstruction. Forces from other parts of the nation will be attempting to ram integration down our throats.

"The best insurance we of Alabama can have to maintain our way of life is a lieutenant governor with a background of being absolutely firm on this vital question."

Sen. Engelhardt, in a recent appearance on "Alabama Press Conference," a public information program sponsored by The Birmingham News and Stations WABT and WAPI, warned that attempts to force integration in Alabama "will make Little Rock look like a garden party."

Pledges to fight

HE SAID that carving up, or outright abolition of Macon County, in which Negroes outnumber white persons nearly seven to one, would hinge largely on what action is taken by the Civil Rights Commission recently appointed by President Eisenhower.

Engelhardt predicted that this commission will visit Alabama.

The Macon senator, who is 45 and a businessman - farmer, pledged himself to fight to maintain the Southern way of life in what he termed "a dignified and lawful manner."

Chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, Engelhardt sponsored legislation to aid the farmer. And he was joint sponsor of the student placement bill to help preserve segregation by giving local boards of education unprecedented authority to assign pupils to schools.

A native of Montgomery County, Engelhardt is a graduate of Washington and Lee University. His wife is the daughter of former State Sen. J. Miller Bonner of Wilcox, also one of Alabama's staunchest segregationists.

ENGELHARDT IS ELECTED

Will Head Group Studying County's Abolishment

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 6. —(UP)— The commission established to study the feasibility of abolishing Macon County to uphold white supremacy elected as chairman Monday a White Citizens Council leader who promised the county would be wiped out "if necessary."

The commission unanimously named State Senator Sam Engelhardt of Macon County as chairman and Representative James Hall of Montgomery vice chairman.

Senator Engelhardt, author of the constitutional amendment which established the commission, appointed a five-man steering committee to draw up an agenda for the 17-member commission at its next meeting, tentatively set for Feb. 1. The committee is composed of Senator Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery and Reps. Charlie Adams of Tallapoosa, hardaway Johnson of Elmore, D. W. Wood of Lee and Bryan McClendon of Bullock County.

Trouble Seen By Engelhardt On Integration

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 5 (AP)—A Citizen's Council leader today said that if racial integration of public schools is ordered in Alabama "it will make Little Rock look like a garden party."

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County said there are "more" school districts in the South than Army divisions.

Engelhardt is executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils. He claims 60,000 members for the white supremacy organization.

TO QUESTION CANDIDATES

Engelhardt said the councils will question candidates in the 1958 Alabama gubernatorial primaries this spring about their views on segregation and the Negro vote.

TWO QUESTIONS

Two questions that will be asked, he said, are:

Will the candidate deny the Negro vote?

Will the candidate submit a list of financial contributors to his campaign?

Some 50 to 60 thousand of Alabama's estimated 825,000 registered voters are Negroes.

Engelhardt said the future of Macon County depends on what the president's Civil Rights Commission does.

Alabama voters in a Dec. 17 election empowered the Legislature to abolish the Black Belt county if necessary to prevent the heavy Negro majority from gaining political control. The outnumbered whites still have a substantial edge in the number of registered voters.

WILL BE READY

Engelhardt said he "feels sure" the Civil Rights Commission "will come here ... (and) hopes he will be ready when they come into the state."

The council executive said Tuskegee white merchants will survive a current boycott by Negro residents, who were angered when the city limits were changed in order to exclude most Negro voters. Tuskegee is the county seat of Macon County and home of famed Tuskegee Institute for Negroes.

Engelhardt said boycotts are "a two - edged sword" and "the NAACP and Tuskegee Civil Assn. will rue the day they started the boycott."

Alabama Seen As Outdoing Little Rock

Engelhardt Expects Outbreaks To Follow Any Mixing Order

BY IVAN SWIFT

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., told a radio and television audience yesterday if school integration is ordered in Alabama he thinks "it will make Little Rock look like a garden party."

The executive secretary of the Citizens Councils of Alabama, speaking over Stations WABT and WAPI on Alabama Press Conference, told Interviewers Fred Taylor of The Birmingham News and Leroy Simms, Associated Press Alabama correspondent, there are "more school districts in the South than Army divisions."

Engelhardt, who claims about 60,000 members in his segregation organization, said the councils haven't as many members as they had 18 months ago "but the enthusiasm still is there."

He said the 60,000 membership figure is a guess because membership drives have been completed in only 12 counties by the state-wide organization.

Engelhardt didn't disclose the personal political plans under heavy questioning from Taylor about them but he did say the councils "will not back or fight any particular candidate."

The Macon senator said the questionnaire the councils plan to send every candidate will ask questioning similar to the 1954 query sheet, and he mentioned two of them approximately as:

1. WILL THE CANDIDATE deny the Negro vote?
2. WILL THE CANDIDATE submit a list of financial contributors to his campaign?

He told Simms, in answer to a question, the publication of the answers will be the councils'

'MORE DISTRICTS THAN DIVISIONS'—Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr.

way of informing Alabama voters about candidates.

Engelhardt himself is not expected to be a candidate for the office he now holds because the post is shifted customarily between Macon and Bullock Counties. Both counties make up the 26th District.

Engelhardt said the present political condition is a "state of confusion" so far as who is going to qualify and run for office is concerned

He told the interviewers recommendations about the disposition of Macon County now under study after an affirmative vote Dec. 17, partly depends on the action of the Presidential Civil Rights Commission.

Engelhardt said he "feels sure they (the commission) will come here" and he said he "hopes we will be ready when they come into the state."

On other issues Engelhardt said:

He doesn't think the state can take over Tuskegee Institute, a private school, but consideration should be given to transferring schools contracted to Tuskegee, such as engineering, to state Negro schools.

Tuskegee merchants will "withstand" the boycott now going on, which followed the gerrymandering of Negro voters out of the city. Boycotts are "a two-edged sword" and "the NAACP and Tuskegee Civic Assn. will rue the day they started the boycott."

Additional school appropriations are needed, "especially in the case of Auburn."

whether he would run for governor or lieutenant governor in the upcoming Democratic primary election, as has been reported from time to time.

BUT HE DECLARED that the Citizens Councils "will not back or fight any particular candidate."

Asked if an estimated 60,000 members of this statewide organization would support him if he does seek state office, Engelhardt replied: "I would hope so."

He made these and other declarations on Sunday's WABT-WAPI "Alabama Press Conference" sponsored by The Birmingham News and the two stations.

Engelhardt, who estimated that his organization has 60,000 members, said membership spurted after President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock, with about 5000 more asking to join.

HOWEVER, THE COUNCILS now have fewer members than they had 18 months ago, he said.

"But the enthusiasm is still there," he added.

Regarding any use of federal troops to force school integration in Alabama, the Macon senator declared, "We have more school districts than they (the Army) have divisions."

Engelhardt, sponsor of the bill passed by the Legislature gerrymandering the City of Tuskegee to remove from its corporate limits most of the Negro voters, said he would not be willing to change that.

"AND I THINK Tuskegee's white citizens will be able to withstand the Negro boycott of merchants," he added.

He explained the citizens are rebuilding their economy with merchants cutting down inventories, which he said formerly were large.

"The NAACP and Tuskegee Civic Assn. (Negro organization) will rue the day they started the boycott," predicted Engelhardt. "This is a two-edged sword.

HE EXPLAINED the white people there could resort to a boycott, too.

Engelhardt, who earlier had advocated that the state take over Tuskegee Institute, said he has decided against introducing a bill in the Legislature to do this.

"But I think it would be wise to transfer some of its functions to other schools, such as sending the engineering and veterinary medicine schools to the Negro college at Huntsville," he said.

Engelhardt, who said he had voted for state appropriations to Tuskegee Institute, favors continuing these appropriations.

Engelhardt, whose Citizens Councils organization has completed membership drives in 12 counties, said questionnaires would be sent candidates for governor, Legislature and other public and party offices.

HE SAID queries would be substantially the same, although "worded a little differently," as those fired at public and party office aspirants two years ago.

Among the qustions, he said, would be:

Will candidates "solicit the Negro vote?"

"Will they "deny the Negro vote?"

Will candidates be willing to submit to the Citizens Councils group a list of financial contributors and amounts of contributions?

ENGELHARDT SAID he does not see any need for a special session. And he added that his support of the Folsom administration's $20 million road bond proposal would depend on whether "it could be tied down so the money could be used only for federal matching."

Engelhardt, who met today at Montgomery with legislators representing counties surrounding Macon to consider a course of action, said "a lot of our decision depends on action of the Civil Rights Commission."

HE SAID he is "perfectly willing" for proposals changing Macon's boundaries to annex portions of it to adjoining counties to be submitted to voters of all counties concerned, before any final legislative action is taken.

"But if it takes abolition of Macon County to preserve the status quo, then I'm ready for it," he said.

Questioning Engelhardt were Leroy Simms, chief Associated Press Correspondent in Alabama, and this reporter. Charlie Davis was moderator.

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ALABAMA

MACON COUNTY

READING FROM left to right: Misses Doris Nearror; Pauline Morgan; Arrie Adams and Josephine Alexander. All graduates of Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing, 1958.

READING FROM left to right: Miss Deloria Young; Walter Williams, Joanne Adams; Kate Bulls; Charlie Miller; Peggy A. Mitchell; Sylvia Dunham; Eddielyn Naggles, and Marian Braye.

READING FROM left to right: Miss Patrica Pugh; Roland Davis, and James Ralston.

Negroes Still Boycott Stores In Tuskegee

By REX THOMAS

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—For 1[5] months, Negroes have boycotte[d] white Tuskegee merchants in [a] massive protest against loss of th[e] right to vote in city elections.

Negroes outnumber white resi[-] dents approximately 7-3 in Tuske[-] gee, a city of 6,800 population. I[n] Macon County as a whole, there are nearly seven Negroes to every white resident.

The unprecedented economi[c] squeeze has forced perhaps a doz[-] en small stores to close and ha[s] sent other merchants into neigh[-] boring communities in search o[f] business.

By contrast, the cluster of Ne[-] gro stores in the vicinity of fame[d] Tuskegee Institute are prospering. A supermarket operated by Ne[-] groes has drawn much of the trade away from the shops in town where Negro housewives once shopped.

END NOT IN SIGHT

Nor is the end in sight. Mayor Phil Lightfoot and President B. D. Cohn of the Tuskegee Chamber of Commerce say there has been evi[-] dence of some letup in the boy[-] cott in recent weeks. But Light[-] foot added that he couldn't see much change.

Negro spokesmen had little t[o] say. They have been reluctant t[o] talk since Atty. Gen. John Patter[-] son tried to break the boycott wit[h] a court injunction.

Patterson accused the Tuskegee Civic Assn. of promoting the boy[-] cott and asked for a permanen[t] court order prohibiting TCA mem[-] bers and followers from usin[g] force or threats to keep other Ne[-] groes from trading at whit[e] stores.

RIGHT UPHELD

Circuit Judge Will O. Walto[n] granted a temporary injunctio[n] but ultimately threw it out wit[h] the declaration that "thus far i[n] this land, every person has a right to trade with whomever he pleases, and therefore, the right to not trade with any particular person or business."

The Judge said Patterson failed to prove his charges against the TCA, whose officers denied any connection with the boycott.

The TCA secretary, William P. Mitchell, an employe of the Veterans Administration Hospital, disclaimed any knowledge of the extent of the protest against white merchants.

Mitchell acknowledged that Negroes are urged by the association to "spend their money wisely" and to use "common sense." And, he added, "anyone using common sense will spend their money with their friends."

The full economic impact of the boycott is unmeasured in terms of dollars and cents. Cohn, pointing to a lag in business throughout the nation, said there are too many factors to say how much of the decline in Tuskegee is a direct result of the loss of Negro trade.

Lightfoot said a clearer indication may come next January when merchants renew their city business licenses. Since the license schedule is based on the volume of the preceding year's sales, the mayor said that will show how much business has fallen off.

GONE OUT OF BUSINESS

Cohn said some small stores, maybe a dozen or so, have gone out of business since the boycott started and the surviving merchants are looking for new industry to bolster the community's income.

He added that some white consumers from neighboring cities have come to Tuskegee to trade. "We wish there were a lot more," he added.

The Negroes, besides patronizing merchants of their own race, are spending their money in stores in Montgomery, 40 miles to the west; and Opelika, about 28 miles east.

The boycott began in June 1957 after the Alabama Legislature, at the request of Macon County Sen. Sam Engelhardt, passed a law which virtually eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee.

By changing the town boundaries, they left only 10 Negro voters remaining inside the city limits out of the 420 who previously voted here. The 600 white voters in Tuskegee were undisturbed by the change.

A suit has been filed in U.S. District Court at Montgomery challenging constitutionality of the law, but no hearing has been set.

Merchants Feel Pinch Of Boycott

Tuskegee, Ala.
Negroes Shun White Stores
9-17-58

By REX THOMAS

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—For 15 months, Negroes have boycotted white Tuskegee merchants in a massive protest against loss of the right to vote in city elections.

Negroes outnumber white residents approximately 7-3 in Tuskegee, a city of 6,800 population. In Macon County as a whole, there are nearly seven Negroes to every white resident.

The unprecedented economic squeeze has forced perhaps a dozen small stores to close and has sent other merchants into neighboring communities in search of business.

By contrast, the cluster of Negro stores in the vicinity of Tuskegee Institute are prospering. A supermarket operated by Negroes has drawn much of the trade away from the shops in town where Negro housewives once shopped.

Nor is the end in sight. Mayor Phil Lightfoot and President B. D. Cohn of the Tuskegee Chamber of Commerce say there has been evidence of some letup in the boycott in recent weeks. But Lightfoot added that he couldn't see much change.

Negro spokesmen had little to say. They have been reluctant to talk since Atty. Gen. John Patterson tried to break the boycott with a court injunction.

Patterson accused the Tuskegee Civic Assn. of promoting the boycott and asked for a permanent court order prohibiting TCA members and followers from using force or threats to keep other Negroes from trading at white stores.

Circuit Judge Will O. Walton granted a temporary injunction but ultimately threw it out with the declaration that "thus far in this land, every person has a right to trade with whomever he pleases, and therefore, the right to not trade with any particular person or business."

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TRADE BOYCOTT STILL GOES ON

Tuskegee Stores Pressed But Effect Is Debated

9-17-58

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NEGROES RETICENT

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NEIGHBORS INVITED

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VOTE DENIAL MOTIVES NOT UNLAWFUL, JUDGE RULES TO TUSKEGEANS

U. S. JUDGE SAYSCOURT POWERLESS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Motives involved in gerrymandering boundaries do not make the move unconstitutional, a federal judge ruled in Montgomery Wednesday in upholding the 16-month-old legislative act which virtually wipes out Negro voting in Tuskegee.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., upheld the state's act which admittedly rearranged Tuskegee's city boundaries so as to leave all predominantly Negro residential areas outside the city limits.

The judge held that nothing in the U. S. Constitution prohibits the Alabama Legislature from changing the boundaries of a city regardless of the motive. The ruling is expected to be appealed to a higher court. Attorney Fred Gray, of Montgomery, who filed the test suit on behalf of affected Tuskegee, affirmed this.

1957 LAW

Enactment of the law in June 1957 touched off a mass Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants which is still in force. Its passage left only 10 registered Negro voters inside the city limits in contrast with 420 who voted there before the law went into effect.

The 600 white voters in the city were left undisturbed. The law was immediately challenged on claim that it deprived the Negro residents of rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

Johnson said that regardless of the motive of the legislature in enacting the law "this court has no authority to declare such act invalid after measuring it by any yardstick made known by the Constitution of the United States."

MERCHANTS LOSE

Tuskegee has had troubles, however, since the law went into effect. White merchants admittedly felt the loss of sales to the Negro population. Many reportedly were forced to close their doors and cease operations.

Named Tuskegee Institute is located nearby and offers both work educational and economic opportunities to Negroes the area. Negroes also have active part in the huge Veterans Administration Hospitals located in the vicinity. Negro operated stores in the institute and hospital area have reportedly doubled sales since the boycott began.

However, the Negro has no vote power as apparently guaranteed by the constitution. It was this point upon which they appealed the state ruling which excluded them from state representation.

Court Upholds Tuskegee, Ala. Voting Decree

U. S. Judge Rules Legislature Can Change Boundaries

By REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)— A law which left Negroes without the right to vote in city elections in troubled Tuskegee, and touched off a protest boycott of white merchants, was upheld Wednesday in Federal Court.

The legislative act which went into effect 16 months ago deprived the Negroes of a voice in their municipal government by gerrymandering them out of the city limits.

U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ruled that "regardless of the motive" in passing the law, the legislature has unquestioned power to change the city boundaries.

APPEAL EXPECTED

While no immediate decision was made known, the Negroes are expected to appeal to higher courts. Fred Gray of Montgomery, a Negro attorney who filed the test suit on their behalf, said "I feel quite confident that an appeal will be filed."

One of the Tuskegee Negroes who contested the gerrymandering law, Lynwood T. Dorsey, commented, "we are naturally disappointed in the adverse ruling," but added: "I feel in the long run that justice will prevail."

The change in Tuskegee's boundaries left only 10 Negro voters within the city limits in contrast to the 420 who previously had voted there.

The status of the 600 white voters remained undisturbed.

The law affected only the rights of the Negro voters to take part in municipal elections. They can still vote for county, state and federal officers.

Negroes who sought a court order to knock out the 1957 act contended it violates their rights under the federal constitution. But Johnson held that nothing in the state or federal constitutions can prohibit the legislature from rearranging the city's boundaries.

OUTNUMBER WHITES

Negroes outnumber white residents of Tuskegee 4 to 1; in Macon County as a whole, the ratio is nearly 6 to 1.

And although Negroes now have only half as many voters as the whites, segregationists have expressed fear that the new federal civil rights law will force the registration of enough Negroes to give them political control of the county.

Passage of the gerrymandering law brought a mass boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee, a protest which is still in effect.

First Rights Hearing Is Scheduled

MONTGOMERY (AP) — An official of the civil rights committee was here Thursday to make arrangements for a hearing on alleged denial of Negro voting privileges Dec. 3.

A. H. Rosenfeld, Mt. Holly, N. J., director of the federal agency's office of complaints, information and surveys, said he had not yet found a definite site for the Montgomery hearing.

"The hearing will be open to th public unless testimony given might be harmful to someone," he said. Then it would be closed.

Macon County officials apparently prompted the hearing two weeks ago when they withheld voter registration records from two commission investigators.

Rosenfeld said that while the scope of the hearing had not been decided, Macon County Negroes had made sworn complaints of discrimination in thhe county's voter registration policies.

Negroes Lose Tuskegee Suit

Right To Change Boundaries Is Upheld By Federal Court In Alabama

By The United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 29. — A Federal judge Wednesday upheld the power of Alabama to rearrange municipal boundaries regardless of [illegible] involved in dismissal of a suit by 12 Tuskegee Negroes.

They had sought to quash a legislative act gerrymandering their race [illegible] Macon County seat.

The Negroes asked to have a state law which excluded all but a handful of about 420 Negro voters from the Tuskegee city limits declared invalid because they said it violated the "due process" and "equal privilege" clauses of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

Negro Appeal Expected

However, United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. held the court has no authority to declare the act invalid "after measuring any yardstick made known by the Constitution of the United States."

Negro attorney Fred Gray of Montgomery immediately announced, "I feel confident this will be appealed to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals."

Tuskegee is the county seat of Macon and home of famed Tuskegee Institute, located in the black belt which runs through the center of Alabama. The County Board of Registrars is under investigation at present by the Civil Rights Commission for alleged infringement of Negro voting rights.

Boundaries Redrawn

The 1957 Legislature, using a trick utilized in 1812 by Massachusetts Gov. Elbridge Gerry, gerrymandered Tuskegee's city limits, cutting the area in half, redrawing its boundaries to form an odd 26-sided configuration and throwing out of the city all but 10 of the 420 registered Negro

[illegible] Negroes outnumber whites seven-to-one in Tuskegee proper and four-to-one in the county.

World News In Brief

Court Upholds Tuskegee Gerrymandering

Negroes Lose Round In Court

Tuskegee Limits Shifting Legal, U.S. Judge Says

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI)—A federal judge ... Wednesday he has no authority to invalidate a legislative act that "Gerrymandered" Negroes out of the Tuskegee city limits and left them without local voting power.

Negroes sought to have a state law which excluded all but a handful of some 420 Negro voters from the Tuskegee city limits declared invalid. They said it violated the "due process" and "equal privilege" clauses of the 14th and 15th amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

But U.S. district Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. held the court has no authority to declare the act invalid "after measuring it by any yardstick made known by the Constitution of the United States."

In a six-page opinion, Johnson wrote, "the court has no power to change the boundaries of a municipality. The law is clear regardless of motives underlying the enactment of the law and regardless of the consequences of the act regarding the plaintiff's right to vote in municipal elections."

Negro attorney Fred Gray of Montgomery, representing the Negroes, said, "I feel confident that this will be appealed to the U.S. fifth circuit court of appeals."

Tuskegee is the county seat of Macon and home of famed Tuskegee institute. The county board of registrars is under investigation by the civil rights commission for alleged infringement of Negro voting rights. Last week two commission investigators were denied access to voting records by the board of registrars. This prompted the federal agency to schedule a hearing on the issue at Montgomery, Dec. 8.

The 1957 legislature, using a device utilized in 1812 by Massachusetts' Gov. Elbridge Gerry, "gerrymandered" Tuskegee's city limits, cutting the area in half and redrawing its boundaries to form an odd, 26-sided configuration. This threw out of the city all but 10 of the 420 registered Negro voters.

The act sailed through both houses of the legislature with only one dissenting vote. It precipitated a mass economic boycott of white merchants by Negroes in Tuskegee which is continuing. At least three white businessmen have closed shop and moved away.

Negroes outnumbered whites seven to one in Tuskegee proper and four to one in the county, but whites have held a two to one majority at the polls in the county.

Johnson said, "this court has no control over, no supervision over, and no power to change any boundaries of municipal corporations fixed by a duly convened and elected legislative body."

Negro No-Vote Law Upheld

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 29 (AP)—A law that left Negroes without the right to vote in City elections in troubled Tuskegee, and touched off a protest boycott of white merchants, was upheld Wednesday in Federal Court.

The legislative act, which went into effect 16 months ago, deprived the Negroes of a voice in their municipal government by gerrymandering them out of the city limits.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., ruled that "regardless of the motive" in passing the law, the Legislature has unquestioned power to change the city boundaries.

While no immediate decision was made known, the Negroes are expected to appeal.

The change in Tuskegee's boundaries left only 10 Negro voters within the city limits, in contrast to the 420 who previously had voted there. The status of the 600 white voters remained undisturbed.

Probe Made

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department has promised to take "all appropriate steps" if any federal law was violated in the arrest of three Negro ministers at Birmingham, Ala., on vagrancy charges.

The three ministers, all from Montgomery, Ala., were arrested Monday by Birmingham police, held several hours, then released and the charges dropped.

Department officials said Wednesday in answer to inquiries that a protest had been made to Atty. Gen. Rogers by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

But the officials said that even before Wilkins' telegram came "a preliminary investigation into the matter had already been started" by the department's civil rights division.

Federal Court Upholds Change Of City Limits

Citing numerous decisions in similar cases by the U. S. Supreme Court, U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., at Montgomery Wednesday upheld the legislative act of 1957 which rearranged the city limits of Tuskegee. The ruling came in dismissal of a suit filed by a group of Negroes challenging the constitutionality of the act.

The complainants contended that the law deprived them of their rights under the Constitution.

Judge Johnson said that regardless of the motive of the Legislature in enacting the law, "this court has no authority to declare such ace invalid after measuring it by any yardstick made known by the constitution of the United States."

Continuing, he said:

"This court has no control over no supervision over, and no power to change any boundaries of municipal corporations fixed by a duly convened and elected legislative body . . ."

The judge said "the law is clear that the supremacy and absolute control as to the territorial boundaries of municipalities is vested in the Legislative body of the state."

He cited several U. S. Supreme Court decisions which he said made clear in previous test cases.

Johnson ruled that the only issue was whether the Legislature has authority to change the territorial limits of a city. He said the federal courts have had similar questions presented many times in the past and have held that the Legislature does have that authority.

The law was enacted by the Legislature at the request of State Sen. Sam Engelhardt.

It was enacted as a local law affecting only Tuskegee and went into effect without the approval of Gov. James E. Folsom who refused to sign it.

Folsom made no attempt to veto the measure but let it become law without his approval.

Defendants in the case were Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot, City Council memebrs G. B. Edwards Jr., L. D. Gregory, Frank A. Oslin W. Foy Thompson and H. A Vaughan, Jr.; Police Cheif O. L. Hodnett, E. C. Laslie, Board of Revenue chairman, and Board of Revenue members C. A. Huddleston, J. T. Dyson, F. Conyers Thompson and Virgil Guthrie; Sheriff Preston Hornsby and Probate Judge William Varner.

COMMITTEE ON MACON COUNTY
ABOLITION

Text Of Macon County Report

(Following is the full text of the report adopted Thursday by the Legislative Committee on Macon County for presentation to the Legislative Council, which will forward the report on to the new Legislature when it meets in January 1959. See story on Page 1.)

Your committee has held meetings in the counties of Montgomery, Russell, Lee, Elmore, Bullock, Tallapoosa and Macon. We have consulted with expert authorities on various phases of the question involved. We have invited all public officials of the various counties involved to appear before the committee at these hearings. Due notice was given of each hearing and anyone present at the hearings was given opportunity to be heard.

We first wish to thank the officials, individuals and groups of the various counties for the cooperative and helpful manner in which we were received and treated and for the suggestions made by them.

Our first meeting for public hearing was held on the 14th day of February, 1958. Only one witness appeared at this hearing. He spoke in behalf of the Tuskegee Civic Assn.

The substance of his testimony was that the Negro citizens of Macon County desired that the boundaries of Macon County be left as they are; that the Tuskegee Civic Assn. is willing to work with public officials and other citizens interested in the development of Macon County; that the office of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. is located at the same place where the NAACP office was located when it was in Tuskegee; and, he admitted on being questioned by a member of the Committee that one of the aims of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. is to integrate schools.

Further public hearings were held in the counties of Tallapoosa, Montgomery, Bullock, Elmore, Lee and Russell, in that order. The Sub-Committee on Judiciary met in open session with officials and citizens of Macon County at the County Courthouse in Tuskegee. These public hearings were held in an effort to determine the sentiment of the people of the counties involved and to give interested citizens opportunity to contribute valuable information to the committee.

Based on the testimony of the witnesses appearing before the committee at the various hearings, the committee concludes that the sentiment of the people is essentially the same in all counties involved, and the sentiment is that the committee and the Legislature should take whatever action necessary to accomplish the purposes for which this committee was established, even to the partition or abolition of Macon County. The committee feels that we should try one or more of the numerous alternatives mentioned, outlines of which

Engelhardt HALL

are attached to this report as an exhibit, before taking the drastic step of abolition.

A number of fact-finding subcommittees were established by the committee as a whole. They have reported to the committee and copies of their reports are attached for information only.

The committee finds that the conditions in Macon County are serious, largely as a result of the activities of certain elements in Tuskegee Institute and the Veterans' Hospital in Tuskegee; that if these elements would, or could be made to cease and desist their activities which are, in the unanimous opinion of this committee, detrimental, the citizens of Macon County, both white and colored, could live in peace and harmony and make progress together to their mutual benefit as was the case from the establishment of Tuskegee Institute by Booker T. Washington in 1881 to "Black Monday" on May 17, 1954; that the attitude and actions of the Federal Civil Rights Commission will, of necessity, have a bearing on the future actions of the Legislature in this matter and that in the opinion of this committee the Legislature of Alabama will not tolerate interference in Macon or in any other county in Alabama by the Federal Civil Rights Committee. The interest of all citizens of Alabama, white or colored, will best be served by Alabama authorities and not by authorities who have no understanding of our problems, which problems are not of our own making but are problems brought about largely by outsiders who are not interested in the welfare of the people of Alabama.

The committee recommends that the "Standby Committee" recommended in the report of the Sub-Committee on Judiciary should be created. The Legislative Council is requested to cause to be drafted appropriate legislation to accomplish the following:

The creation of a permanent "Macon County committee to consist of the Representatives in the House from the counties of Montgomery, Elmore, Tallapoosa, Lee, Russell, Bullock and Macon, along with the senators from the 28th, 10th, 27th, and 26th Senatorial Districts. The senator from the 26th Senatorial District should serve as chairman of the committee.

The permanent "Macon County Committee" should meet on the call of the chairman or at such other time as a majority of the committee may decide and at the place or places designated by the chairman.

The permanent Macon County Committee should have the duties and responsibilities of continuing the study of conditions in Macon County and the contiguous counties particularly and the state as a whole generally with the view of keeping current information on the problems of segregation. It should follow very closely the activities of the recently created Federal Civil Rights Commission and make recommendations from time to time to the Legislature to meet any changing conditions or emergencies that may arise in Macon County. The permanent Macon County Committee should be directed to report to the Legislative Council at least once each year its opinion on conditions in Macon County, along with any recommended legislative action it feels needed at the time.

The chairman of the Macon County Committee shall cause to be printed sufficient copies of this report to furnish every member of the incoming Legislature with a copy of same at the organizational session in January, 1959. Copies of the various sub-committee reports are on file with the Legislative Reference Service and are made available to any member of the Legislature desiring them.

(Signed by: Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, chairman; Rep. H. James Hall of Montgomery, vice chairman, and Sens. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery, Brouthton Lamberth of Tallapoosa and Joe Smith of Russell, and Reps. J. J. Rodgers of Macon; J. A. Crook and M. B. McClendon of Bullock; Charles Adams and Tom Johnson of Tallapoosa; D. W. Ward and Roberts Brown of Lee; Jack Law and Hardaway Johnson of Tallapoosa; Joe Dawkins, Joe Goodwyn and Wilbur Nolen of Montgomery.)

MACON COUNTY- HEARING Dec. 8, 1958
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
RESIGNATIONS - REGISTRARS

3 Vote Registrars Resign In Alabama Investigation

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 12 (AP)—At least three Alabama voter registrars have resigned following the Federal Civil Rights Commission hearing on Negro voting complaints here this week.

Two others under a new Federal Court order to appear before a subcommittee of the Commission next Friday said they plan to honor their subpoenas.

Dr. John A. Hannah, Commission chairman, said he and former Florida Governor Doyle E. Carlton would serve as the subcommittee for the second hearing.

Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton, Ala., who refused to respond to a subpoena to appear before the Civil Rights Commission, hasn't said whether he will honor the Federal Court order. He was subpoenaed Tuesday along with five registrars who refused to testify regarding voter registration in their counties.

The Governor's office disclosed today that R. E. Cook, chairman of the Board of Registrars in Wilcox County, had sent in his resignation.

Macon County Registrars E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers, two of the five registration officials who refused to cooperate with the Civil Rights Commission, resigned on grounds they were being intimidated.

Two members of the Barbour County Board of Registrars, W. A. Stokes Sr. and J. W. Spencer, said they expect to be at the Commission session next Friday.

"I'm going to stay with this until it's over," said Stokes. "I'm not going to resign under fire. Our board doesn't have anything to cover up and they can have our records as far as I'm concerned."

Although they have resigned the two Macon County registrars said they plan to appear at the second meeting of the Commission next week.

But they said "we aren't registrars anymore and no records are in our possession."

Refusal to obey the orders could bring contempt citations and possible penalties of imprisonment or fines. This would be at the court's discretion.

A promise of "vigorous opposition" to the court orders came from Alabama's young Attorney General John Patterson, who will take office as Governor next month.

Patterson, on whose advice the registrars kept silent at the hearing, said he was considering intervention in the form of a motion to set aside the orders issued by U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.

year-old federal agency's first hearing here Monday and Tuesday, told The Montgomery Advertiser they resigned Wednesday in a joint letter to Gov. James E. Folsom.

The Advertiser quoted Livingston and Rogers as saying, "We'll be glad to testify before the commission because we aren't registrars anymore and no records are in our possession."

Circuit Judge George C. Wallace, who refused to appear at the hearing, told newsmen he was served with the court order late Thursday.

Asked what action he planned, Wallace would only say, "I am conferring with my legal counsel . . ."

It was not known immediately how many of the registrars had been served.

District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. issued the court orders, which were asked by the commission through U.S. Attorney General William P. Rogers after the commission met silence in its inquiry on alleged discrimination against prospective Negro voters.

The court orders demand that they appear with their files before the commission or a subcommittee here next Friday.

In addition to Wallace, Livingston and Rogers, orders were issued for Registrars J. W. Spencer and W. A. Stokes of Barbour County and M. P. Evans of Bullock County.

Attorney General John Patterson, the governor nominate, directed the massive resistance at the inquiry. He advised the registrars to remain silent "but I did not advise them (Rogers and Livingston) to resign," he said.

Patterson, who contends the federal government lacks authority over state judicial of-

ficers, said he was "at a loss to understand" President Eisenhower's rebuke.

Second hearing Friday—

More Alabama registrars may resign posts

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 13—(AP)—The U. S. Civil Rights Commission plans to resume its hearing into Negro voting here next Friday, but there are indications there will be fewer voter registrars to question.

Three already have resigned and there were reports that more would leave rather than allow registration of Negro voters.

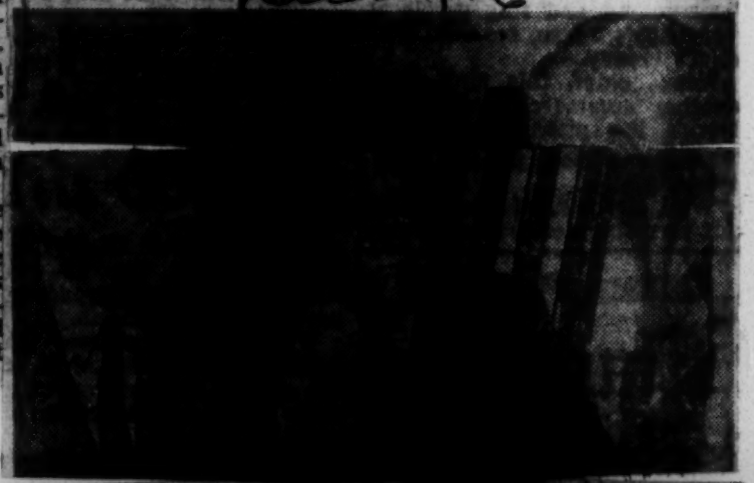
There also was indication there will not be many records for the commission's subcommittee, which will hold the second hearing here. Under Alabama law records of unsuccessful applicants do not have to be preserved by the registrars.

Commission Chairman John A. Hannah said he and former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida would make up the subcommittee.

THE REGISTRARS resigning were E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers of Macon County and R. E. Cook of Wilcox. Macon County, which has a heavy Negro population, was left without a voter registration board since the third member had died about a month ago.

Livingston and Rogers were among the five registrars who refused to testify before the commission earlier this week regarding Negro voter registration and who were named Thursday in a U. S. District Court order.

BARBOUR REGISTRARS GET ORDERS
. . . J. W. Spencer, W. A. Stokes shown in close huddle with Atty. Gen. John Patterson (back to camera)



MACON [illegible]
. . . E. P. Livingston [illegible] in conference during Civil [illegible] with L. K. Andrews [illegible]

Officials Quit Jobs In Probe

Alabamans Get Court Orders

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(AP)— Federal Court Thursday ordered a state judge and five county voter registrars to produce their records before the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. A short time later, it was learned two of the registrars had resigned.

Macon County Registrars E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers, who refused to testify [illegible] take the oath at the

TWO REGISTRARS QUIT

Court Orders 6 Submit To Civil Rights Probe

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 11 (AP)—Federal court today ordered a state judge and five county voter registrars to produce their records before the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. A short time later, it was learned two of the registrars had resigned.

Macon County Registrars E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers, who refused to testify or even take the oath at the year-old federal commission's first hearing here Monday and Tuesday, told the Montgomery Advertiser they resigned yesterday in a joint letter to Gov. James E. Folsom.

The Advertiser quoted Livingston and Rogers as saying: "We'll be glad to testify before the commission because we aren't registrars anymore and no records are in our possession."

Circuit Judge George C. Wallace, who refused to appear at the hearing, told newsmen he was served with the court order late today.

Asked what action he planned, Wallace would only say, "I am conferring with my legal counsel. . . ."

It was not known immediately how many of the registrars had been served.

District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. issued the court orders, which were asked by the commission through U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers after the commission met silence in its inquiry on alleged discrimination against prospective Negro voters.

The five registrars declined to be sworn in, to testify or produce their records.

The court orders demand that they appear with their files before the commission or a subcommittee here next Friday.

In addition to Wallace, Livingston and Rogers, orders were issued for Registrars J. W. Spencer and W. A. Stokes of Barbour County and M. P. Evans of Bullock County.

The counties involved are largely rural and have predominantly Negro populations.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, the governor nominate, directed the massive resistance at the inquiry. He advised the registrars to remain silent "but I did not advise them (Rogers and Livingston) to resign," he said. "They told me they were considering resigning becase they felt the Civil Rights Commission was intimidating them."

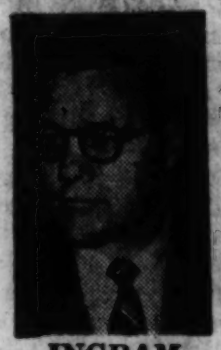
Patterson, who contends the federal government lacks authority over state judicial officers, said he was "at a loss to understand" President Eisenhower's rebuke of them.

34e 1958

Macon Commission Belabors Obvious

By Bob Ingram

THE MACON COUNTY Abolition Commission should have done some abolishing a long time ago. Namely, it should have abolished itself.



INGRAM

Admittedly, this suggestion is belated. The commission will die a natural death Oct. 3, as specified in the legislative resolution from which it was conceived. Even those in sympathy with what the commission has aspired to do need not mourn this death—there is no great loss.

Interim committees of the Legislature, with but few exceptions, are best remembered for their ability to expend considerable sums of the taxpayer's money and give but little to the taxpayer in return. In this regard, the Macon group has earned a place near the head of the class.

About the only commendation which could be offered now in behalf of the commission is that at least it hasn't spent all the money it could have. The Legislature, never known to pinch pennies where interim committees were concerned, generously made $50,000 available for the Macon group.

To date the commission has spent but little over half that amount — to be exact, $28,864.97.

In return for this money, the commission has bequeathed to the taxpayers a report, five typewritten pages, triple spaced. The report was printed in full in The Advertiser Friday and is well worth reading if for no other reason than its cost.

Trite Conclusions

AS TO ITS contents, little can be said. Among the few conclusions reached by the commission after eight months of work were:

1. The situation in Macon County is serious.

2. The activities of the Federal Civil Rights Commission should be watched closely.

3. Most of the troubles, racially speaking, have been caused by outsiders who are not familiar with the local situation.

If points were given for originality, the Macon County Abolition Commission would have to be given a big zero.

After making these profound observations, the commission came up with its one recommendation. The members suggested that a permanent Macon County Committee be created to maintain a constant watch on developments in that county and elsewhere.

There appears to be nothing particularly wrong with this recommendation, but neither it nor all of the observations are worth $28,864.97.

When the commission first began its work in January, showing some signs of enthusiasm, it appeared the members intended to accomplish the one big job before them—agreeing upon a way to split up Macon in the event such a drastic step should prove necessary.

It was amusing at first — one lawmaker would agree to take Notasulga, another wouldn't have the Veterans' Hospital under any circumstances. The worst buy of all was Tuskegee Institute, while the city of Tuskegee was a choice lot. With the Negroes gerrymandered outside the city limits, everybody wanted Tuskegee.

That was about as far as it got, as indicated by Thursday's meeting.

"I'm for abolition right now if you will give me Notasulga," Sen. Broughton Lamberth proclaimed.

"We want Notasulga," another member objected. "You can have Tuskegee Institute."

Where They Came In

THIS EXCHANGE, mind you, was three days ago. It was the same script as before, the only difference being that it was eight months and $28,864.97 later.

The commission has no more idea today than it had in January as to how Macon should be divided or reduced in size. Yet that was it's prime reason for existence.

What this means is that if at some future date the abolition of the county is ordered by the Legislature, a new committee armed with more money will have to do what the present commission was paid to do.

One of the reasons the commission members failed to carry out their assignment may have been the recent campaigns. Of the 17 members, 14 were candidates in the May and June Democratic primaries. They batted an even .500 — seven were successful, seven unsuccessful.

But aside from the outcome, the fact was that these 14 men had things more important on their minds than worrying about Macon County. The first responsibility of politicians is to be reelected. That is the unquestioned creed of all office holders.

The members put aside Macon and its problems for months during the campaign. They had more important things on their minds. And once the meetings resumed, with 10 members now lame ducks, it was difficult to round up a quorum at the meetings.

One reason for this could have been a resolution which had been passed at the organizational meeting of the commission. That resolution specified that the members would be entitled to their compensation of $30 a day, present or not.

Joint Sessions

THE COMMISSION members will scream foul at this point, noting that the hours they spent on the various subcommittees were without compensation. This is true, but also true is that in most instances the subcommittees arranged to meet before, during or immediately after the regular commission meeting. Not always, but most of the time.

The members will also no doubt point out that the final report does not truly reflect their efforts as it does not contain the reports of the subcommittees.

The subcommittee reports were admittedly quite voluminous but none of them represented a great deal of effort. The Census Committee produced some interesting figures on the Negro-white ratio in the Macon voting precincts and school districts, information which would be vital in any abolition of Macon. But this information was obtained rather easily from the Bureau of Census.

Also obtained with little effort was the school population and the financial condition of the county. Again it should be emphasized, this is necessary information, but it's the type of information which was at the finger tips of the commission.

Net Loss

THE POINT sought to be made here, perhaps laboriously, is this: No matter what has to be done in the future in regard to Macon, abolition or preservation, the commission has contributed scarcely anything of value.

The efforts of the commission have been a waste of time for the members, a waste of money for the taxpayers.

MACON COUNTY
BOUNDARY

Legislative Act Upheld By Judge In Boundary Row

A federal judge today upheld the controversial legislative act which all but eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee, Ala.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. threw out a complaint filed by a group of Tuskegee Negroes challenging the constitutionality of the 1957 law which rearranged city boundaries of Tuskegee.

The legislative act virtually halted Negro voting in Tuskegee by excluding all predonominantly Negro residential areas from the city limits.

As a result, only 10 registered Negro voters were left inside the city limits of the 420 who voted there before the act was passed. The 600 white voters in the city were left undistributed.

The Negroes who challenged the law claimed it deprived them of their rights guaranteed by the federal constitution.

NO AUTHORITY

Judge Johnson said that regardless of the motive of the Legislature in enacting the law, "this court has no authority to declare such act invalid after measuring it by any yardstick made known by the constitution of the United States."

Continuing, he said:

"This court has no power to exercise no supervision over and no power to change any boundaries of municipal corporations fixed by a duly convened and elected legislative body . . ."

The judge said that regardless of the motives of the Legislature, "the law is clear that the supremacy and absolute control as to the territorial boundaries of municipalities is vested in the Legislative body of the state."

He cited several U. S. Supreme Court decisions which he said made [illegible] ONLY

territorial limits of a city. He said the federal courts have had similar questions presented many times in the past and have held that the Legislature does have that authority.

The law was enacted by the Legislature at the request of State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, one of the most ardent segregationists in the South and onetime executive secretary of the pro-segregation Alabama Association of Citizens' Councils.

It was enacted as a local law affecting only Tuskegee and went into effect without the approval of Gov. James E. Folsom who refused to sign it.

Folsom made no attempt to veto the measure but let it become law without his approval.

Tuskegee is the county seat of Macon County and the center of recurring complaints about Negro voting for many years. It was the site of the famed Negro school, Tuskegee Institute, prior to the passage of the gerrymandering law which left the institute outside the city limits.

Passage of the law which stopped Negroes from voting in city elections brought on a mass boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee which has continued for 16 months since the act went into effect.

Besides gerrymandering the city of Tuskegee, the same Legislature also submitted a constitutional amendment empowering the House and Senate to abolish Macon County entirely as a means of preventing Negroes from gain

ing political control. The amendment was ratified by Alabama voters last December, but a study committee which has gone into the problems involved recommended no immediate action to gerrymander the county out of existence.

Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 6 to 1 in Macon County but white voters have a 2-1 advantage at the polls.

Engelhardt and other segregationists have expressed fear that the new civil rights law may force the registration of enough Negroes to give them an edge in voting.

Defendants in the case were: Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot; city council members, G. B. Edwards Jr., L. D. Gregory, Frank A. Oslin, W. Foy Thompson, H. A. Vaughan Jr.

Police Chief O. L. Hodnett and board of Revenue E. C. Leslie, Charles Huddleston, J. T. Pison, F. C. Thompson and Virgil Guthrie.

Sheriff Preston Hornsby and Probate Judge William Varner.

Lawyers for the city of Tuskegee were T. B. Hill Jr. and James Carter of Montgomery.

Plaintiffs were C. G. Gomillion and 11 other Negroes.

UPHOLD BAN ON TUSKEGEE NEGRO VOTING

City Realigning Legal, U. S. Court Says

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 29—A law which has deprived virtually all Negroes in the Tuskegee area of voting survived its first test in federal court Wednesday.

United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson upheld a 16 month old legislative act rearranging the city boundaries. It left all predominantly Negro residential areas outside the city limits.

Johnson said nothing in the federal Constitution prohibits the state legislature from changing the boundaries of a city regardless of the motive.

Still Boycott

Atty. Fred Gray of Montgomery, who filed the test suit on behalf of a group of Tuskegee Negroes, said the ruling probably will be appealed to higher courts.

Enactment of the law in June, 1957 touched off a mass Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants which is still in effect. Its passage left only 10 registered Negro voters inside the city in contrast to the 420 who voted there before the law went into effect. The 600 white voters in the city were left unaffected.

The Negroes who challenged the law claimed it deprived them of rights guaranteed by the federal Constitution.

Law Clear in Case

Johnson said that regardless of the motive of the legislation in enacting the law, "This court has no authority to declare such act invalid after measuring it by any yardstick made known by the Constitution of the United States.

"This court has no control over, no supervision over, and no power to change any boundaries of municipal corporations fixed by a duly convened and elected legislative body."

The judge said that regardless of the motives of the legislature, "The law is clear that the supremacy and absolute control as to the territorial boundaries of municipalities is vested in the legislative body of the state."

He cited several United States Supreme court decisions which he said made that clear in previous test cases.

Macon Group OK's Report On Abolition

The Macon County Abolition Commission Thursday officially adopted the report it will submit to the next Legislature, but at the same time left the door open for last-minute amendments to be made before the Oct. 3 deadline.

In a brief meeting at the Capitol, the legislative group adopted a report almost identical to the

(Text of report on Page 8D)

tentative draft which had been accepted a week ago from a subcommittee.

The report made no concrete recommendations other than the creation of a permanent Macon County committee which would maintain a constant watch on the racial situation in that county and thus be in a position to take immediate action if necessary.

The report carried no recommendation for the abolition of Macon County, although it noted that in most counties involved sentiment favored abolition if such a step was necessary to preserve white supremacy at the ballot boxes.

The committee was authorized by the 1957 Legislature to make a study to determine ways and means of preventing the 7-1 Negro majority in Macon from gaining political control.

Later, an amendment was made to the Constitution by the voters giving the Legislature the authority to reduce the size of Macon or abolish it entirely to preserve white control.

Court Upholds Negro Vote Ban

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 29 (AP)—[illegible] Negroes [illegible] the right to vote in city elections [illegible] touched off a protest boycott of white merchants, was upheld today in Federal court.

The legislative act which went into effect 16 months ago deprived the Negroes of a voice in their municipal government by gerrymandering them out of the city limits.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., ruled that "regardless of the motive in passing the law, the Legislature has unquestioned power to change the city boundaries.

Delays Abolishment—

Group Approves Report On Macon

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The Macon County Study Committee unanimously adopted a report today recommending the Negro-dominated territory be kept intact for the time being and that a permanent "watchdog" committee be created to keep a close eye on the situation.

The committee was established by the 1957 Legislature to study the feasibility of erasing the county to preserve white supremacy at the ballot box. The Macon County seat is Tuskegee, home of Tuskegee Institute and site of [illegible] boycott of white merchants.

State Sen. Sam Englehardt of Macon told United Press International "there's not a man on the committee that doesn't want to abolish the county. The big question is when to do it."

Englehardt, chairman of the committee, declined to pinpoint a date when he thought the county would have to be eliminated to preserve white supremacy.

"The county will have to be abolished eventually and the probable date is whenever the Federal Civil Rights Commission begins jailing the registrars for contempt of court."

Tuskegee's Vote Case Set for Higher Court

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—After Federal District Court Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. turned down a request to throw out a state law which eliminates Negro voters from Tuskegee, the group through their attorney, Fred D. Gray, announced that they will appeal the case to a higher Federal Court for favorable consideration.

The state law in question was passed because of white fears of the predominant number of Negro voters in that city. It leaves Tuskegee with 10 registered voters instead of 420 who voted earlier.

Tuskegee Negro Exclusion Law Upheld By Court

Legislature Has Power, Says Judge

By BOB INGRAM

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Wednesday upheld the constitutionality of a controversial act passed by the 1957 Legislature which removed practically all Negro voters from within the city limits of Tuskegee.

In a concise, six-page opinion, Judge Johnson emphatically stated that the fixing of municipal boundaries was not within the jurisdiction of the federal courts but rested entirely with "a duly convened and elected legislative body acting for the people in the state of Alabama."

The gerrymandering bill passed the Legislature July 12, 1957, under the sponsorship of State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, former head of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils and widely known segregationist leader.

The admitted purpose of the bill—and its immediate effect upon enactment—was the removal of some 400 Negro voters from the city limits of Tuskegee. Less than a dozen Negro voters remained in the city after the enactment of the law.

VIGOROUS PROTEST

Tuskegee Negroes vigorously protested the act—even to the extent of boycotting white Tuskegee merchants—and on Aug. 4 a suit was filed in federal court by a group of Negroes asking that the city be restrained from enforcing the law. It was on this suit which Judge Johnson ruled on Wednesday.

Fred Gray, Montgomery Negro attorney who represented the protestants, indicated Wednesday that Judge Johnson's ruling would be appealed.

"I have not had an opportunity to study the decision," Gray said, "but I feel quite confident we will appeal it."

Gray had based his case on the grounds that the motive of the act was to deprive Tuskegee Negroes their right to vote in city elections. He contended this was a violation of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

NOT FOR COURT

But Judge Johnson took issue with this point, contending that it was not for the court to determine the motive or intention of an act.

"The law is clear that the supremacy and absolute control as to the territorial boundaries of municipalities is vested in the legislative body of the state, regardless of the motive underlying the enactment," Judge Johnson wrote.

The Judge also quoted from a U.S. Supreme Court decision which held in part:

"If the act done by the state is legal, is not in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, it is quite out of the power of any court to inquire what was the intention of those who enacted the law."

Judge Johnson also cited a recent ruling in Birmingham by U.S. District Judge Richard T. Rives when the point was made that "in testing constitutionality we cannot undertake to search for a motive."

"Thus the court must now conclude that regardless of the motive of the Legislature of the State of Alabama and regardless of the effects of its actions, insofar as these plaintiffs' rights to vote in the municipal elections is concerned, this court has no authority to declare said act invalid after measuring it by any yardstick made known by the Constitution of the United States," Johnson ruled. "This court has no control over, no supervision over, and no power to change any boundaries of municipal corporations fixed by a duly convened and elected legislative body, acting for the people of the state of Alabama."

The suit filed by the Negroes had named as defendants a number of Tuskegee and Macon County officials including Mayor Phil Lightfoot; Council members G. B. Edwards Jr., L. D. Gregory, Frank A. Oslin, W. Fay Thompson and H. A. Vaughan Sr.; Board of Revenue members E. C. Leslie, Charles Huddleston, J. T. Dyson, F. C. Thompson and Virgil Guthrie; Chief of Police O. L. Hodnett, Sheriff Preston Hornsby and Probate Judge William Varner.

These officials were represented by James J. Carter and Thomas B. Hill Jr., Montgomery attorneys.

Judge Johnson's decision marked the first legal setback for Tuskegee Negroes since the passage of the gerrymandering bill in 1957—a bill which became law without the signature of Gov. James E. Folsom.

Earlier, after the boycott of white merchants had begun, Atty. Gen. John Patterson went into Circuit Court seeking an order to restrain the Negroes from their boycott.

But in this instance the Negroes were triumphant. Circuit Judge Will O. Walton rebuffed Patterson by ruling that the Negroes had a right to trade anywhere they saw fit.

Engelhardt's decision to rearrange Tuskegee's city limits came after it became increasingly apparent Negro voters might win control of the municipal government.

GAP NARROWED

Increased registration of Negroes, especially those connected with Tuskegee Institute, had closed the gap between white and Negro voters to a ratio of approximately 60-40 with the whites in majority.

However, under the old city limits, the Negro population of 5,397 compared with but 1,310 whites. It was against this background that Engelhardt decided to reduce the size of the city.

This was not the first legislative step taken by Engelhardt toward preserving white supremacy at the ballot boxes in Tuskegee.

Several years earlier, while a member of the House of Representatives, he was instrumental in the passage of a law prohibiting "single shot" balloting in city elections. This prevented Negroes in Tuskegee from voting as a bloc for one candidate while whites were splitting their strength by voting for several candidates.

Engelhardt also authored an amendment to the State Constitution ratified last December which will permit the outright abolition of Macon County if such a step is necessary to prevent Negro political control.

COMMITTEE FORMED

A legislative committee created to study the possibility of such a step recently completed its work without making such a recommendation. The committee did suggest, however, that a permanent committee be established to watch the Macon situation and be prepared to initiate abolition proceedings if necessary.

Of some significance in Judge Johnson's ruling was the fact that in citing the right of the Legislature to fix the boundaries of cities he also quoted from cases wherein the Legislature was also given the same control over county boundaries.

This left the clear implication that in the event Macon County should be abolished, and such abolition challenged in court, the outcome of the litigation would be the same as that in the Tuskegee case.

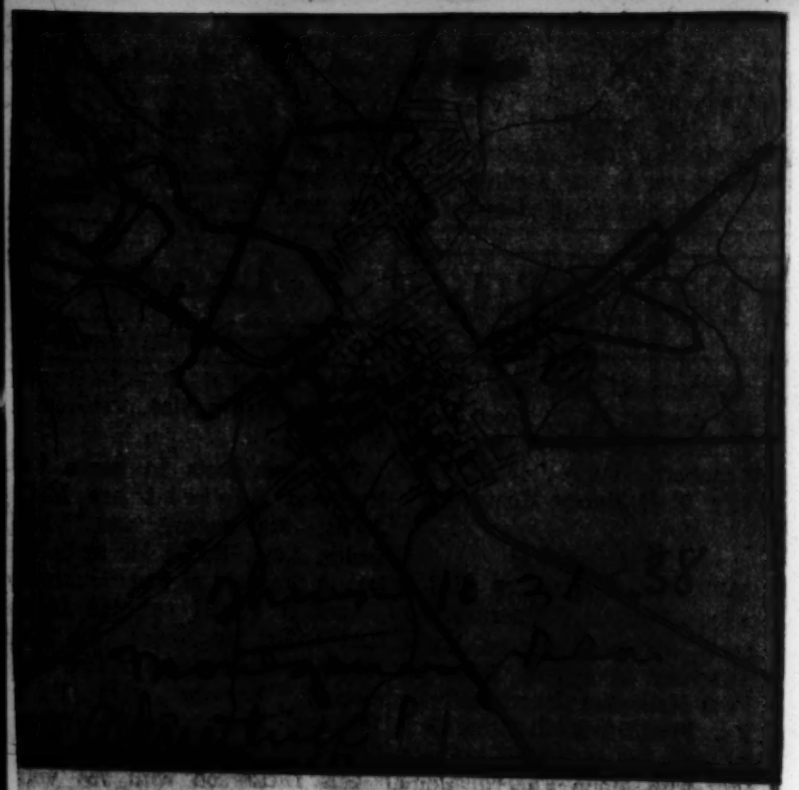
Engelhardt 'Tickled' By Judge's Decision

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon said Wednesday he was "tickled to death" that a bill he sponsored reducing the size of Tuskegee has been held valid by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.

Engelhard had pushed the bill through the 1957 Legislature with its expressed purpose being to remove from the city limits of Tuskegee approximately 400 Negro voters.

Judge Johnson, in declaring the local act constitutional, ruled that the right of altering the size of a municipality rested with the Legislature and not with the federal courts.

"I am mighty happy with the decision, and I know the people of Tuskegee are too," Engelhardt said. "There is not much I can say; Judge Johnson in his ruling took the words right out of my mouth."



TUSKEGEE: BEFORE AND AFTER

The limits of Tuskegee formed a perfect square until July, 1957. The dotted line in the map shows the present boundary of the city. Tuskegee Institute and the adjoining Negro residential areas were all removed from the city limits by a legislative act.

MACON COUNTY
CIVIL RIGHTS HEARING, DEC. 8, 1958
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

At Montgomery, Ala.

Civil Rights Probe Gets Start In Atmosphere of Defiance

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—The U.S. Civil Rights Commission gained access Monday to some voting records from Macon County, Ala., for charges of discrimination against would-be Negro voters.

But then it promptly ran into defiance from another official of the same county who refused to turn over his files or to answer questions about the alleged barring of Negroes from registration lists.

Witnesses Heard.

These developments came after several Negroes from Tuskegee, including several highly educated men from Tuskegee Institute, told the new federal group that they were systematically prevented from registering solely because of their race. Tuskegee is the seat of Macon County.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson objected vigorously but quietly when some voting lists from Macon County were brought into the hearing room. Voter records in five other counties have been impounded by Alabama officials to keep them from the commission.

Grady Rogers, a voter registration official from near Tuskegee, refused to answer questions about voter registration procedure in Macon County.

Patterson, who is Alabama's former governor, argued against allowing Rogers to testify. He contended that as a member of the Board of Registrars under Alabama law, he is a judicial official whose actions and decisions cannot be questioned.

Dean Robert G. Storey of the Southern Methodist University Law School, vice chairman of the commission, ordered Rogers to take the stand and said he could refuse to answer questions as they were submitted.

The registrar did just that. He declined to discuss any phase of registration procedure on the grounds he is a judicial officer and that the questions might be discriminating.

Macon Probate Judge William Varner, 70, brought eight volumes of his voter records before the recently created commission which is holding its first public hearing in this Deep South capital. Before he could reach the witness stand to testify about the records and his duties, Patterson protested from the floor that Varner had no legal right to take the records from his county.

The commission's vice chairman, Robert G. Storey, presiding, said the commission had no intention of taking the voter volumes to Washington or anywhere else outside of Alabama.

Patterson continued to object, challenging the commission's right to question a judicial officer of the state. Storey declared there would be no constitutional violations and said he could see no ground for objections.

The attorney general returned to his seat after filing with the commission a letter which he wrote to the probate judge setting forth his position.

Officials said the judge's records were only lists of qualified voters. They added that the records did not include copies of the questionnaires and tests submitted by the board of registrars to voter applicants.

The commission heard complaining Negro witnesses first, with the registration officials following. Until then, they were given no official chance to say whether they brought the records with them or why they refused.

One of those subpoenaed as a witness, Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton, Ala., refused to appear. He explained that he did so because the commission has no power under the law to subpoena him.

Wallace, who ordered voting records of Barbour and Bullock counties impounded, has threatened to jail any commission agent who tries to get them.

There was little deviation in the testimony of the Macon County Negroes whose complaints to the commission, along with similar charges in other counties, prompted the hearing.

They told how they were kept waiting hour after hour before finally being interviewed and how, then, they were required to fill out questionnaires and to copy in longhand long sections of the U.S. Constitution.

Never at any time were they notified of their rejection, the witnesses said, and only on infrequent occasions were they given an explanation when they asked for one.

The complaining witnesses included faculty members of Tuskegee Institute—some with Ph.D. degrees—ministers, and nurses at the hospital at Tuskegee.

26 in Alabama Tell Of Voting Obstacles

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 8—A parade of Negro doctors, ministers, teachers and nurses told the Civil Rights Commission today about their losing fight to register as voters in Tuskegee.

Twenty-six witnesses from that Negro college center told similar stories of waiting a day or more in line to take a two-hour test, of copying whole Articles of the Constitution to prove they could write, of not being told whether they had qualified and, when they asked, being forced to do it all over again because they got a date wrong.

County election officials will be asked their side of the story later. The Commission has not heard from the registrars.

J. Ernest Wilkins, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and a Negro, asked whether she knew why she was not found qualified.

"I can read, I can write, I think I possess all my mental faculties," she said. "I can only conclude it was because I am a Negro."

Mrs. Marie Williams, 35-year-old housewife, told of making five trips to the courthouse and writing Article 11 of the Constitution. She said she knows Article 11 by heart but is not registered to vote.

Took Tests Twice

Roberta A. Lightfoot, 38, registered nurse at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, told of taking the test twice, and of once waiting seven hours to get in.

The Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, asked Mrs. Lightfoot why she wanted to vote.

"It is a right and duty of all citizens," she said. "It's what our Government is built on."

Demetrice I. Lyles, 36, holds a masters degree from Ohio State University and teaches veterinary medicine at Tuskegee. He said he wanted to vote "to help elect more democratic and Christian officials and because I think I should be able to tell my children at election time who I voted for."

Luther W. Hemmons, 75, retired procurement official at the VA hospital, said he spent a lot of time at the courthouse observing registration. He said he had seen whites go in and out of their separate registration room in two minutes. He assumed they had gone in to register but wasn't sure. Hemmons said he has been registered to vote in Tuskegee for 15 years.

Only other Tuskegee witness who was registered was William P. Mitchell, chairman of the Tuskegee Civic Association, who testified on results of a county voter survey. Mitchell was registered 12 years ago after he filed a suit in Federal Court which went to the Supreme Court. The case was dropped when a registrar "remembered" she had registered him several years before, Mitchell said.

Mitchell's figures showed that in the last eight years 510 Negroes have been registered in Macon County, which includes Tuskegee. He said that was 32 per cent of those who applied, not counting others who stood in line and didn't get into the registration room. His figures showed that Negroes outnumber whites in population 6 to 1 in Macon County, but white persons hold a 3 to 1 edge on the voter list.

Only 11 per cent of those registered are Negroes, he said.

The six counties involved have indicated they won't produce the records. If they do not, the Commission can seek a court order to force compliance. The Commission is here under its statutory assignment to investigate complaints that voting rights have been violated because of race.

Lead-off witness was William A. Hunter, 53, professor of education at Tuskegee Institute, who received a doctor of philosophy degree at Iowa State College. He told of standing in line three days in 1954 at the Macon County Courthouse waiting to apply for registration. It took him two hours to answer the questions, although that was before the days when applicants were required to write part of the Constitution. He said the election board had him address an envelope and said he would be notified if he had passed. He waited six months, heard nothing and tried again. He said he hadn't heard from the board since.

Minister Testifies

The Rev. Kenneth L. Buford, 41, Methodist minister in the city of Tuskegee, said he graduated from City College of New York and from theology school in New Jersey. He said he owned a house and had paid his taxes. He said he filled out an application last September and was turned down because to the question on length of residence he answered, "more than two years" (the legal requirement) rather than the precise date he moved to Alabama. He said he was told to come back after November 10 (six days after the election) to correct the mistake.

Fidelia Joann Adams, 21, working for her masters degree in organic chemistry at Tuskegee, said she was asked to copy Article 11 of the Constitution when she tried to register in August. It covered 3½ pages in longhand, but took her only one hour because "I write quite fast." She

Voting Records Tussle Prevails In Montgomery

Gov.-elect John Patterson is shown at yesterday's Federal Civil Rights hearing in Montgomery.

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But then it promptly ran into no legal right to take the records from his county.

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defiance from another official of the same county who refused to turn over his files or to answer questions about the alleged barring of Negroes from registration lists.

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MACON COUNTY STUDY COMMITTEE
ABOLISHMENT-MACON COUNTY

Macon Study Group Reconvenes Thursday

Post Herald P.17

MONTGOMERY, June 8 (UPI) —The Macon County study committee will reconvene Thursday after a two-month recess.

Before it recessed April 7, the committee had held hearings in every county surrounding Macon to determine public opinion concerning the abolishment of Macon, where Negroes outnumber whites 7-1, to maintain white supremacy.

Burmingham

A constitutional amendment, approved by voters in the December election, gave the Legislature power to abolish the county if it sees fit.

Sen Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, chairman of the group, predicted that Macon would either be abolished or all Negroes "moved out." He said that "was the only way to maintain white supremacy.

"The next thing to do is ge recommendations from the sub committees and then go to work," Engelhardt said. "We have the sentiment . . . and how the people feel on record."

Mon. 6-9-58

At the same time, he said the committee would have "several alternatives and more than one plan for solving the problem in its recommendation to the Legislature, which will be drawn up by October."

He declined to speculate on what the alternatives would be.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery, who proposed the recess, said we've got to get our thinking together. When we come back in the middle of June we can hear recommendations . . ."

Rep. Joe Goodwyn, also of Montgomery, said one prime consideration would be to "make sure we don't create problems for other counties" should the committee recommend Macon be abolished.

Macon Committee To Begin Drafting Recommendations

Advertiser

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt says the Macon County Study Committee likely will begin writing its recommendations to the legislature week after next.

He made the observation after the special legislative committee studying the racial problem in Macon County received reports and partial reports from its subcommittees.

The committee was established by the 1957 Legislature to investigate problems that would result if the county, which has a heavy Negro population, were abolished.

Sources close to the committee say the group probably won't recommend abolition of the county except as a last resort to prevent Negro political domination there.

Rep. Charles Adams of Tallapoosa County, chairman of the census subcommittee, presented the findings of his group. He said it was based on the county's population as shown in the 1950 census.

Adams said after meeting with Bureau of Census officials in Atlanta, his subcommittee decided against a special census because the population differences would be negligible.

The report showed there were 5,398 Negroes and 1,315 whites in the city of Tuskegee in 1950. There were 1,262 white and Negro voters in Beat One, which composed most of the city at that time.

A local act was passed by the legislature last year which reduced the Tuskegee city limits, excluding most of the Negro voters.

This brought about a boycott of white merchants at Tuskegee by Negroes which is still in effect.

Study Finds Macon Till Well Filled

Advertiser P.1

Macon County's finances are in "very good condition" a special legislative committee was told Friday.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery presented a subcommittee report to the interim committee which is making a survey of problems which might result if the county were abolished.

Dawkins served as chairman of the finance and taxation subcommittee.

Meanwhile, the committee chairman, Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, appointed a subcommittee to begin drafting the group's tentative report to the 1959 Legislature.

Engelhardt will serve as chairman of this subcommittee. Other members are Montgomery's Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison; Reps. Charles Adams of Tallapoosa, Joe Dawkins and H. James Hall, both of Montgomery.

Engelhardt called a meeting of the group for next Tuesday to begin writing the report. He said if it is ready the full committee will meet again next Thursday to receive the report.

The finance and taxation subcommittee said Macon County has a surplus of $41,058. Although $30,000 in bonds are outstanding against the road and bridge fund only $7,800 is needed for debt service this year. The county receives about $29,000 a year from property taxes which go in this fund.

Dawkins said the county gas tax fund received $46,100 last year from the sale of gas tax warrants but $24,732 was paid back during the year. The balance is to be paid next year.

The county board of education increased its general fund balance by $7,043 even after transferring $85,000 to the building fund, he said.

Although $185,000 in school warrants are outstanding, the retirement payments are spread over the next 16 years.

Macon Group Back On Job; Recess Ends

Advertiser P.1

Montgomery

The Macon County Abolition Commission returns to work here Thursday after a prolonged campaign recess with it reported that the group may hear an appeal to abolish the county only as a last resort.

Journal 6-12-58

The commission, created by a constitutional amendment ratified last December, is authorized to recommend the abolition of Macon County if such a step is necessary to preserve white supremacy. Negroes outnumber whites in Macon by nearly seven to one. The meeting is scheduled for 10 a.m. in the Capitol.

The appeal to preserve Macon if possible may come from a group of Tuskegee attorneys and public officials. This group met with a subcommittee of the commission recently and reportedly appealed for the preservation of the county if possible.

Earlier, the commission had met with public officials in the adjoining counties and received the same recommendation—that the county be abolished only as a last resort.

Under the provisions of the amendment if Macon is abolished its area would be absorbed by the adjoining counties—Montgomery, Lee, Bullock, Tallapoosa, Elmore and Russell, although the latter county was not specifically mentioned in the amendment.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, chairman of the commission, said Wednesday that the group would probably make arrangements Thursday to begin drafting the final report which is to be submitted to the new Legislature next year.

Advertiser

Only seven members of the present 17-member commission will be members of the new Legislature. Three commission members did not seek reelection while the other seven were defeated in bids for public office in the Democratic Primary election.

Macon Unit Begins Draft Of Report

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Fri. 7-11-58

Amid reports of an impending special session of the Legisature, the Macon County Abolition Commission met unexpectedly here Thursday to step up the pace of its work.

P. 6-A

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, commission chairman, said he called the meeting hurriedly so that the members could be bin drafting their final report.

The commission will meet Monday at which time reports from various subcommittees will be heard.

Engelhardt said Thursday that Gov. James E. Folsom's statement that he intends to call a special session made it imperative that the commission speed up its work.

If a special session is called, Engelhardt explained, the commission members would be too busy with other matters to devote time to writing their report.

The commission was created by a constitutional amendment ratified last December. It is empowered to seek and recommend ways and means of preserving white supremacy in Macon County where Negroes outnumber whites by nearly 7 to 1.

Group Fails In Deciding Macon Action

Mont. Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Fri. 6-13-58

The Macon County Abolition Commission met here Thursday for the first time in months but adjourned almost immediately when its members failed to agree on what future action to take.

The commission was in session 40 minutes, which included a 30-minute recess. No official action of any sort was taken other than the scheduling of another meeting in three weeks. P. 2

The question which divided the commission members was the

preparation of the final report on the proposed abolition of Macon County.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery suggested that work begin immediately on the report so that it could be submitted before the Oct. 1 deadline. Dawkins pointed out that the recommendations to be made by the commission will be considered by the 1959 Legislature, and only seven members of the 17-member commission will be in that legislature.

He added that the present commission has received all the information it needs and that if the new Legislature wished to study the matter further it could create a special committee for that purpose.

Dawkins' suggestion ran into some opposition but no formal vote was ever taken on his proposal.

No date was set for the next meeting, at which time the judiciary subcommittee will file its report.

Racial Study Group Urged

The Macon County Abolition Commission recommended Monday that a permanent legislative committee be created to make a continuing study of Alabama's racial problems.

The suggestion was made as the commission continued to work on the preliminary draft of the report it will submit to the new Legislature.

The proposed standby committee would be directed to be particularly concerned with Macon County, but it would also have the right to study racial matters throughout the state.

It would be required to make periodic reports of its findings and would also be authorized to recommend specific legislation it felt was needed to preserve segregation.

The commission still has given no indication as to what it will recommend regarding Macon County, but indications are that it will not suggest outright abolition at this time.

Under the constitutional amendment which created the commission, it could recommend that Macon be abolished or re-[illegible] if such a step was necessary to prevent the Negro majority from gaining control at the ballot box.

Attending Monday's meeting was Rep.-nominate Grady Rogers, Macon County's new member of the Alabama Legislature. He said he felt that 50 per cent of the white people in Macon favor abolition now and that 70 to 80 per cent will go along ultimately.

Rogers also expressed the fear that it might be dangerous to put off abolition too long. He said there might come a time when it would be impossible to abolish the county.

Macon Committee Slows Proceedings

BY ALFRED McCORMACK JR.
United Press International

MONTGOMERY, July 30—The Macon County Study Committee's self-imposed "speed up" slowed down today pending a report on testimony taken at public hearings.

A breakdown of testimony taken at five hearings in counties surrounding the territory where Negroes outnumber whites four to one currently is being prepared by State Sen. Vaughn Hill Robison and Rep. O. J. (Joe) Goodwyn, both of Montgomery.

The group, charged with making a study of ways to maintain white supremacy in the Black Belt county, held only a brief meeting today and adjourned until Friday "since we can't do anything right now."

Rep. Dawkins of Montgomery said the full report "isn't going to take a day or two . . . it's something that is going to take a lot of thinking and planning."

"We have to report by the first Friday in October," he added, "and I think we should wait until the last minute. Things are liable to change if we make the report sooner."

Dawkins, who has taken the position that Macon should be abolished only "as a last resort," did not say what changes might occur.

It appeared the committee members were obviously vague on what they might do. Every question asked was shrugged off.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, chairman of the committee, ordered a speed up earlier this month in wake of Gov. James E. Folsom's announced intention of calling a special session of the Legislature to recodify Alabama insurance laws. "The committee members would not be able to do their work in a special session, said Engelhardt.

Rep. Grady Rogers of Macon, a member of the study group, said he personally is "sure we are going to have to abolish the county.

"There are a lot of lawyers in Macon and Tuskegee who say they want to abolish the county as a last resort. I don't know what this 'last resort' they're always talking about means."

Macon County Finances In Sound Condition, Report Given Legislative Group

Macon County finances are in a sound condition, with a current surplus of $41,058, the legislative interim committee studying possible abolition or boundary revision of this county was told last week.

The report came from Rep. Joe Dawkins, of Montgomery, who is chairman of a subcommittee named to make a survey of Macon County finances.

The subcommittee report said that, although Macon County has $30,000 in bonds outstanding against the road and bridge fund, only $7,800 is needed for debt service this year. The county receives about $29,000 a year from property taxes which go in this fund.

Dawkins said the county gas tax fund received $46,100 last year from the sale of gax tax warrants but $24,732 was paid back during the year. The balance is to be paid next year.

The county board of education increased its general fund balance by $7,043 even after transferring $85,000 to the building fund, he said.

Although $185,000 in school warrants are outstanding, the retirement payments are spread over the next 16 years.

Meanwhile, a subcommittee appointed by Sen. Sam Engelhardt met Tuesday to begin drafting a tentative report to the January session of the Legislature. Sen. Engelhardt is serving as chairman of this subcommittee, which expected to complete the first draft of its report this week.

ALA. STATE SENATOR URGES ABOLITION OF TUSKEGEE

A suggestion to abolish the city government of Tuskegee, Ala., to prevent Negroes from gaining control of the city was made by State Sen. Broughton Lambert of Alexander City. The suggestion followed a recently filed suit challenging the constitutionality of a 1957 legislative act that rearranged Tuskegee's City limits to exclude practically all Negro voters.

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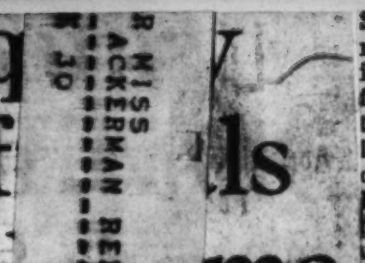
ALABAMA

MACON COUNTY
CIVIL RIGHTS HEARING, DECEMBER 8, 1958
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

PROTESTS DENIED—Gov.-elect John Patterson (second from right), Alabama's attorney general, arrived at a Federal Civil Rights Commission hearing at Montgomery yesterday armed with the state's code, but the voter lists of Macon County were brought before the hearing despite his protests. —AP Wirephoto

COMMISSIONERS CONVENE — The commission convened to investigate reported discrimination of Negro voting rights in Alabama. Commission members are (from left) Doyle E. Carlton, J. Ernest Wilkins, John A. Hannah, chairman; Robert G. Storey, vice chairman; John S. Battle and the Rev. T. M. Hesburgh.

Federal Civil Rights Inq... Is Defied By Voting Of...ls Of Four Counties In A...ma



Refuse To Talk

All But One Take Advice Of Patterson As Negro Hearing Opens

By KENNETH TOLER
Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 8.—Voter registration officials in four Alabama counties defied the Federal Civil Rights Commission Monday at the opening of the agency's first hearing of complaints that Negroes have been denied the right to register and vote.

They refused to testify on advice of Atty. Gen. John Patterson, the governor-elect, that the commission is without power to challenge jurisdiction of the registrars as constitutional officers of the state.

However, the attorney general was taken by surprise when a county probate judge he had advised not to produce his records, had them hauled into the commission's hearing room in the Federal Building. They were the voter lists of Macon County, in which the famed Negro Tuskegee Institute is located.

Waives Official Opinion

Probate Judge William Varner waived Mr. Patterson's official opinion holding that Judge Varner was prohibited from removing registration books from the county.

When Mr. Patterson declared he had certain objections to raise, Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist University Law School at Dallas, Texas, said they would be accepted only from witnesses and not counsel.

The attorney general was seated on the front row in the committee hearing when several hushy deputies dumped the records in front of him and before the civil rights commissioners.

Dean Storey said none of the constitutional rights of the probate judge would be violated in waiving aside Mr. Patterson's assertion that the commission, an arm of the executive branch of the Federal Government, was powerless to call a state constitutional and judicial officer to testify or produce his records.

Former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, a commission member, made a dramatic appeal to the officials who refused to produce their records or testify to reconsider their actions. He said he had the same feelings about segregation and Southern customs as the Alabama officials.

Fears Effect In Congress

Mr. Battle said the action will be used by "a majority in Congress in January not favorable to the South" to gain enactment of punitive legislation against the South.

The full commission, headed by President John Hannah of Michigan State University, was on hand. The commissioner had announced at the outset that Dean Storey would handle most of the questioning. However, J. Ernest Wilkins of Chicago, the only Negro member and former Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, posed almost as many questions as the vice chairman.

One of the witnesses who refused to appear was Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton, a defeated candidate for governor. He was summoned to present election records he had impounded last Oct. 29, long before the commission had demanded them. He said the agency has no authority to summon a judicial official of the state.

"I do not intend to dignify that commission by appearing before it," Judge Wallace said Monday morning. "They had no right to subpena me away from my circuit and ask me to bring records that have been legally impounded by my court."

Twenty-seven Negroes, mostly holders of college degrees and faculty members at Tuskegee, testified during the morning. They said they were denied right to register in Macon County despite repeated efforts to do so.

Racial Bias Charged

Each said in their opinion the only reason they were not permitted to register was because "I am a Negro." Several said they wanted the right to vote because that was the duty of citizenship and a right guaranteed them under the Constitution.

They pointed out long questionnaires were required of Negroes and that it took nearly two hours to complete the firms. They said long lines would form and many Negroes "left in disgust" at the slowness in functioning of the registrar's office.

The refused by white officials to testify started with one member of the Mocan Board of Registrars, Grady Rogers. He agreed at first to answer some questions, but refused to discuss registration procedure.

In rapid order, the Macon County board chairman, E. P. Livingston; two members of the Barbour County Board of Registrars, W. A. Stokes and J. W. Spencer; and M. T. Evans of the Registration Board in Bullock County refused to testify under oath. They gave the same reason.

Battle Appeals To Alabamans

Virginian Asks Co-Operation At Rights Hearing

CITES DIXIE ANCESTRY

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 8.—Civil Rights Commissioner John Battle, former Governor of Virginia, made an impassioned plea Monday for Alabama officials to co-operate in the investigation of alleged discrimination in Negro voting in the state.

Mr. Battle, speaking at the close of the first day of the hearing, warned that if Alabama did not co-operate it could hurt the South when Congress convenes next year.

'State Of My Ancestors'

Mr. Battle's statement:

"I've come to the state of my ancestors. My father was proud to be an Alabamian. My grandfather, Collum A. Battle, was my constant companion during boyhood days and during the War Between the States the commanding officer of a brigade of Alabama troops which was honored by a resolution of the Confederacy thanking Alabama officers and men for their services to the Confederacy.

"My grandfather was subsequently denied his seat in Congress to which the people of Alabama had elected him because he served their cause. So I come to the people of Alabama as a friend. I think I may be permitted to say returning to the house of my father.

"And none of you white officials and citizens believe more strongly than I do in the segregation of the races as the right and proper way of life in the South.

"It is, in my judgment, the only way racial integrity can be preserved and thus be beneficial to both races. The President of the United States was not in error in asking me to serve as a member of the commission. He wanted someone with strong Southern sentiments which I have and I accepted the assignment so I might be of some service to the country and the South.

Fears Officials Erred

"It is from this background, ladies and gentlemen, that I am constrained to say in all friendliness I fear the officials of Alabama and of certain counties have made an error in doing that which appears to be an attempt to cover up their actions in relation to the exercise of the ballot that some people might have.

"The majority of the next members of Congress will not be friendly to the South and punitive legislation may be passed and this hearing may be used in the advocacy of that legislation which will be adverse to us in Virginia and to you in Alabama.

"We are adjourning this hearing until tomorrow morning and I may say to you as one who is tremendously interested in the Southern cause, will you kindly reconsider the situation and see if there is not someway you in fairness to your convictions that the officials may co-operate a little bit more fully with this commission and not have it said by our own enemies that the people in Alabama were not willing to explain their conduct when requested to do so?

"This may be entirely out of order, but it was in my heart to say it and I hope you will take it with the spirit with which I said it."

Anti-Negro Gerrymander Law Survives Federal Court Test

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 29 (AP)—An anti-Negro voting law which has deprived members of that race of a voice in the city government at Tuskegee survived its first test in Federal court today.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. upheld a 16-month-old legislative act which virtually eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee by re-arranging the city boundaries. It left all predominantly Negro residential areas outside the city limits.

Johnson said nothing in the Federal Constitution prohibits the State Legislature from changing the boundaries of a city regardless of the motive.

Negro attorney Fred Gray of Montgomery said the ruling probably will be appealed to higher courts.

Enactment of the law in June, 1957, touched off a Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants which is still in force.

In Washington, meanwhile, the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division disclosed that it is looking into the arrest of three Negro ministers at Birmingham, Ala., last Monday on vagrancy charges.

The three ministers, all from Montgomery, were held several hours by Birmingham police, then released and the charges dropped.

The three Montgomery ministers were arrested at the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Birmingham Negro minister who later on the same day was given a 90-day jail sentence and $100 fine for violating Birmingham's bus-seating law.

The new ordinance is slated for a test in Federal court Thursday through an amendment to a previous petition which had sought to nullify the old bus segregation law.

Federal Judge Unholds Plan To Eliminate Negro Voting Within Tuskegee City Limits

MONTGOMERY (AP)— A Federal judge today upheld the controversial legislative act which all but eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee, Ala.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. threw out a complaint filed by a group of Tuskegee Negroes challenging the constitutionality of the 1957 law which rearranged city boundaries of Tuskegee.

The Legislative act virtually halted Negro voting in Tuskegee by excluding all but predominantly Negro residential areas from the city limits.

The Negroes who challenged the law claimed it deprived them of their rights guaranteed by the federal constitution.

Judge Johnson said that regardless of the motive of the legislature in enacting the law, "this court has no authority to declare such act invalid after measuring it by any yardstick made known by the constitution of the United States."

Continuing, he said.

"This court has no control over, no supervision over, and no power to change any boundaries of municipal corporations fixed by a duly convened and elected legislative body...."

The judge sad that regardless of the motives of the Legislature, "the law is clear that the supremacy and absolute control as to the territorial boundaries of municipalities is vested in the legislative body of the state."

He cited several U. S. Supreme Court decisions which he said made that clear in previous test cases.

Delays Abolishment—

Group Approves Report On Macon

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The Macon County Study Committee unanimously adopted a report today recommending the Negro-dominated territory be kept intact for the time being and that a permanent "watchdog" committee be created to keep a close eye on the situation.

The committee was established by the 1957 Legislature to study the feasibility of erasing the county to preserve white supremacy at the ballot box. The Macon County seat is Tuskegee, home of Tuskegee Institute and site of a continuing Negro boycot of white merchants.

State Sen. Sam Englehardt of Macon told United Press International "there's not a man on the committee that doesn't want to abolish the county. The big question is when to do it."

Englehardt, chairman of the committee, declined to pinpoint a date when he thought the county would have to be eliminated to preserve white supremacy.

"The county will have to be abolished eventually and the probable date is whenever the Federal Civil Rights Commission begins jailing the registrars for contempt of court."

Court Rules Tuskegee Vote Boundaries Legal

By ALFRED McCORMICK

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — A federal judge said Wednesday, Oct. 29, that he has no authority to invalidate a legislative act that "gerrymandered" Negroes out of the Tuskegee city limits and left them without local voting power.

Negroes sought to have a state law which excluded all but a handful of some 420 Negro voters from the Tuskegee city limits declared invalid. They said it violated the "due process" and "equal privilege" clauses of the 14th and 15th amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

But U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. held the court has no authority to declare the act invalid "after measuring any yardstick made known by the Constitution of the United States."

In a six-page opinion, Johnson wrote, "The court has no power to change the boundaries of a municipality. The law is clear regardless of motives underlying the enactment of the law and regardless of the consequences of the act regarding the plaintiff's right to vote in municipal elections is concerned."

Attorney Fred Gray of Montgomery, representing the Negroes, said "I feel confident that this will be appealed to the (U. S.) Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals."

Tuskegee is the county seat of Macon and home of famed Tuskegee Institute. The county board of registrars is under investigation by the Civil Rights commission for alleged infringement of Negro voting rights. Last week denied access to voting records by the Board of Registrants. This prompted the federal agency to schedule a hearing on the issue at Montgomery December 8.

The 1957 legislature, using a device utilized in 1812 by Massachusetts Governor Elbridge Gerry, "gerrymandered" Tuskegee's city limits, cutting the area in half.

Tuskegee's New Limits Are Upheld

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—A law which left Negroes without the right to vote in city elections in troubled Tuskegee, and touched off a protest boycott of white merchants, was upheld Wednesday in federal court.

The legislative act which went into effect 16 months ago deprived the Negroes of a voice in their municipal government by gerrymandering them out of the city limits.

U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ruled that "regardless of the motive" in passing the law, the legislature has unquestioned power to change the city boundaries.

While no immediate decision was made known, the Negroes are expected to appeal to higher courts.

The change in Tuskegee's boundaries left only 10 Negro voters within the city limits in contrast to the 420 who previously had voted there.

But the status of the 600 white voters remained undisturbed.

The law affected only the rights of the Negro voters to take part in municipal elections. They can still vote for county, state and federal officers.

Negroes who sought a court order to knock out the 1957 act contended it violates their rights under the federal constitution. But Judge Johnson held that nothing in the state or federal constitutions can prohibit the legislature from rearranging the city's boundaries.

"Regardless of the motive of the legislature . .) this court has no authority to declare such act invalid after measuring it by any yardstick made known by the constitution of the United States," Johnson wrote.

"This court has no control over, no supervision over, and no power to change any boundaries of municipal corporations fixed by a duly convened and elected legislative body. . . .

"The law is clear that the supremancy and absolute control as to the territorial boundaries of municipalities is vested in the legislative body of the state."

VOTE DENIAL MOTIVES NOT UNLAWFUL, JUDGE RULES TO TUSKEGEANS

U. S. JUDGE SAYSCOURT POWERLESS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Motives involving gerrymandering boundaries do not make the move unconstitutional a federal judge ruled in Montgomery Wednesday in upholding a 16-month-old legislative act which virtually wipes out Negro voting in Tuskegee.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. upheld the state's act which admittedly rearranged Tuskegee's city boundaries so as to leave all predominately Negro residential areas outside the city limits.

The judge held that nothing in the U. S. Constitution prohibits the Alabama Legislature from changing the boundaries of a city regardless of the motive. The ruling is expected to be appealed to a higher court. Attorney Fred Gray, of Montgomery, who filed the suit on behalf of 31 Tuskegee citizens, affirmed this.

Enactment of the law in 1957 touched off a mass Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants which is still in force. Its passage left only 10 registered Negro voters inside the city limits in contrast with 420 who voted there before the law went into effect.

The 600 white voters in the city were left undisturbed. The law was immediately challenged on claim that it deprived the Negro residents of rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

Johnson said that regardless of the motive of the legislature in enacting the law "this court has no authority to declare such act invalid after measuring it by any standard made known by the Constitution of the United States."

MERCHANTS LOSE

Tuskegee has had troubles however, since the law went into effect. White merchants admittedly felt the loss of sales to the Negro population. Many reportedly were forced to close their doors and cease operations.

Famed Tuskegee Institute is located nearby and offers both work, educational and economic opportunities to Negroes in the area. Negroes also have active part in the huge Veterans Administration Hospitals located in the vicinity. Negro operated stores in the institute and hospital area have reportedly doubled sales since the boycott began.

However, the Negro has no vote power as apparently guaranteed by the constitution. It was this point upon which they appealed the state ruling which excluded them from state representation.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
MACON COUNTY REGISTRARS

Tuskegee Association Files Report To Commission On Voter Complaints

Macon County boards of registrars "have historically endeavored to deprive Negroes of the right to vote" by means of "delaying and evasive techniques," the Voter Franchise Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. charges in a report filed with the federal Civil Rights Commission at its Montgomery hearing.

Titled an "Eight-Year Summary of Registration Efforts of Negroes in Macon County," the report was entered in the records of the Civil Rights Commission hearing here Dec. 8.

It was released Monday with the TCA annual report.

The TCA, accused by state officials of directing a Negro boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee during the past spring and summer, reported its membership has reached 1,537, exceeding a goal of 1,500.

The 7-page summary on Negro efforts to register in Macon County begins:

"The Macon County boards of registrars have historically endeavored to deprive Negroes of the right to vote by employing different kinds of delaying and evasive techniques in order to slow down the process of application for registration . . ."

"Increasing demands on the part of Negroes to exercise their constitutional guarantees as American citizens have been met with acceleratted determination to deny Negroes directly or indirectly of the opportunity to vote," it asserts.

The report notes that the 1950 census showed 27,384 of the 30,-581 population of Macon were Negroes. "Of this number only 4,110 Negroes are registered voters," it states.

But of approximately 3,177 white residents, "the current . . . voter list shows that 3,016 are registered white voters," according to the report.

"Macon County has been without a publicly functioning board of registrars on numerous occasions," it declares.

The county is currently without a board of registrars following the resignation last week of its two members in an outgrowth of the Civil Rights Commission's investigation.

During the past eight years, 1,585 Negroes made application to vote; 510 were registered; but the report says, "this does not begin to tell the whole story."

"Hundreds of Negroes" have apprared before the board to fill out applications, according to the summary, but they "were not permitted to do so because of the board's policy of registering Negroes in a very small room; plus the fact that the board permits only two Negroes to make application simultaneously."

The report, submitted by William P. Mitchell, chairman of the committee, declares that "at the present rate" of registering Negroes in Macon, "it would require 203 years to register the approximately 13,000 unregistered Negroes . . . now 21 years of age and older," not taking into account that the Negro population is increasing each year.

Listed as "the basis of our complaint" are: "The board's refusal to register Negroes in larger quarters;" its failure to use the room assigned for Negro registration "to its fullest extent;" the requirement that "only two Negroes can make applications simultaneously;" use of separate rooms for white and Negro applicants; permitting a Negro to vouch for "only two applicants per year;" requirements that Negro applicants "must read and copy long Articles of the U.S. Constitution;" and "failure to take applications from Negroes on several regular registration days," and to issue certificates of registration to Negroes "immediately upon proper completion of the application form."

In his yearly report, TCA president C. G. Gomillion noted that among groups receiving financial assistance from the TCA in 1958 includes the Alabama Assn. for Registration and Voting, the Alabama Council on Human Relations, the East Alabama Assn. of Churches, the Highlander Folk School, the Southern Conference Educational Fund and the Southern Christian Leadership conference.

Lynnwood T. Dorsey, chairman of the Economic Action Committee of the TCA, reported that an economic change is under way in Tuskegee. He noted that "new shops and stores are meeting the needs of the people" after "the local political authorities indicated that we were no longer wanted in the counsel of our community" — an obvious reference to a state law which last summer gerrymandered the Tuskegee city limits to exclude all but 10 Negro voters.

NEGRO CONTROL FEARED

Senator Suggests Tuskegee Abolition To Macon Group

State Sen. Broughton Lamberth of Alexander City suggested Friday that a legislative committee created to consider the abolition of Macon County might look into the possibility of abolishing Tuskegee instead.

The suggestion came at a meeting of the Macon County Abolition Commission after the group discussed a suit recently filed which challenged the constitutionality of a 1957 legislative act that rearranged the city limits of Tuskegee in such a matter as to exclude practically all the Negro voters.

The abolition of city government at Tuskegee would eliminate the possibility of Negroes gaining control of the municiality as there would be no city offices.

It had been a fear that Negro city officials would be elected which prompted Sen. Sam Engelhardt to introduce the bill which gerrymandered most Negro voters out of the city limits.

While no action was taken on Lamberth's suggestion, Macon Rep. J. J. Rodgers said he favored such a step. He pointed out that it would be legal for the county to have an unincorporated town as a county seat.

The question of the federal suit was brought up by Montgomery Rep. Joe Gooodwyn, who listed it as one of several reasons why the commission should go slow in writing its final report. The commission is now meeting for that purpose, and under the constitutional amendment which created the group, a report must be filed by October of this year.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery also voiced the opinion that there is less urgency for doing something about Macon County now than there was a year ago.

Dawkins said he had talked with a number of Macon residents and was convinced that there was less racial tension there now.

He also expressed the belief that some way can be worked out to reduce the size of Macon County and shift most of the Negro population to other counties.

Fate Of Tuskegee Studied By Group

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 8 — (AP) — A legislative racial study committee heard a suggestion Friday that Macon County might be left intact and the county seat of Tuskegee abolished instead.

The idea was discussed briefly by the special interim committee which is considering what measures, if any, should be undertaken to keep Negroes from gaining political control of Tuskegee city offices.

Under a recently approved constitutional amendment, the Legislature has the power to gerrymander the county out of existence or reduce it in size to break up the heavy concentration of Negroes there. They outnumber white residents of the county nearly 7-1.

Senator Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa County told his fellow committee members that the city of Tuskegee might be abolished instead of the entire county.

Macon County Representative J. J. Rodgers observed that the county could have an unincorporated town as a county seat.

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ALABAMA

MACON COUNTY STUDY COMMITTEE
ABOLISHMENT- Macon County

Permanent race study group urged

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 4 — (AP) — The Macon County abolition committee today recommended creation of a permanent legislative standby committee to make a continuing study of racial problems in Alabama.

Its work would be directed particularly at Macon and its surrounding committees, but the jurisdiction would be broad enough to include the rest of the state.

Members of the present temporary committee who have been trying to determine whether Macon County should be abolished to keep Negroes from getting political control voted to include the permanent committee recommendation in their preliminary report.

THE REPORT is being drafted by a subcommittee and, when finally adopted, will suggest to the Legislature whether Macon County should be gerrymandered out of existence or reduced in size to shift the heavy Negro population to the neighboring counties.

A recently approved constitutional amendment empowered the Legislature to abolish the county or rearrange its boundaries as a means of preventing Negroes from getting political control of the county.

Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 7-1. Although the white population now has a 2-1 edge in voting, some spokesmen have expressed fear that the new federal civil rights law will force the registration of enough Negro voters to give them the upper hand.

The proposed new committee would be required to make periodic reports and to recommend any legislation if felt was needed.

MEANWHILE, most members of the present committee said today they are convinced that the people in their counties will accept abolition of Macon only as a last resort.

But the committeeman agreed with Sen. Sam Engelhardt, the chairman, that the people will unhesitatingly agree to the gerrymandering once they are shown that Negro domination is an imminent threat.

Legislators Cite Abolishment Club

Study Committee Members Agree Power Will Deter Negroes From Seeking Office

BY DONALD P. MARTIN
United Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 16—The Macon County study committee agreed today the "legislative threat" of abolishing the county would tend to prevent Negroes from seeking public office in the Black Belt, where whites are outnumbered seven-to-one.

Several committee members also agreed the threat probably would lead to reduction of the territory to maintain white supremacy rather than immediate abolition.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery said, "we hold the ball now and are running with it. And Macon knows the Legislature can abolish the county the next time it meets, 10 years from now or even 16 years from now.

"The people also know if they elect a Negro to Capitol Hill the Legislature will abolish the county immedfately. It's this legislative threat that guides me in my thinking to reduce the county."

Dawkins said reduction also would eliminate the "multitude of problems" involved with wiping out the county.

"Tuskegee would become nothing but a ghost town," he said, "if the county is abolished. All state, county and local offices would be eliminated. There would be unemployment and surrounding counties would have to share the burden of maintaining branch offices in Tuskegee."

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, chairman of the committee, acknowledged Dawkins' statement, but added, "I hope this is just not putting off the funeral."

Dawkins snapped back, "the funeral can be held any time."

Earlier Engelhardt remarked that "some people in Macon County prefer reduction in size rather than abolition."

The executive secretary of the White Citizens Council also said he thought the "starting point" of the committee's work began with the judiciary subcommittee followed by the boundaries and census committees.

Rep. Charles Adams of Tallapoosa said the census subcommittee is convinced "we can get more information from the 1950 Federal census than we could by taking a special census.

"Because of special influences and opinions now, I doubt seriously that a special census would do us much good," Adams reported.

He said he had written the Bureau of Census in Washington for a breakdown into political subdivisions of the 1950 census and that the subcommittee would get population trends, and other facts from the State Department of Health.

Dawkins reported the finance subcommittee has written the probate judge, superintendent of schools and the Macon Board of Revenue and "we hope to get a complete financial picture within the next three weeks."

The committee adopted a tentative budget which allows $25,500 for committee members' pay ($30 a day for 17 members for 50 meetings), travel expense, $7000; staff salaries, $7500; office expense, $2000; supplies, $1000, and reserve, $7000. The Legislature appropriated $50,000 for the committee study.

ABOLITION OF MACON HELD UNNECESSARY

Power To Do So May Prevent Negro Office Seekers

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 16. — (UP) — The Macon County study committee agreed Thursday the "legislative threat" of abolishing the county would tend to prevent Negroes from seeking public office in the Black Belt area where Whites are outnumbered seven-to-one.

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Mri Dawkins snapped back, "The funeral can be held any time."

premacy.

Amendment No. 17 gives the state Legislature power to erase the county as a last ditch move to prevent Negroes from gaining political control in the central Alabama county.

Macon County, located in the heart of Alabama's black belt and home of famed Tuskegee Institute, is dominated by Negroes who outnumber whites more than six to one.

The official canvass of the election shows the Macon plan polled 5,019 approving votes to 48,568 against it.

The amendment carried in 59 counties, was turned down in six and split in Winston County—255-55.

The counties which voted against the amendment were Colebert, Lauderdale, Madison, Marion, Mobile and Morgan. All but Mobile are located in the Tennessee Valley area of North Alabama where there are relatively few Negroes

Alabama Voters OK Abolishment Of Macon County

Move Aimed At Blocking Negro Political Power

Montgomery — Segregationists throughout the South today hailed the official count of Alabama's Dec. 17th election which confirmed that voters overwhelmingly approved a constitutional amendment authorizing abolishment of Macon County if necessary to maintain white su-

Alabama Press Conference—

Rights body may hold key to Macon division

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Carving up or outright abolition of heavily Negro populated Macon County will hinge largely on what action is taken by the Civil Rights Commission recently appointed by President Eisenhower.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon, author and chief sponsor of the recently adopted constitutional amendment authorizing abolition of that county, said citizens of Macon and six surrounding counties would be given an opportunity to vote again on what is to be done.

"... the world will even be interested in that."

ENGELHARDT, executive secretary of Citizens Councils of Alabama an done of the state's strongest segregationists, declared that attempts to force school integration in Alabama "will make Little Rock look like a garden party."

The Macon senator has a bill ready to tighten voter qualifications and to give more protection to county boards of registrars, if Gov. James E. Folsom calls a special session of the Legislature.

Engelhardt declined to say.

U. S. Sen. John Sparkman defended the action on Macon County, in a national (ABC network) television appearance Sunday, declaring that each state has the right to determine its own internal affairs.

ELECTION OFFICERS FOR MAY 6, 1958, PRIMARY

In accordance with Title 17, Section 349 of the 1940 Code of Alabama, the following list of Election Officers are named by the Macon County Executive Committee, and are presented to the Board of Macon County to be by said Appointing Board selected and appointed as Officers to conduct said Primary Election, as is provided by law.

BEAT I—BOX I

Managers: J. C. Lambert, Richard Perry, W. A. Campbell, Jr. Clerks: Herbert Edwards, Mrs. G. C. Yancey. Returning Officer: James Griggs.

BEAT I—BOX 11

Managers: L. H. Neudecker, Darcie Ware, Mrs. L. H. Neudecker. Clerks: Miss Pattie Oswalt, Mrs. Ruth Broath. Returning Officer: W. C. Lumpkin.

BEAT I—BOX III

Managers: J. L. Braswell, Jr., Mrs. L. L. Bennett Taylor Hostetter. Clerks: Mrs. Bertha Bryant, Mrs. Pattie Evans Collier. Returning Officer: A. H. Howard, Jr

BEAT I—BOX IV

Managers: Mrs. Alice Ruth Dyson, Howard Rutherford, Mrs. Jack Byron. Clerks: M. O. Smith Mrs. Tip Morgan, Returning Officer: Everett Story.

BEAT I — BOX V

Manager: Roy Corbitt, Mrs. Roy Corbitt, Mrs. G. C. Thompson. Clerks: Luther Cannon, Mrs. P. W. Roberts. Returning Officer: Virgil Glass.

BEAT I—BOX VI

Managers: B. K. Thomas, Lewis Segrest, Mrs. Frank Porter. Clerks: Mrs. Ray Parnell, Mrs. Frank Griggs. Returning Officer: H Marshall Segrest.

BEAT II

Managers: Roy Plant, J. J. Plant, Mrs. Edgar Johnson, Clerks: J. Cosby Johnson, Mrs. J. O. Youngblood, Sr. Returning Officer: John M. Davis.

BEAT III

Managers: Hugh Groce, Grace Blanton, Mrs. Kelly Sistrunk. Clerks: Mrs. W. M. Kelly, R. F. Walters. Returning Officer: Wyatt Godfrey.

BEAT IV

Managers: C. J. Lloyd, Mrs. B. B. Spratling, Sr., Mrs. J. H. Daniels. Clerks: Mrs. Mae Allen Lawrence, Mrs. Grace Calloway. Returning Officer: B. B. Stratling, Jr.

BEAT V

Mangers: D. C. Shaw, Mrs. Willie V. Eich, W. F. Eich, Jr. Clerks: Mrs. Lucy C. Davis, Mrs. Hunter Reynolds. Returning Officer: Madison Davis.

BEAT VI

Managers: J. P. Eich, Jr., C. R. Oswalt, D. G. Johnson. Clerks: R. M. Hall, Jr., Mrs. Eloise Hardin. Returning Officer: Robert W. Carr.

BEAT VII

Managers: Mrs. Willie B. Golden, George Kinney, Wilma Ray. Clerks: Mrs. Wesley Boles, Mrs. Bertha Letcher. Returning Officer: Harry E. Noble Jr.

BEAT VIII

Managers: Albert Reynolds, Wayne Rainey, Charles Rainey. Clerks: Mrs. Frances Daughtry, Hoyt Sheppard. Returning Officer: S C. McEachern.

BEAT IX—BOX I

Managers: H. N. Jones, Mrs A H. Cooper, E. P. Livingston Clerks: Mrs. H. H. Huey, Mrs. E. H. Bentley, Jr. Returning Officer: C. C. Bridges.

BEAT IX—BOX II

Managers: W. T. Hill, Bennie Lee Guthrie, Olin McGhar. Clerks: P. D. Hunt, H. W. Laney. Returning Officer: C. C. Bryant

BEAT IX—BOX III

Managers: J. D. McAuley, Horace Anderson, Jim Weldon. Clerks: W. J. Reynolds, I. D. Addison. Returning Officer: S. S. Humphries.

BEAT X

Managers: Mrs. Jessie W. Segrest, Fletcher Robinson, Reese J. Screws. Clerks: Miss Bessie Carr, Mrs. Willie B. Hamilton. Returning Officer: Mrs. Lois J. Carr.

ABSENTEE

Managers: Mrs. Thelma Braswell, Mrs. Julia Anderson, Mrs. Agnes Fillingim. Clerks: Mrs. Hattie Lumpkin, Mrs. Annie Frances Ross. Returning Officer: F. F. Forman.

Harry D. Raymon, Chairman Macon County Democratic Executive Committee.

Certified: H. E. Hendon, J. H. Reynolds, Richard Powell III.

3,730 MACON VOTERS LISTED FOR DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MAY 6

Due to a typographical error, the estimated number of names on the list of qualified voters published in The News was given as 3,350.

The figure should have been 3,550.

The supplementary list compiled by Judge William Varner appears on Page 2 of this issue of the paper and contains 180 names.

This figure, added to the earlier list, gives Macon County approximately 3,730 voters eligible to participate in the Democratic primary on May 6.

Last Minute Voters Rallies Slated Before Demo Primary

Sounding a note of unity, appealing for a full-vote turnout, and urging vigorous campaigning in the communities, the various political action leaders in Jefferson County made plans for last-minute voters rallies in preparation for the Tuesday May 6 Democratic Primary.

Among those joining the unity and get-out-the-vote appeal were Atty. Arthur D. Shores, president of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council, Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., chairman of the Ninth Congressional District of the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting; James Cotton, president of the Young Negro Democratic Club, Inc. and the Rev. J. W. Hayes, president of the Ensley Voters League.

The influential Smithfield Voters Council (mad up of voters in Precinct 9-1) set a meting for seven o'clock Monday night, May 5 at the First Congregational Christian Church of which the Rev. Harold D. Long is the pastor. Lawson Tellis, chairman of the group said that ride-to-the-polls service would be provided for those who need it who live in District 9-1. He said that the service could be secured by dialing ALpine 2-9774 Guire Brothers Service Station, 301 - 8th Ave. No.)

A meting of the South Elyton Civic League (service voters in Presinct 9-4 and 11) is ssheduled to meet at seven o'clock Monday night at the South Elyton Baptist Church. S. F. Robinson is chairman of the league's political action committee. The league has set up a car pool at the Sixth Avenue (South) Service Station to provide rides to the polls. Daniel Tucker is president of the league.

A Voters' Training Workshop sponsored by the Young Negro Democratic Club, Inc. is set for 10 o'clock this Saturday morning through 5 p. m. and 1:30 p. m. through 5 p. m. Sunday in Room 528 in the Masonic Temple Building. Usually the YNDC leaders do the rugged person-to-person campaigning during electioneering.

The Fairfield Voters League scheduled a meeting for seven o'clock Monday night at the Christian Industrial Hall. John Hicks, president of the league urged voters regardless to party affiliation to be present to get first hand information concerning the candidates in the May 6 primary."

A meeting of East Birmingham voters is set for seven o'clock this Monday night at the St. Luke A. M. E. Zion Church of which the Rev. E. S. Hardge is the pastor.

On Enon Ridge voters are slated to meet at seven o'clock at the Sardis Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. R. L. Alford. T. J. Gaines is chairman of the Enon Ridge Voters Council.

There will be similar community get-out-the-vote rallies all over Jefferson County, according to Mr. Shores.

VOTE LIST ISSUE

Civil Rights Body Defied By Judge

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5 (AP)—A belligerent Alabama judge today defied the Civil Rights Commission in its efforts to make him surrender voter registration records in his custody.

Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton, Ala., threatened to jail any commission agents who try to get possession of the impounded files for next week's hearing on Negro voting.

Protesting angrily that a subpoena issued by the commission for the voting records of two counties challenged the authority of his court, Wallace said emphatically that he will not answer the summons.

But he declined to say what he might do later if a federal judge orders him to produce the records. The commission can ask the Justice Department to cite a balky witness for contempt in federal court.

Subpoenaed

Registration files dating back three years have been subpoenaed for Monday's hearing from each of the six Alabama counties where the commission is investigating complaints of racial discrimination.

Agents serving the papers in Barbour and Bullock counties found the records had been impounded by Wallace on petitions charging fraud in the registration of some voters and in attempts to register others.

So the commission wrote a new subpoena directed to Wallace and formally demanded the files from him.

Resistance of a less spectacular nature has come also from the other four counties — Dallas, Lowndes, Macon and Wilcox — where Negroes have filed complaints against registration officials.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who becomes Governor Jan. 19, has advised the county boards of registrars to withhold the records on the grounds they are private and confidential files which cannot be touched even by court order.

Patterson has promised to use every possible legal recourse to keep the files away from the new federal agency. Wallace announced months ago that he would arrest any FBI agent who attempted to get access to jury boxes in his court.

Still Means It

He said today "I still mean it," but to explain why he took no action against the civil rights investigators who served the subpoena on him, added: "I have never said I would arrest errand boys."

The judge said he has already given orders for the imprisonment of any commission agents who try to take the voting records out of his custody. He said he gave the instructions to Sheriff Bill Adams at Clayton, where the files are being kept.

The Civil Rights Commission's chairman, Dr. John Hannah, conferred with President Eisenhower in Washington today on the eve of the new agency's first public hearing.

Judge George Wallace

But Gets Subpoena

Ala. Judge Threatens To Arrest FBI Agents

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — Circuit Judge George C. Wallace Friday threatened to jail any federal agents attempting to seize voter registration records subpoenaed for next week's hearing of the Civil Rights Commission.

Wallace was served with a subpena late Thursday to appear at the hearings with the voting records from Barbour and Bullock Counties. Wallace had already impounded the records for his own investigation into other alleged vote irregularities.

"If any federal agents try to seize the records I have impounded," Wallace said, "I'll use my powers as judge of the third judicial circuit to put the agents in jail."

A source close to Wallace said it was 'extremely doubtful" he would appear at the hearing and "certain" he would not bring the registration records.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said the circuit judge considered the commission an "executive tribunal which has no right to question any action of his court."

The commission called the hearing after registrars in another county refused to open their books to investigators. Vote registration records from six counties have been subpenaed to be brought to next week's hearing.

ALABAMA JUDGE DEFIES PROBERS

Won't Answer Summons of Civil Rights Unit

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CAN CITE FOR CONTEMPT

But he declined to say what he might do later if a federal judge orders him to produce the records. The commission can ask the Justice Department to cite a balky witness for contempt in federal court.

Civil rights commission officials in Washington declined immediate comment on Judge Wallace's statement.

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'I STILL MEAN IT'

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The judge said he already has given orders for the imprisonment of any commission agents who try to take the voting records out of his custody. He said he gave the instructions to Sheriff Bill Adams at Clayton, where the files are being kept.

Wallace has jurisdiction over three counties—Barbour, Bullock and Dale. No attempt has been made to get the registration files in Dale.

The Civil Rights Commission's chairman, Dr. John Hannah, conferred with President Eisenhower in Washington Friday on the eve of the new agency's first public hearing.

Hannah, president of Michigan State University, said his talk with the President dealt only generally with the hearing.

—AP WIREPHOTO.
JUDGE GEORGE WALLACE

Alabama Ties Up Voting Records

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Alabama officials and grand juries are weaving a barrier of legal red tape around voting records the federal Civil Rights Commission has subpoenaed for its first public hearing Monday.

Records or no records, the commission planned to go ahead as scheduled with its investigation of charges that Negroes in six Alabama counties have been denied the right to vote.

The commission declined Sunday night to say what action it might take if voter registration officials refuse to produce their records.

Dean Robert G. Storey, vice chairman of the commission, told reporters at a news conference that the question of what to do if witnesses refuse to produce the records will be answered when that situation arises.

He explained that officially the federal agency had recieved no word that any witness might refuse to answer the subpoena to surrender the voting records.

The commission chairman, Dr. John A. Hannah, explained that the hearing will be merely a fact-finding procedure and nothing more. He and Storey said the agency will seek to learn only whether Negroes have been denied the right to vote because of their race without, as they expressed it, trying to determine "who is right and who is wrong."

Grand juries in three counties Saturday impounded voter registration records subpoenaed by the commission. Circuit Judge George Wallace earlier had impounded the records of Barbour and Bullock counties.

These actions left the new fact-finding commission with two alternatives:

1. Seek a federal court order to produce the files.

2. Hear testimony from complaining Negro witnesses and make no further effort to obtain the records.

Gordon Tiffany, staff director of the commission, declined comment on the impounding action by the grand juries. But a commission spokesman had said earlier that the hearings would proceed with or without voter records.

The commission has subpoenaed registration files from Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox, Macon, Barbour and Bullock counties.

After impounding the Barbour and Bullock records. Wallace said he will refuse to surrender them to the commission and will jail any commission agent who tries to get them.

Circuit Judge James A. Hare said voting records in Dallas and Wilcox counties were turned over to the county grand juries for investigations in the state courts.

Probate Judge Harrell Hammonds confirmed that he turned over Lowndes County voter records to a grand jury Saturday.

In Macon County, Circuit Solicitor (prosecutor) Tom Young and Circuit Judge Will O. Walton conferred Saturday night on the possibility of calling a grand jury into session. Walton said no action was taken because he had no formal complaint. However, Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson has specifically instructed Macon County authorities not to surrender voter records to the Civil Rights Commission.

Hare said he instructed the Dallas and Wilcox juries to investigate the same complaints made to the commission.

"If there has been a maladministration of Alabama's voting laws," he said, "It should be investigated in state courts."

A. H. Rosenfeld, director of the commission's office of complaints, said the agency would first consider voting complaints from Macon County, home of the famed Negro college, Tuskegee Institute.

He declined to say how many complaints were received from this county where Negroes outnumber whites about six to one.

Gov.-Elect Patterson claims the registration files are private and confidential papers immune ever from court order.

Negroes outnumber white residents in all six counties, but white voters dominate poll lists.

The commission can take no punitive action against registration officials accused of racial discrimination.

Voting Hearing To Start Today

Civil Rights Group Silent On Action If Resisted

MAY DEFY SUBPENAS

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 7 —The Civil Rights Commission declined Sunday night to say what action it might take against voter registration officials who refuse to produce their records at Monday's hearing.

The six-member commission starts a public inquiry on Negro voting complaints in six Alabama counties at 9 a.m. Monday, the first hearing since the commission was created by Congress more than a year ago.

Of the six counties where voter registration files have been subpenaed, two have been impounded by an Alabama judge and records in three other counties have been turned over to grand juries in state courts for what were described as independent investigations.

Only in Macon County have the files escaped being turned over to local courts. But the chairman of the board of registrars there has said he will defy the subpena and Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson has promised to resist any attempt to produce the records at Monday's hearing.

Dean Robert G. Storey of the Southern Methodist University Law School, vice chairman of the commission, told reporters at a news conference Sunday night that the question of what to do if witnesses refuse to produce the records will be answered at that time.

He explained that officially the Federal agency had received no word that any witness might refuse to answer the subpena to surrender the voting records.

The commission chairman, Dr. John A. Hannah, explained to newsmen that the hearing will be merely a fact-finding procedure and nothing more. He and Dean Storey said the agency will seek to learn only whether Negroes have been denied the right to vote because of their race without, as they expressed it, trying to determine "who is right and who is wrong."

The commission has subpenaed registration files from Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox, Macon, Barbour and Bullock counties.

Rights Probe Subpenas Are Served

'More Than' 50 Have Been Issued, Says Federal Group

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Dec. —The Civil Rights Commission today said it had served more than 50 subpoenas in Alabama for a hearing in Montgomery next Monday.

Other subpenas will be served tomorrow.

The Commission will visit Montgomery to take testimony on alleged violation of voting rights of Negroes, primarily in Macon County.

Although the hearing begins Monday, staff members expect to begin arriving in Montgomery on Friday.

Besides the six commissioners, there will be Staff Director Gordon L. Tiffany and probably eight members of the staff.

The Commission would not identify names of persons on whom subpenas were served today.

A spokesman said, however that subpenas did go to members of registrar boards and employes of those boards against whom complaints have been made.

The Macon County Board of Registrars has been the only board identified as refusing to show records to field representatives of the Civil Rights Commission.

The Commission said it now has four field representatives in the state, serving subpenas, which will include not only individuals but records which the Commission hopes to obtain.

A spokesman for the Commission said he would not identify names of those subpenaed, because the Commission did not wish to reveal their identity until the hearing.

He said it is obvious that the subpenas are being served on people who have alleged violations and also on people against whom these violations have been charged.

In October, Atty. Gen. John Patterson advised the Macon County Board of Registrars to close its books to the Civil Rights Commission. He also advised other registrar boards in Alabama to do the same.

Under Alabama law, Patterson said, the registration records are not public records.

Patterson said of the hearing: "Such reckless action is politically inspired and is further proof of the intention of the Republican administration to destroy the rights of the state and reduce our constitution to a mere scrap of paper."

He said he will use "every power at my command to resist the commission's illegal and unwarranted encroachments."

Noting that "people accused ought to know who the accusers are" Patterson challenged the Commission to identify the Negroes who have charged discrimination.

A spokesman said the six-man commission would reside at nearby Maxwell Air Force Base during the course of its hearings into complaints that Negro citizens have been denied voting rights. One of the commission members, J. Ernest Wilkins, is a Negro.

Meanwhile in Montgomery, Negro voting records subpenaed by the Federal Civil Rights Commission arrived at the state capital, but it still was not determined whether they would be turned over to the group.

Two voter registrars from Macon County and their records were taken to the office of Atty. Gen. John Patterson, the governor-elect.

Patterson earlier had told the registrars not to turn over the records to federal investigators, whom he charged with "meddling." They attempted to look at the records on complaints of Negroes, who charged discrimination in voter registration.

The commission will meet here next Monday and Tuesday to conduct its investigation. The registrars and the records were subpenaed for the hearing.

One Member Of Investigating Team Is Negro

WASHINGTON (U PI) — Members of the government's Civil Rights Commission will not stay in local hotels when they begin an investigation in Montgomery, Ala., next week because they cannot obtain unsegregated accommodations it was learned Wednesday.

Rights probers meet suspicion in Montgomery

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 6 — The Civil Rights Commission's investigation of claims that Negroes have been denied voting rights in Alabama "is not a witch hunt and is not aimed particularly at Alabama or the South."

This was emphasized here by Burton Stevenson, one of the commission's subpoena-serving agents, as the six-member federal fact-finding body prepared to open its first hearing into Negro voting charges here at 9 a.m. Monday.

Stevenson, an attorney and administrative assistant to former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida, one of the commission members, added:

"This is not a commission for civil rights. It is a commission on civil rights. There's quite a distinction."

Deep suspicion

BUT EVEN SO, the commission and its agents encountered an atmosphere of deep suspicion, if not downright hostility, as members gathered here over the week-end for what may develop into stormy hearing sessions in the Federal Building courtroom.

Earlier at Bessemer, Sen. John Sparkman blasted the commission for "meddling in our state and local affairs."

Gov.-Elect John Patterson branded commission agents sent into the state as "snoopers," and advised members of Boards of Registrars in the various counties to refuse to permit the federal investigators to see voting records.

Wallace threat

CIRCUIT COURT Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton stood pat in challenging the commission's authority in directing him to surrender voting records of Barbour and Bullock counties.

Furthermore, Judge Wallace, who impounded the voting files of these two countries for Grand Jury investigation of vote fraud allegations, said he would jail any commission agents who try to get them.

Members of the commission, headed by Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, withheld comment on Judge Wallace's challenge.

But the chairman conferred with President Eisenhower concerning the impending hearings before leaving Washington for Montgomery.

J. Ernest Wilkins, Negro member of the commission, could not be quartered with the other five members at a white hotel here, so Washington authorities arranged for all commission members and attaches to stay at Maxwell Air Force Base.

Probe six counties

VOTING RECORDS of six Alabama counties — Macon, Lowndes, Dallas, Wilcox, Barbour and Bullock—have been subpoenaed before the commission.

But the test will come over whether officials of these counties can be forced to produce the voter files.

Not only voter registration files dating back for three years have been subpoenaed, but so have the public officials who have custody of these records.

Gov.-Elect Patterson, in his capacity as Alabama's attorney general, and members of his staff will be on hand to represent the registration board members and other public offi-

cials from the six counties.

Patterson, who is advising the county officials to refuse to disclose the voter records, contends the registration files are confidential records.

Federal Court threat

THERE HAVE been intimations that the commission might call on U. S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers to proceed with Federal Court action against any witnesses who balk at producing the voter records.

Under such procedure, Rogers could call on Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. of Montgomery, or some other federal judge, to order the records disclosed.

If such happened, then Patterson could appeal to a higher court. This, presumably, could stall the proceedings for months, possibly longer.

But Patterson hasn't said what he will do. He apparently is awaiting developments to decide on just what recourse he would take.

The governor-elect had said earlier that "the time is at hand when the people must stand up and resist with every means at our command any further attempts to trample on our sacred rights."

JOHN A. HANNAH . . . Chairman

JOHN S. BATTLE . . . . . Virginian

ROBERT G. STOREY . . . . Vice chairman

J. ERNEST WILKINS Of Illinois

REV. T. M. HESBURGH Notre Dame U.

DOYLE E. CARLTON . . . Floridian

...dge 'Won't Hurry' ...Render Ruling in ...unction Action

...EGEE, Ala.—"The judge just don't know what to ... uppity Negroes from Tuskegee" drawled a ... court aide here last week at the conclusion of the ex-... "trial" of the militant Tuskegee Civil Association of-... accused of directing a boycott against the white merch-... of Tuskegee.

...Negroes" remained ... it might well ... either to the officials ... CA or to the two brilliant ... whose adroit cross- ... and smooth court- ... literally baffled ... of prosecutors assembled ... General John Patter- ... ATTORNEY General, him- ... one of the top ... of the trial in an un- ... found himself sum- ... a witness for the de- ... twist in legal ... came shortly be- ... and defense had ... in the hands ... Walton.

... the case un- ... with the announce- ... will be in "no parti- ... down a ruling ... importance and ... the issues in- ...

...general became a ... his own cause af- ... rested his own case. ... Arthur Shores, who put ... the stand, question- ... general's motives ... Negroes for boy- ... merchants and cited ... actions in obtaining ... in Montgomery en- ... National Association ... Advancement of Colored ... doing business in ... ASKED to ask Patter- ... ever instituted court ... behalf of Negroes who ... complained they were unable ... as voters.

... replied that "I carry ... of my office to the ... ability without regard ... creed or color." He add- ... there was no cause for ... general to intevene in ... prospective voters be- ... law gives them the right ... of appeal through the courts.

PRESSING FURTHER, Shores had Patterson acknowledge that he tried to get a court order to outlaw Ku Klux Klan as he had the NAACP, but Patterson added that he had been "investigating the Klan for the past two years" and that prosecution will be instituted at any time his office "can get the necessary information."

Asked by Shores whether he planned to run for governor of his state, as has been rumored, Patterson snapped:

"If I were a candidate, I don't believe I would announce it from this chair."

When the state completed its case, Atty. Fred Gray asked that the state's entire testimony be thrown out on the grounds that the prosecution had failed completely to prove its contentions.

HE WAS OVERRULED by Judge Walton, who said that as long as there is "a scintilla of evidence" the testimony should be weighed by the court for whatever it is worth.

Reverends Martin Luther and F. L. Shuttleworth, who led boycotts in Montgomery and Birmingham, were in the courtroom, subpoenaed by the attorney general, but were not called upon to testify.

BIGGEST FLOP scored by a states witness was by one of its Negro "aces", one Booker Green, who refused flatly to testify under oath and said that he had "no recollection of the contents of an affidavit given to members of Patterson's staff last summer.

Green reluctantly admitted signing the affidavit, but said that he "never knew what I was signing."

450 SPECTATORS, most of them Negroes, from all walks of life, jammed the antedated Tuskegee courthouse to watch and often grinas brilliant Negro defense attorneys, time after time, frustrated the attempts of Atty. General John Patterson and his assistants, Jmm Webb, Joe Malone and Joe Roberts to prove a conpiracy directed by the Tuskegee Civic Association conceived a boycott of white merchants and kept it alive by the use of coersion and threats.

There were no outbursts from the rapt Negro spectators, but their admiration of youthful attorneys Fred Gray educated in Cleveland) and Arthur Shores was obvious during sessions and especially visible as crowds followed them with admiring shouts each time they left the strict confines of the courtroom.

IN A FASHION strikingly similar to what happened in the boycott trials at Montgomery, Ala. last year, the State repeatedly found itself confronted by unwilling, evasive Negro witnesses it had hoped to use to secure a permanent injunction against the Tuskegee group, and thus break the boycott.

On Wednesday the state produced two Negro witnesses in an attempt to sustain their claim that the TCA sustained its boycott by violence. The two testified that they had been threatned with beatings for trading with white merchants but Judge Will O Walton threw out their testimony after defense cross-examination proved it had no connection with the TCA.

An assistant attorney general testified that he had attended one of the TCA meetings but denied under cross-examination that he had posed as a newspaperman in order to get in. He said that at the meeting he was handed a paper that said "trade with your friends. This assistant, Tim Malone, admitted under cross-examination by Shores that he heard no one specifically urge Negroes to boycott white merchants or to use violence.

THE DESPERATE Patterson argued that the testimony of his Negro witnesses about the violence should be admitted because it was not necessary to connect the threats to the TCA, but the judge overruled him again.

Patterson angrily retorted that "the TCA held all these meetings and got the people all stirred up, and it can't disclaim responsibility now. You can't set a fire and go off and leave it."

ATTY. GRAY OF MONTGOMERY, one of the hard-hitting legal team that defended the Rev. Martin Luther King in that city, told the court that "no injunction could force Negroes to trade with anybody."

Gray contended that the TCA was operated within the restrictions of the Alabama anti-boycott laws, but added that if what Negroes did in Tuskegee violated the Alabama law, that "must be unconstitutional."

Patterson, however, did win the right to examine some of the Association's records which he contended would support his claim that the organization directed the boycott.

He was granted the right to introduce into evidence the TCA's annual report for 1956 and 1957 along with a statement of policy, the treasurer's report for last year, and whatever membership records were available.

IN A RAID earlier during the year, Patterson and his aides seized what they purpoted to be a list of active members of TCA, but TCA President Charles G. Gomillion, a faculty member at Tuskegee Institute, told the court that TCA did not keep a membership list. He said membership cards were given individuals who contributed $1 or more and thus it was unnecessary to keep records of names.

The attorney general, in desperation, called in newspaper reporters for testimony of what they had overheard while attending TCA mass meetings. He was obviously disappointed at what they said under cross-examination.

STAURT CULPEPPER of the Montgomery Advertiser, who covered several of the meetings, testified that he heard speakers refer to the Ngro's buying powr and urging them to trade with people who were sympathetic to their needs.

At one meeting, Culpepper said, Gomillion told a crowd "we will buy goods and services only from those who will recognize us as first-class citizens rather than oppress us."

HE ADDED that other speakers, including Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery and Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth of Birmangham (both of whom attended the trial while addressing mass meetings. sessions) spoke in similar veil.

A woman reporter, Trudy Cargile of the Birmingham News, testified that she had interviewed Gomillion, but that she could not recall his having said anything about his organization taking an active part in the boycott.

CRUSADE FOR CITIZENSHIP-MACON COUNTY
TUSKEGEE MERCHANT

AFTER 15 MONTHS—

Tuskegee Economic Boycott Holds

BY REX THOMAS
Associated Press Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, Sept. 16 —For 15 months Negroes have boycotted white Tuskegee merchants in a massive protest against loss of the right to vote in city elections.

Negroes outnumber white residents approximately 7-3 in Tuskegee, a city of 6800 population. In Macon County, as a whole, there are nearly seven Negroes to every white resident.

The unprecedented economic squeeze has forced perhaps a dozan small stores to close and has sent other merchants into neighboring communities in search of business.

By contrast, the cluster of Negro stores in the vicinity of famed Tuskegee Institute are prospering. A new supermarket operated by Negroes has drawn much of the trade away from the shops in town where Negro housewives once bought [illegible] certain [illegible].

Nor is the end in sight. Mayor Phil Lightfoot and President B. D. Cohn of the Tuskegee Chamber of Commerce say there has been evidence of some letup in the boycott in recent weeks, but Lightfoot added, "I can't see much change."

Negro spokesmen had little to say. They have been reluctant to talk since Atty. Gen. John Patterson tried to break the boycott with a court injunction.

Patterson accused the Tuskegee Civic Assn. of promoting the boycott and asked for a permanent court order prohibiting TCA members and followers using force or threats to keep other Negroes from trading at white stores.

Circuit Judge Will O. Walton in state court granted a temporary injunction but ultimately threw it out with the declaration that "thus far in this land, every person has a right to trade with whomever he pleases, and therefore, the right to not trade with any particular person or business."

The judge said Patterson failed to prove his charges against the TCA, whose officers denied any connection with the boycott.

TCA Secretary William P. Mitchell, an employe of the Veterans Administration Hospital, disclaimed any knowledge of the extent of the protest against white merchants.

"I don't go into town myself and I don't know how many people are trading with the stores there."

Mitchell acknowledged that Negroes are urged by the civic association to "spend their money wisely" and to use "common sense." And, he added, "anyone using common sense will spend their money with their friends."

The full economic impact of the boycott is unmeasured in terms of dollars and cents. Cohn, pointing to a lag in business throughout the nation, said "there are too many factors" to say how much of the decline in Tuskegee is a direct result of the loss of Negro trade.

Lightfoot said a clearer indication may come next January when merchants renew their city business licenses. Since the license schedule is based on the volume of the preceding year's sales, the mayor said that will show how much business has fallen off.

Cohn said some small stores, "maybe a dozen or so," have gone out of business since the boycott started, the surviving merchants are looking feverishly for new industry to bolster the community's income.

He added that some white consumers from neighboring cities have come to Tuskegee to trade and "we wish there were a lot more."

The Negroes, besides patronizing merchants of their own race, are spending their money in stores in Montgomery, 40 miles to the west, and Opelika about 28 miles east of here.

The boycott began in June 1957, after the Alabama Legislature, at the request of Macon County Sen. Sam Engelhardt passed a law which virtually eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee.

By changing the town boundaries, they left only 10 Negro voters remaining inside the city limits out of the 420 who previously voted here. The 600 white voters in Tuskegee were undisturbed by the change.

A suit has been filed in U. S. District Court at Montgomery challenging constitutionality of the law, but no hearing has been set.

Now in 15th month

Boycott of merchants effective at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 17—(AP)—Trade has been drawn away from white merchants' stores here and some shops have been forced to close as a result of a 15-month-old Negro protest boycott.

And city officials say the end is not in sight.

In Tuskegee, a city of 6800 persons, Negroes outnumber white residents approximately 7-3. The city is the county seat of Macon County, where the ratio is nearly seven Negroes to every white resident.

Some merchants here are seeking trade in neighboring communities because of the unprecedented economic squeeze.

However, the group of Negro stores in the vicinity of Tuskegee Institute shows a contrasting prosperity.

THERE HAS BEEN evidence of some letup in the boycott in recent weeks, said Mayor Phil Lightfoot, but I can't see much change."

Since Atty. Gen. John Patterson sought a court injunction to break the boycott, Negro spokesmen have had little to say about the situation here.

The attorney general accused the Tuskegee Civic Assn. of promoting the boycott. He asked a permanent injunction prohibiting TCA members and followers from using force or threats to keep other Negroes from trading with white merchants.

A temporary injunction was granted in state court by Circuit Judge Will O. Walton. However, the jurist ultimately threw it out saying "Thus far in this land, every person has a right to trade with whomever he pleases, and therefore, the right to not trade with any particular person or business."

TCA officers denied any connection with the boycott.

And Judge Walton ruled Patterson failed to prove his charges against the organization.

WILLIAM P. MITCHELL, TCA secretary and an employe of the huge Veterans Administration Hospital here, said he doesn't know the extent of the protest against white merchants. Saying he doesn't go into town himself, he added, "I don't know how many people are trading with the stores there."

The Civic Association does urge Negroes to "spend their money wisely" and to use "common sense," Mitchell acknowledged. And "anyone using common sense will spend their money with their friends," he added.

President B. D. Cohn of the Tuskegee Chamber of Commerce said the full impact of the boycott cannot be measured in dollars and cents. "There are too many factors" to say how much of the decline in Tuskegee is a direct result of the loss of Negro trade, he said, pointing to the lag in business throughout the nation.

WHEN MERCHANTS renew their city business licenses next January a clearer indication may come, Lightfoot said. He explained the license schedule is based on the volume of the preceding year's sales.

Merchants still in business in Tuskegee are feverishly seeking new industry to bolster the income of the community, the Chamber of Commerce president said.

Some white residents of neighboring counties have come to Tuskegee to trade, he added.

Tuskegee Negroes, in addition to patronizing members of their own race, are also traveling 40 miles west to Montgomery and 28 miles east to Opelika to trade.

THE REFUSAL to trade with white merchants began in June, 1957, after the Legislature virtually eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee by rearranging the city's boundaries.

The law, proposed by State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, put all but 10 of Tuskegee's 420 registered Negro voters outside the city. Some 600 white voters were undisturbed.

A suit challenging the constitutionality of the law has been filed in U. S. District Court at Montgomery. However, no hearing date has been set.

RIGHTS BOARD HALTS VOTER PROBE

lace, runner-up candidate for governor of Alabama in last spring's Democratic primaries, defied subpenaes to appear at the hearing Monday. He said he "would not dignify the Commission by appearing before it any day during the week."

Wallace, a staunch segregationist who bitterly fought creation of the Commission in testimony before a congressional hearing, has termed the Alabama probe "a rank violation of state's rights," and he has threatened to jail any "federal snoopers who attempt to seize voting records in my circuit."

Won't Produce Records

Wallace and the defiant county officials refused to turn over their county voter registration records to the Commission on the grounds that the documents already had been subpenaed by their circuit judges.

Before the commission announced its decision Negro witnesses said that none of their race registered to vote in one county because they feared economic reprisals.

"I know economic pressure has been applied to members of my race (in Wilcox county) and because of this they have not applied for voter registration," said Mrs. Amelia Platts Boyonton, 47, of Selma, Ala.

Selma is located in Dallas county, which adjoins Wilcox. Mrs. Boyonton is state chairman of the political action committee of (Negro) women's clubs and chairman of an Elks civil liberties committee. She said her responsibilities include traveling throughout the state to check on Negro voter registration.

J. Ernest Wilkins, only Negro on the commission, pointed out that there were 8,000 Negroes in Wilcox county as compared to 22,000 whites, but that registration lists showed no Negroes were qualified to vote in the central Alabama county.

Earlier, a southern member of the Commission cautioned reluctant witnesses to testify on Alabama voter registration or face possible punitive legislation by the next Congress.

By DONALD F. MARTIN

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(UPI)— The federal Civil Rights Commission won access to voter registration lists in Alabama's predominantly Negro Macon county Monday over the protests of Gov.-Elect John Patterson.

The federal commission, investigating complaints that Negroes were denied the right to register in certain Alabama counties, began hearings Monday in an atmosphere of resentment and outright defiance.

A circuit judge who has impounded registration records in two counties refuse a subpena to appear and produce the books.

But, in a surprising turn, the records of Macon county registrations were carted into the hearing room and dumped onto the floor before the Civil Rights commissioners. Patterson, who is state attorney general had ordered Macon county officials to disobey the commission's subpena of the records and when probate Judge William Varner of Macon county appeared with them, Patterson protested vigorously.

He told the commission it "has no legal authority to take possession of the records. Judge Varner has no authority to take the records from his county." Varner turned over the records, saying "no court has told me not to turn them over to you."

The commission chairman, Robert G. Storey, dean of the law school of Southern Methodist university, assured Patterson "I do not believe there will be any embarrassment about the records." He also clashed with Patterson about whether witnesses would be denied constitutional rights.

The commission ordered Macon county Registrars Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston to be prepared to testify. Patterson said he had advised the officials to refuse on grounds their constitutional rights would be violated. Rogers then refused to be sworn.

"You will not find the commission transgressing on the constitutional rights of anyone here," Storey said. "Mr. Patterson, you are anticipating something that will not happen."

Varner testified he did not know how voters were registered in Macon, that he never saw the registration certificates or rejected applications. He said he did not know the procedure for selecting registrars nor had he visited the rooms where applicants for registration are interviewed.

In the exchange of words over calling the Macon county registrars, Storey sharply rebuffed Patterson's objections.

"We will call the witnesses and it is your right to advise them," he told Patterson. "But under the rules of procedure you do not have the right to make any statements at this time. You may advise the witness after each question is asked."

Segregationist Circuit Judge George Wallace earlier defied the commission's request to appear with the records be impounded in Barbour and Bullock counties on what he described as a "purely local matter." Until Varner brought in the Macon county books, it apeared that other Alabama officials were going to refuse to produce either the records or agree to testify.

Instead, the commission listened to complaints by more than two dozen Negroes from Macon county seat of world-famous Tuskegee institute. These witnesses, most of them with college degrees, testified they were subjected to labrythine procedures and complex questionnaires when they attempted to register to vote, and that they were not notified whether they were accepted or not. Only one of the first 25 was a registered voter.

The witnesses, many of them with Tuskegee connections, listed their occupations as nurses, physicians, professors, landowner-farmers or the like.

William P. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic association testified that only 32 per cent of all Negro applicants have been registered to vote in Macon county in the past eight years.

Macon county has a ratio of seven to one, Negro population outnumbering whites, yet only 510 Negroes are registered voters compared to 3,016 whites, Mitchell said. He described the registration application procedures for Negroes which includes writing long sections of the U. S. constitution and writing a definition of the responsibilities of good citizenship.

The applicant, he said, fills out a self-addressed envelope for the purpose of notification, but "the board never officially notifies us whether we have passed or not," he said.

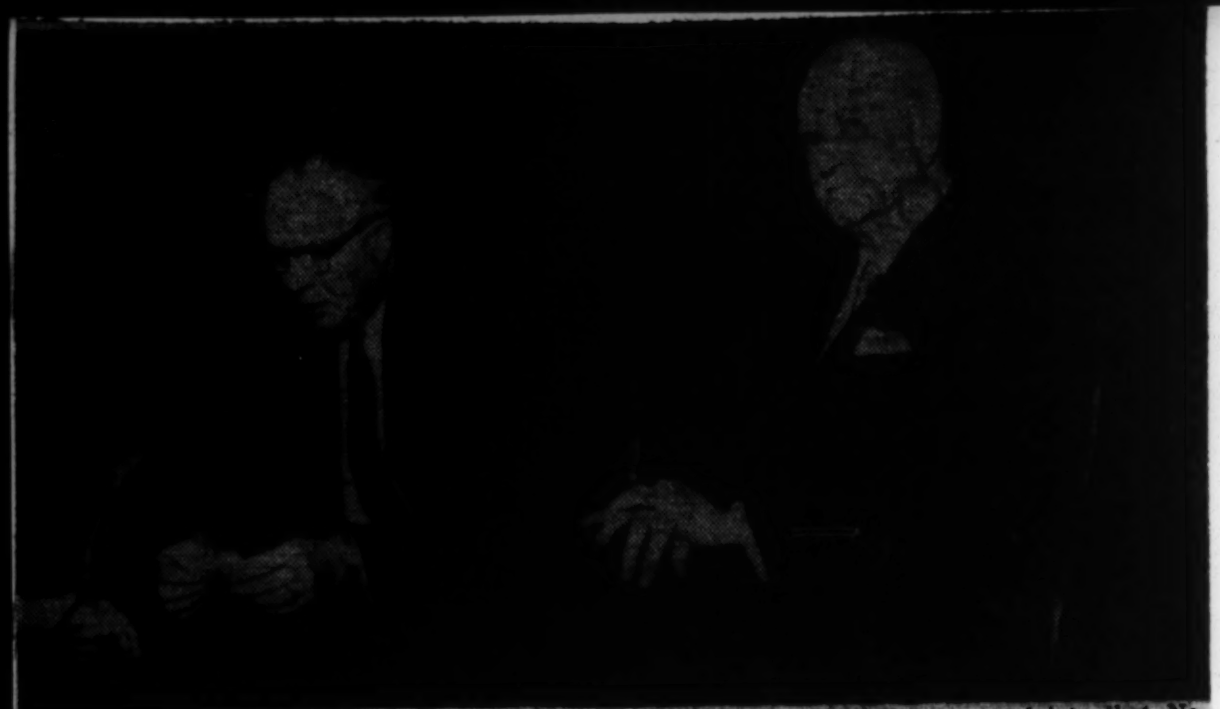
Wallace was the first of the Alabama officials to impound records, and the first to flatly defy the subpena to testify. He called the commission, which was approved by Congress, "an executive tribunal."

He contended that "the executive branch of government has no right to subpena a circuit judge.

"Here is one circuit judge who absolutely refuses to dignify that commission by appearing before it." He told newsmen he "would not be surprised" if the commission attempts to secure a federal court order to obtain the records.

Wallace impounded the records in Barbour and Bullock counties. The grand juries in three other Alabama counties, acting in special session, also ordered their registration books locked up in defiance of a commission subpena.

Officials in Macon county were under specific orders from Gov.-elect John Patterson not to produce Macon registration records. Patterson himself attended the session, standing in the rear of the crowded hearing room, conferring with a legal adviser. Patterson earlier threatened to jail any federal "meddler" in Alabama's internal affairs.



CONDUCT VOTE HEARINGS IN ALABAMA.—Dr. John A. Hannah, left, chairman of the federal Civil Rights Commission, and Dean Robert Storey, vice chairman of the commission, answer questions at a news conference in Montgomery, Ala., shortly before opening hearings Monday, Dec. 8, on complaints that Negroes are refused the right to vote in Alabama. The hearings now in progress in the "Cradle of the Confederacy" are the federal agency's first hearing on alleged vote discrimination in the South.—UPI Telephoto.

MACON COUNTY- HEARING Dec. 8, 1958
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Civil Rights Commission Members As Seen In Profile After Montgomery

By E. L. HOLLAND, JR.
Associate Editor, The News

WITH THE FEDERAL government's civil rights intrusion highly aggravating to the people of Alabama, in consequence of the hearing in Montgomery and the obvious difficulties bound to grow out of the reluctance of some state officials to testify, or turn over records, all who want thoroughly to understand the situation should know as much as possible about the makeup and manner of the men who make that commission.

Chairman Hannah

THE CHAIRMAN is Dr. John Alfred Hannah, 58. He is, as he was seen on the commission bench in small Room 609, fourth floor of the Montgomery Federal and Post Office Building, a man of slightly taller than average stature, with a clear firm voice, a thatch of graying hair which is neither bountiful nor particularly sparse. With reporters he was a blunt, cooperative fellow and Alabamians may well take note of the fact that he is no simple pedagogue whose head is in the clouds. In brief, a man of sternness of capacity, who by his record has shown he can handle himself in the company of men.

He is a member of some six fraternities, a member of the board of visitors of the Air Force Academy, a director in several solid business firms, participant on the Joint United States-Canada Defense Board, one time chairman of the board of directors of the Detroit branch of the Federal Reserve Bank and with a host of other impressive affiliations, professional and businesswise, this man from Grand Rapids, Mich., is somebody to be reckoned with. Be it noted that when the foreign states' rights advocates are dealing with someone who is in essence typical of them, they had best measure their opponent, and measure him well. Thus Hannah who on the bench in Montgomery was polite but unyielding. The fact that he gave over the chairmanship of the commission to Dean Robert G. Storey of Southern Methodist University law school was solely because the commission wanted the bulk of the group's business to be handled by a lawyer.

Texas' Storey

A LAWYER TO THE CORE is Robert G. Storey, 65, who was born in Greenville, Tex. A graduate of Texas University with a law degree from T. U., he has practiced law, served in state legal capacities, been a counsel for several business firms and is himself a director of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. The list of his achievements is impressive and it may be noted that he served valiantly in the armed forces in both world wars and holds the Legion of Merit and Bronze Star from our country and the Legion of Honor—no small award—from France.

On the bench, Dean Storey, who runs the S. M. U. Law School now, was courteous alike to whites and Negroes. He proved himself adept at getting all fundamental facts about every witness into the record, occasionally showed a genuine tendency toward humor of a non-aggravating sort, and was clearly highly respected by all members of the commission. The press found him not to be effusive, but quite reachable and a master of the business at hand. He was firm but rode not a whit roughshod over anyone except in the cases of witnesses, subpoenaed, who refused to take the oath. At such points of refusal, he was not a man to be rated lowly when he solmenly said "I direct and command" witnesses to take the path. This was a technique applied for the Justice Department, of course, distasteful to Alabamians, but nevertheless something that had an impact. We cannot wisely ignore this man in any way.

The Rev. Hesburgh

ALSO ON THE COMMISSION were four other men. President of Notre Dame, the Rev. Theodore Martin Hesburgh, born in New York, is the youngest member of the group. He is 41, handsome as a movie star in a rugged way, has rich black hair and speech which borders on being clipped. He has a substantial background, is a graduate of several colleges with a hatful of degrees, has served as a military chaplain, is affiliated in an academic way with the Ford Motor Company Fund, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, is a member of the board of visitors of the U. S. Naval Academy and has been called on before by the government to serve on advisory boards. Father Hesburgh is also an impressive man and certainly, as president of the University of Notre Dame, a man who knows what he is and what he is about when dealing with human beings and human problems.

J. Ernest Wilkins

A FOURTH MEMBER of the commission is its sole Negro member, J. Ernest Wilkins, 64, and doesn't look it, born in Farmington, Mo., Wilkins is clearly a dedicated servant of the cause of Negro advancement. His questioning of the white witnesses at Montgomery was exceedingly polite but naturally, for a man with his record and background, giving no ground because of the fact that they were white. With Negroes he was, to some at the press tables, occsionally almost paternalistic but even with those of his race who were clearly up from the cornfields he dealt in a manner of total equality. In brief, he could not be rated as a Negro who thought himself better, economically or otherwise, than the least fortunate of his race. Wilkins has been an assistant secretary of state of the United States, was admitted to the bar in 1921, is cut in the Chicago pattern, has several degrees, has served on a number of government and private boards, and knows, too, what he is doing.

Battle Of Virginia

THE MAN ON the commission clearly most dedicated to the solid cause of Southern tradition as well as state sovereignty was former Gov. John Stewart Battle, 68, in the latter years of his active career, and a man who seemed to an observer to be somewhat weary but yet firm to the core and devoted to dignity among men. A pipe smoker who, as no other commission member did, occasionally yielded to a need of the weed and ducked out for a few puffs, Battle has gray eyes which flit from one person's face to another with an incisiveness to make the person being watched feel almost as if he were being looked through, summed up and assessed in mathematical fashion. Gov. Battle's questions to Negroes were courteous to a maximum, even when he clearly thought some wool was being pulled over others' eyes, and he addressed Negro men as "Mr.," Negro women as "Mrs." or "Miss." He yielded nothing but stood firmly and impressively as a true Southern gentleman, and in a manner to give that phrase a refreshed value. Gov. Battle comes from Charlottesville, Va., has a distinguished legal career behind him and is a granite rock on the commission on which Southerners generally can fix some staunch hopes. He will not "win" the commission struggle, but it can be said that the other members listen to his caution and counsel.

Carlton Of Florida

SIXTH MEMBER OF the commision is former Gov. Doyle Carlton of Florida. Carlton is a quiet man obviously—this can be said because during the full day's hearing Monday, when every other member of the commission was speaking up to ask questions, Carlton said not a word. He finally asked a few questions Tuesday morning, the first time he spoke up bringing from one press table observer the all but shocked comment: "He's in orbit!" Carlton was governor of Florida in the mid-thirties, had been a city attorney of Tampa before that and is considered by newsmen who have observed him in his home state as being something less than a heavyweight politically. It is possibly of some interest that "Who's Who in America" has not listed him at least since 1951, that being the earliest volume still in our files. Carlton's position as to the Southern view of federal encroachment seems to be somewhat clouded, consequently, since little or nothing has been heard from him or about him in some years. It would be interesting, of course, to know why and how President Eisenhower happened to name him.

THESE SIX MEN, then, are the members of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. On the whole they are men of stature and established reputation. As we have said, it is a good idea to know with whom you're dealing.

Alabama politics—

Folsom blamed for plight of vote officials

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 12—If Alabama's registrars are in trouble in connection with the Civil Rights Commission's efforts to lay hands on registration records they can—and very probably will—blame one person.

He's none other than the same fellow who just three years ago feted the New York Negro politician, Adam Clayton Powell, in the governor's mansion.

Gov. Folsom apparently can be blamed. By all appearances, he was entirely and exclusively responsible for killing an important bill by pocket veto. It would have afforded registration officials legal protection they now urgently need.

Measure passed overwhelmingly in Legislature

DURING CLOSING DAYS of the 1957 session, the Legislature passed overwhelmingly House Bill 937, by Reps. Dawkins, Hall and Goodwyn of Montgomery and Kendall of Conecuh.

SPARROW

The measure amended Sec. 31, Title 17 of the 1940 Code, to give registration officials full legal authority to destroy, after 30 days, records in which registration applicants were questioned and rejected. The amendment also specifically declared records of rejected applications were not public records.

It passed both houses with no opposition at all. It was sent to the governor's desk a short while before the two houses wound up the session.

Soon after the Legislature adjourned Gov. Folsom gave it the works.

Folsom scuttled bill with pocket veto

THE BILL WAS UNCEREMONIOUSLY scuttled by pocket veto. A measure approved by 106 House and 35 Senate members which could have been one of the session's most important bills and a life-saver for those facing the current difficulties. And to this day the governor has given no reason whatever for doing so.

If Folsom had signed it, all registrars would have had ample authority to dispose of critical records—records which could be twisted and distorted.

If summoned by the Civil Rights Commission, for example, registrars would have nothing of importance for the investigators to see and dig into. Furthermore, with records of those denied registration not available, commission members would find very little basis for grilling registrars as to just why this applicant or that was denied registration privileges.

Need for bill was fully explained

HOUSE BILL 937 was introduced during the latter days of the 1957 session. The need for such a measure was fully explained to members of both houses. It was introduced after it became known that registrars in one or two Alabama counties had misplaced on destroyed some of the records relating to applicant rejections.

The Legislature decided, however, the measure should apply to all counties and not to just a few. If Folsom had not killed the bill, every Alabama registrar could, and probably would, have disposed of all rejection records.

They therefore would be in a much better position in connection with the pending Civil Rights Commission crackdown than apparently they are now.

Provisions of measure given

THE MEASURE PROVIDED:

"Sec. 31. The Board of Registrars shall have power to examine, under oath of affirmation, all applicants for registration, and to take testimony touching the qualifications of such applicants.

"In order to aid the registrars to judicially determine if applicants to register have the qualifications to register to vote, each applicant shall be furnished by the board a written questionnaire, which shall be uniform in all cases with no discrimination as between applicants. The form and contents of such questionnaire shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court of Alabama and be filed by such court with the secretary of state.

"The questionnaire shall be so worded that the answers thereto will place before the registrars information necessary or proper to aid them to pass upon the qualifications of each applicant.

"The questionnaire shall be answered in writing by the applicant, in the presence of the board, without assistance. There shall be incorporated in such answer an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Alabama, and a statement in such oath by the applicant disavowing belief in affiliation at any time with any group or party which advocated the overthrow of the government of the United States or the state by unlawful means.

"The answers and oath shall be duly signed and sworn to by an applicant before a member of the board. Such questionnaire and the written answers of successful applicants shall be filed with the records of the Board of Registrars."

Point that would have given protection

IT IS AT THIS POINT that House Bill 937 would have amended Sec. 31 and provided registrars authority to dispose of records of rejected applicants and declared such records not destroyed not to be public records.

The amended part is this:

"In the event an applicant is refused registration, the questionnaire and written answers thereto shall be preserved by the Board of Registrars for a period of 30 days after such denial and may then be destroyed at the discretion of the Board of Registrars.

"The questionnaire and written answers of persons denied registration shall not become public records, as public records are defined under the laws of the State of Alabama, nor shall the Board of Registrars disclose the information contained in such questionnaire and written answers except in answer to a subpoena directed to a member of the Board of Registrars by a circuit judge of a Circuit Court of Alabama."

From there on out the bill made provision for persons disabled so as to be unable to read or to write to get help from the board.

Folsom has record of opposition

FOLSOM OPPOSED EVERY EFFORT by the Legislature to enact legislation resisting forced race mixing, school integration and other attempts to break down long-standing customs.

On one occasion Folsom labeled a pro-segregation proposal "hogwash." He also openly sneered at other pro-segregation bills during press conferences.

He pocket vetoed an earlier effort to enact a pupil placement law.

In fact, all other pro-segregation measures except House Bill 937 became law without the governor's approval.

House Bill 937, however, passed too late to allow the Legislature a chance to override an executive veto or declare the law enacted without the governor's signature.

All Folsom had to do—and he did just that—was to allow the bill to die on his desk by pocket veto.

Alabaman Returns Ike's Fire

Segregationist Raps President

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(AP)— An Alabama White Citizens Council official suggested Thursday that President Eisenhower would do well to find "an able constitutional lawyer" to explain the 10th Amendment to him.

William E. Garner, vice chairman of the pro-segregation Montgomery Citizens Council, made his suggestion in a letter addressed to the President.

His letter was in reply to Eisenhower's criticism Wednesday of public officials who refused to cooperate with the federal Civil Rights Commission during a hearing here this week.

The President teamed the conduct of the Alabama officials "reprehensible."

Garner, a Montgomery attorney, said the President himself is guilty of the "reprehensible" kind of actions he attributed to the Alabamans.

"The 'reprehensible' kind of thing which you talk about —the widespread disregard for the law of the land—really is happening," Garner wrote, "but not in Alabama. It is in the District of Columbia.

"There the Supreme Court has arrogated to itself the shaping of national policy and the decreeing of law by its whim; the radicals in Congress are abandoning principles to cour[illegible] the vote of left-wing minorities and you slavishly are serving as errand boy for both of those branches of government rather than acting as a check on them as the Constitution commands."

Garner said the American people, if called on to list "reprehensible" actions in U. S. history, "could place at the very top much of your own conduct — such as your sending elite troops to occupy an American city and bayonet its citizens."

'Rights' Probers Face Alabama Resistance

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)— Civil Rights Commissioners holding hearings on violations of voting rights of Negroes in Alabama were refused hotel accommodations in Montgomery.

Hotel managers denied that the refusal was based upon their segregation policy.

The commission has one Negro member, J. Ernest Wilkins, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, and several Negro staff members.

WHEN PRESSED for a comment on why hotels refused to accommodate the commissioners, Chairman John A. Hannah, said he "preferred (not) to get into that."

Later, Hannah said that he wouldn't want to spend the first day of the hearings arguing about whether a Negro could stay in a white hotel.

Arrangements were made for the entire group to stay at nearby Maxwell Air Force Base, and Government transportation will be arranged to transport the members to and from the hearings in downtown Montgomery.

■

THE ALABAMA meeting marks the first hearings held by the commission which was created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

Although the commission itself has no enforcement powers, it does have authority under the law to subpoena both witnesses and records.

Alabama state officials have declined to produce the records in spite of the subpoena.

A spokesman for the commission said they needed the records to complete their investigation. And if officials failed to produce them, commissioners have the authority to notify the Attorney General.

The Justice Department can then ask a Federal Court to order local officials to produce them. If state officials disregard this order they can be charged with contempt of court.

Rights Board Halts Voter Probe, Asks Help to Get Alabama Lists

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— (UP) — The Federal Civil Rights Commission abruptly ended its two-day hearing into charges of denial of Negro voting rights Tuesday with a call for Justice Department action against defiant witnesses.

Chairman John A. Hannah announced he would ask the department to seek a federal court order to secure voter registration records in six Alabama counties. The records were impounded by local officials prior to the hearing.

Hannah made his terse and formal announcement, then abruptly adjourned the hearing with the comment, "There will be no more action in this case until the unforeseeable future."

Two of the 45 subpenaed witnesses remained to be called when the commission suddenly called off the hearing, first public meeting of the group since it was formed last year.

"The commission respectfully refers the complete record of this hearing to the attorney general of the U.S. for such action as he deems appropriate to the end that will assist this commission to have made available to it the information that is required to enable it to carry out the mandate of the law," Hannah said.

Under the law creating the commission in 1957, Congress gave the Justice Department authority to take necessary action againt witnesses who defy the orders of the commission. The federal agency itself does not have the power to issue contempt citations. The citations must be issued through federal court.

Six county registrars refused to testify Monday about qualifying Negro voter applicants, and they defied a commission subpena ordering them to turn their registration records over to the federal agency.

Five of the registrars refused to be sworn in as witnesses.

Circuit Judge George Wallace, outspoken segregationist and runnerup candidate for governor in the spring Democratic primaries, said he was "unimpressed" with the commission's announcement it would seek the help of the Justice Department.

Justice Department Busy

Federal Legal Guns Being Aimed At Alabama Officials

MONTGOMERY (AP)— Two justice department representatives were in Montgomery today to assist in getting a federal court order to require balky Alabama officials top roduce voting records.

Officials of the federal district court declined to say when such an order might be made or subpoenas issued.

U. S. Dist. Atty. Hartwell Davis confirmed yesterday that his office was working on such a petition to be filed with Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. He wouldn't say when he expects to file it.

Joseph M. F. Ryan, an assistant in the attorney general's office in Washington, was sent to Montgomery to assist in planned court proceedings, the name of the other justice department representative was not announced.

The U. S. Civil Rights Commission called on the Justice Department to take action to secure voter registration records which Alabama officials refused to turn over to the commission this week.

When officials in six Alabama counties, in which the commission sought to investigate voting procedures, refused to cooperate, the Civil Rights group abruptly ended its two-day hearing Tuesday.

Six members of county boards of registration, protesting what they referred to as an invasion of their rights as judicial officers, declined to discuss the work of their boards when called as witnesses.

Five of the officials refused to testify under oath.

Voting registration records, by one means or another, had all been turned over to state authorities or grand juries for independent investigations.

Sources in the U. S. District Court gave no assurance that the expected court order will be announced immediately when it is issued. This may come later after the papers have been served on the state officials involved.

Alabama's Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who advised voter registrars not to testify before the Civil Rights group, insists that the federal agency has no right to question the acts of Alabama officials.

Patterson contends that the registrars, as judicial officers, have carried out their duties "in a legal and constitutional manner" and have treated all citizens of the state "equally and impartially."

The Civil Rights Commission had no more right to question Alabama registrars, he said, than it would to call on a member of the U. S. Supreme Court to explain his action in a case decided by that court.

Officials May Face Jail If Judge Is Defied

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 13 (AP)—An Alabama judge and five other public officials may go to jail, perhaps for months, unless they abandon their refusal to produce evidence about Negro voter registration.

A federal judge noted as a courtroom disciplinarian has instructed them to surrender contested records to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission next Friday and submit to questioning about registration in their counties.

Despite their protests of judicial immunity, the officials could be put behind bars and kept there even while appealing the sentence to higher courts.

Meanwhile, the festering crisis over the disputed right of the federal government to question the acts of registration officers has left troubled Macon County once again with no functioning machinery to register new voters.

Both surviving members of the Macon Board of Registrars—the third member died last month—resigned in protest against the civil rights hearing at which they and registrars in two other counties refused to testify.

Registration Halted

The resignation of Chairman E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers left prospective voters with no way to register in the county where Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 6 to 1.

Livingston and Rogers refused to testify under oath at the two-day hearing in Montgomery, protesting that they are judical officers whose official conduct cannot be challenged. So did Registrars W. A. Stokes and J. W. Spencer in Barbour County and M. T. Evans in Bullock.

They also appeared without their registration files, explaining they had been impounded by state authorities. The same strategy likewise kept the commission from getting records in Dallas, Lowndes and Wilcox counties, but the refusal to testify did not extend to registrars in those counties.

The voting files in Barbour and Bullock were impounded by Circuit Judge George Wallace even before the commission subpoenaed them. Wallace ignored a demand to produce them at the hearing and refused even to appear himself.

Wallace and the five silent registration officials were all included in the federal court order issued Thursday by U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery.

Patterson to Resist

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Alabama's governor-elect who directed the resistance at the hearing, has promised to resist the court order. He contends the commission has no right to subpoena the voter registration records or question the official acts of the board members.

He said he will ask Johnson for a hearing next week to give him the chance to raise the legal issues before the Friday afternoon deadline. If he could do that, then appeal to higher courts if turned down by the judge here, the question could be settled before reaching the point of a contempt citation.

But Johnson may not agree to that. He may wait until Friday and then cite the defiant officials if they fail to produce the requested evidence.

If the federal judge pursues that course, he will give the defendants a chance then to show why they shouldn't be punished for defiance of his order. They might convince him that they have a legal right to refuse to testify or to produce their records.

If they should fail, Johnson could send them to jail and keep them there until they agree to comply with the commission's demands, no matter how long it might be. He could even refuse to release them on bond pending an appeal to higher courts.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION. DEC.8, 1958
TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT ON ALABAMA

Text of Eisenhower's statement on Alabama

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—President Eisenhower's remarks concerning civil rights and the defiance of Alabama vote registration officials at his press conference yesterday:

Q. (Frank Van Der [illegible], Nashville Banner) Sir, [illegible] Democratic Advisory Council here last weekend, and proposed a program of a billion-dollar, a good deal of spending legislation which you have [illegible] and also asked for new legislation from Congress to reopen the schools that are closed in Virginia and Arkansas.

Do you favor new legislation to bring about the enforcement of integration or any of these proposals?

THE PRESIDENT: Well now, in the first part of your question, I have made note that I have seen a lot of recommendations. I would like to see all of the proposals for new taxes that are necessary to get the money to do it, and I think that a lot of us would be startled, to say nothing about stronger sentiments, when we really had to think of digging up that kind of taxes.

Q. (Mr. Van Der Linden) Sir—

THE PRESIDENT: Now, with respect to any new laws which you are talking about in the whole field of civil rights, I simply will say this: this is something that is studied all the time. Just exactly what will come out of these things, I don't know, but there is one thing that I believe should be done, and that is continuing the Civil Rights Commission which, because of a late start has not had the two years that Congress intended it to have, and I should like to have it continued because its work is becoming now more factual and real than it was possible before.

Q. (Mr. Van Der Linden) Sir, that would be a two-year extension?

Q. (Robert C. Pierpoint, CBS News) Mr. President, sir, how do you feel about the refusal of public officials in Alabama to cooperate with the investigation of the Civil Rights Commission?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't feel very well about it.

This is what I feel: This commission was, in its formulation, was supported by people from different sections, and certainly I took every possible pains I could to get one that would represent every shade of opinion and even to give it a geographical base that I thought would appeal to the common sense and the general opinion of the country.

For example, Governor Battle, and Mr. Story, who was president of the American Bar Association, and Mr. Carlton, were all from the South, and so we had that kind of a commission, and is merely one reason for their slowness in getting started, was the difficulty I had in getting exactly the kind of people that I wanted within the time it took.

Now, that kind of a commission goes down and, under the authority of the Congress, which has given them the power of subpoena, is defied, and they have had to ask the Justice Department to come in, to place this case before a federal court. I think this is a rather sad sort of thing, because all the way around we are running into this refusal of complying with the basic laws of the land, laws that have been upheld by our courts as legal and proper.

Now, I am not trying to get into the basic question. I am talking about the procedures and the habits that make this kind of thing so reprehensible because it means, as I see it, showing the American public that, and any member of it, at his or their pleasure they can defy the laws of the land when popular opinion in the particular section or locality may support these people.

Now, I am talking about unquestionably some of my good friends.

Most of you people know I lived a great bit of my time in the South and, of course, this applies, and I have no doubt it would apply, in certain sections of the North, but the fact is what I am pleading for, and what I would like to get help in pleading for throughout the country is respect for law.

And I would say one other thing about this commission: this is to look into the facts, to find the facts, about interference with the rights of free men to vote.

Now this, you remember, was part of the so-called civil rights bill of 1956, was it—1956, and during the course of that time I had a number of my respected Southern friends to talk the matter over with me.

Now, some of them, of course, were particularly happy to see a civil rights bill projected, but every single one of them that I can recall said:

"The right to vote does belong to any citizen that can qualify for the voting privilege, and all of us should stand for that."

Now, I think they would rather have seen this not as a law, apparently, but they said just exactly that, and I believe that responsible people in every section, if they will look at this, will see the need for complying with the law if we are not going to have a deterioration in the quality of governmental activity and, indeed, possibly the quality of our own thinking with respect to our government, and that is what we need.

Ike Criticizes Alabama Officials In Vote Cases

Refusal To Produce Records Called 'Sad'

News-Courier

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower has termed it a sad reprehensible thing for Alabama officials to defy the federal government over voting registration records of Negroes.

Charleston, S. C.

"What I am pleading for, and what I would like to get help in pleading for throughout the country, is respect for law," Eisenhower told a news conference Wednesday.

Mar. 15-11-58

This was his first session with reporters in five weeks, since the day after the Nov. 4 election.

Eisenhower disclaimed that he has taken a sudden conservative turn in that period. He said he doesn't think there has been one single change in his basic political philosophy since he spelled it out in 1949, although he said he has had to accept some legislative compromises during what he called "the buffeting of politics" in Washington.

The session with newsmen ranged over the country and overseas.

Along the way, Eisenhower said in a sort of roundabout way that he isn't mad at former President Harry S. Truman. He chided the Democrats over spending and taxes.

He discounted the idea that Russia has flown a nuclear-powered airplane but declined to challenge reports that the Soviets have developed an 8,700-mile missile and a nuclear bomb with the punch of at least five million tons of TNT.

He also repeated an administration stand that the United States and her allies must stand firm against the latest Soviet menace in Berlin. They have "not only the right but the duty of preserving their peaceful and free existence" of West Berlin and its people, the President said.

Eisenhower opened the news conference on that note. He closed it with word that he has no new policy on reunification of Germany to propose at next week's meeting in Paris of representatives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

VOTING ISSUE

The refusal of Alabama authorities to comply with a subpoena of the Federal Civil Rights Commission and hand over voting registration records of Negroes came up in question form. The commission, which is investigating charges of denial of voting rights to Negroes, has asked the Justice Department to take the issue to court.

Asked how he feels about this situation, the chief executive replied: "Well, I don't feel very well about it. ... I think this is a rather sad sort of thing, because all the way around we are running into this refusal of complying with the basic laws of the land, laws that have been upheld by our courts as legal and proper."

This apparently was a reference to the closing of schools in Arkansas and Virginia in preference to complying with court orders for racial integration under a Supreme Court decision.

BASIC QUESTION

"Now, I am not trying to get to the basic question," Eisenhower went on. "I am talking about the procedures and the habits that make this kind of thing so reprehensible, because it means, as I see it, showing the American public that, and any member of it, at his or their pleasure they can defy the laws of the land when popular opinion in the particular section or locality may support these people."

Eisenhower told his news conference that the commission "because of a slow start has not had the two years that Congress intended it to have, and I should like to have it continued because its work, I think, is now becoming more factual and real than was possible before."

The President also came out Wednesday for continuing the life of the Civil Rights Commission beyond its scheduled expiration date of August 1959.

Sen.-elect Kenneth Keating (R-NY) said in a statement Wednesday night that he plans to offer legislation to continue the commission. He said what happened in Alabama was "only the latest example of the attempt by segregationists to obstruct its work."

Eisenhower laughed but still seemed a bit irritated when an inevitable question arose about his relationship with Harry Truman. Truman said Monday he gave Eisenhower hell in the 1952 political campaign because Eisenhower didn't knock Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind) off the platform for calling Gen. George C. Marshall, Eisenhower's wartime chief, a traitor.

In follow up of 'rights' probe—

Officials await orders; Council answers Ike

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 11—Federal Court orders directing balking Alabama voter registration officials to testify and produce voting files were expected to be issued here today or tomorrow.

But neither U. S. Dist. Atty. Hartwell Davis, who would file petitions for such orders, nor Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., who would issue them, would comment on when such action might be taken.

Some believed the petitions would be filed, at the direction of U. S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers, the court orders issued and the witnesses served with subpoenaes before any further official announcements are made.

GOV.-ELECT John Patterson, Alabama's attorney general, declined to comment on President Eisenhower's statement yesterday rebuking the registration officials who refused to testify or bring records before the federal Civil Rights Commission here earlier this week.

The president termed it "sad and reprehensible" for officials of Macon, Barbour, Bullock, Dallas, Lowndes and Wilcox Counties to defy the federal government over voter registration records.

Patterson, who advised the registration officials not to bring their files before the commission, reemphasized his belief that the commission lacked power to question members of the Boards of Registrars or to force them to give up their records.

"The commission would have no more right to do what they tried to do down here than they would have to subpoena a member of the Supreme Court of the United States and ask him why he decided a case in a certain way," declared Patterson.

The governor-elect reiterated his contention that registration officials and the courts have been carrying on their duties in a legal and constitutional manner, and they have been treating all citizens of the state equally and impartially."

THE SIX-MEMBER commission Tuesday recessed its hearing here into complaints that Negroes have been denied voting rights in the six Alabama counties and called on U. S. Atty. Gen. Rogers to take "appropriate" action against the balking witnesses.

A few hours later in Washington, the Justice Department said it would ask court orders compelling the registration officials to give the commission the requested voting files.

A spokesman for Rogers said the proceedings would be handled through U. S. Dist. Atty Davis at Montgomery.

DAVIS' BRIEF COMMENT was that "We have the matter under consideration."

The Justice Department also disclosed that it had Joseph Ryan Jr., first assistant in the department's civil rights division, at Montgomery working with the district attorney's office.

ANY COURT ORDERS issued by Judge Johnson would direct the balking witnesses to testify and produce their records before the commission when it reconvenes.

Acting Chairman Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist University law school and commission vice chairman, said at the time the body recessed that it would not hold another meeting in the "forseeable future."

Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton was one of the subpoenaed witnesses who refused to appear before the commission or produce voting records of Barbour and Bullock Counties, which he had impounded for Grand Jury investigations. Furthermore, Wallace threatened to jail any commission agents who tried to get the records.

New York next on probers' list

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 11—(AP)—A probe of housing problems in New York City by the Civil Rights Commission will be started in February, Robert G. Storey, commission member, said yesterday.

Storey, dean of the Southern Methodist University law school, would not say whether the investigation concerned racial discrimination. He said the complaints received concerned the administration of housing facilities in New York.

He pleaded ignorance on the nature of the complaints. "We intend to find out," he said.

Storey also was closemouthed on recent commission hearings into voting procedures in Alabama where it was alleged Negroes had been deprived of voting rights.

He termed the action of Alabama officials in refusing to testify as "regrettable and lamentable." He said he had no idea what action, if any, the Justice Department might take.

34e 1958

ALABAMA

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, DEC. 8, 1958
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

'Ike' Flails Alabama Officials For Withholding Vote Records From Civil Rights Commission

'It's Sad Thing'

President Scoffs At Reports Of Red A-Plane But Not Atom, Missile Power

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL
Associated Press Staff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — President Eisenhower Wednesday termed it a sad, reprehensible thing for Alabama officials to defy the Federal Government over voting registration records of Negroes.

"What I am pleading for, and what I would like to get help in pleading for throughout the country, is respect for law," Eisenhower told a news conference.

Eisenhower discounted the idea that Russia has flown a nuclear-powered airplane but declined to challenge reports that the Soviets have developed an 8,700-mile missile and a nuclear bomb with the punch of at least five million tons of TNT.

The refusal of Alabama authorities to comply with a subpena of the Federal Civil Rights Commission and hand over voting registration records of Negroes came up in question form. The commission, which is investigating charges of denial of voting rights to Negroes, has asked the Justice Department to take the issue to court.

Refusal To Obey Laws

Asked how he feels about this situation, the Chief Executive replied:

"Well, I don't feel very well about it . . . I think this is a rather sad sort of thing, because all the way around we are running into this refusal of complying with the basic laws of the land, laws that have been upheld by our courts as legal and proper."

This apparently was a reference to the closing of schools in Arkansas and Virginia in preference to complying with court orders for racial integration under a Supreme Court decision.

"Now, I am not trying to get to the basic question," Eisenhower went on. "I am talking about the procedures and the habits that make this kind of thing so reprhensible, because it means, as I see it, showing the American' public that, and any member of it, at his or their displeasure they can defy the laws of the land when popular opinion in the particular section or locality may support these people."

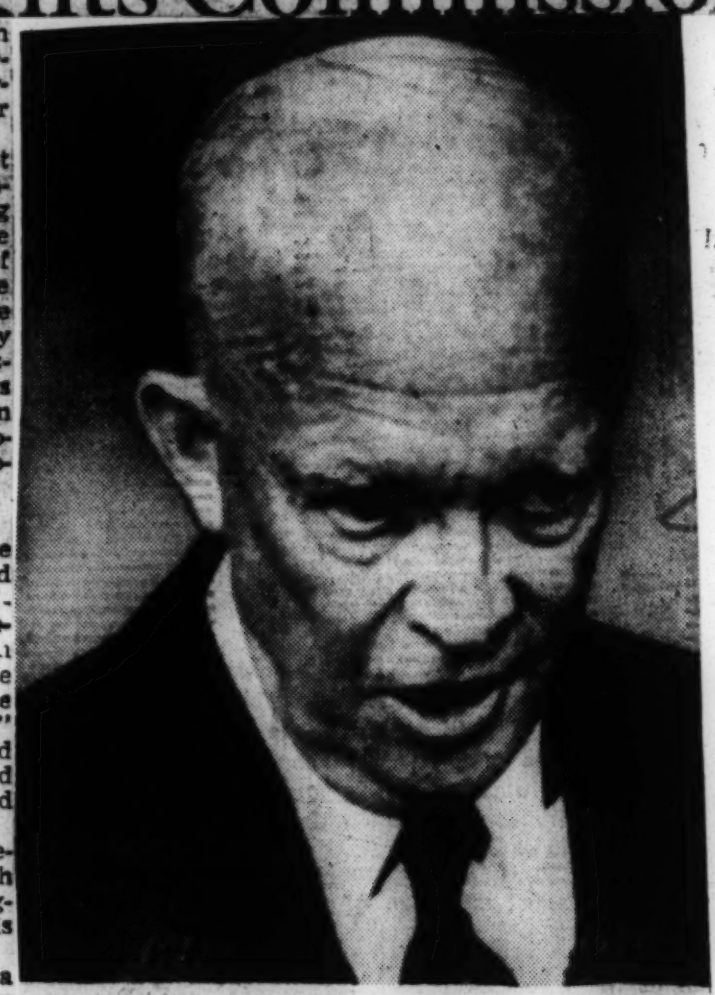
'Ike' Sarcastic

As for a new program for the country outlined last week end by the Democratic Party's Advisory Council, Eisenhower remarked with a tinge of sarcasm that he would like to see "the programs for new taxes that are going to get the money to do it." He said a lot of people would be startled "when we really had to think of digging up that kind of taxes."

The President didn't say specifically whether he agrees with the Advisory Council that stronger civil rights legislation is needed.

Nor did he answer directly a question whether he expects an increase in United States economic aid to needy countries. But he did repeat that as he sees it, and he is sure millions of people agree, such aid "is also in the best interests of the United States."

The President acknowledged that "it is politically disagreeable and unpopular to ask for this mutual security money." But he said spending money for mutual assistance is better than spending "too much on sterile mechanisms" of defense.



—UPI Telepho

President Eisenhower
"Respect For Law"

'Ike' On Defense For Civil Rights

Pleads For Co-operation In South With Commission

SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN

This is a partial transcript of President Eisenhower's news conference Wednesday, relating to civil rights:

Q. (Frank Van Der Linden, Nashville Banner) Sir, the Democratic Advisory Council met here last week end, and presented a program of a blueprint for a good deal of spending legislation which you have opposed, and also asked for new legislation from Congress to reopen the schools that are closed in Virginia and Arkansas.

Do you favor new legislation to bring about the enforcement of integratoin or any of these other proposals?

The President: Well now, in the first part of your question I do note this: I have seen a lot of recommendations. I would like to see all of the programs for new taxes that are going to get the money to do it, and I think that a lot of us would be startled, to say nothing about stronger sentiments, when we really had to think of digging up that kind of taxes.

Now, with respect to any new laws which you are talking about in the whole field of civil rights, I simply will say this: This is something that is studied all the time.

Just exactly what will come about of these things, I don't know, but there is one thing that I believe should be done, and that is continuing the Civil Rights Commission which, because of a slow start, has not had the two years that Congress intended it to have, and I should like to have it continued because its work, I think, is becoming now more factual and real than it was possible before.

Q. (Robert C. Pierpoint, CBS News) Mr. President, sir, how do you feel about the refusal of public officials in Alabama to cooperate with the investigation of the Civil Rights Commission?

The President: Well, I don't feel very well about it.

This is what I feel: This commission was, in its formulation, was supported by people from different sections, and certainly I took every possible pains I could to get one that would represent every shade of opinion in this field, and even to give it a geographical base that I thought would appeal to the common sense and the general opinion of the country.

For example, Governor Battle, and Mr. Storey, who was president of the American Bar Association, and Mr. Carlton, were all from the South, and so we had that kind of a commission, and is merely one reason for their slowness in getting started, was the difficulty I had in getting exactly the kind of people that I wanted within the time it took.

Now, that kind of a commission goes down and, under the authority of the Congress, which has given them the power to subpena, is defied, and they have had to ask the Justice Department to come in, to place this case before a Federal Court.

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Most of you people know I lived a great bit of my time in the South and, of course, this applies, and I have no doubt it would apply, in certain sections of the North, but the fact is what I am pleading for, and what I would like to get help in pleading for throughout the country is respect for law.

And I would say one other thing about the commission: This is to look into the facts, to find the facts, about interference with the rights of free men to vote.

Now this, you remember, was part of the so-called Civil Rights Bill of 1956, was it—1956, and during the course of that time I

had a number of my respected Southern friends to talk the matter over with me.

Now, some of them, of course, were particularly happy to see a civil rights bill projected, but every single one of them that I can recall said:

"The right to vote does belong to any citizen that can qualify for the voting privilege, and all of us should stand for that."

Ike Raps Balks on Vote Data

Defiance over Negro Records Labeled Reprehensible

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—President Eisenhower termed it a sad, reprehensible thing today for Alabama officials to defy the federal government over voting registration records of Negroes.

"What I am pleading for, and what I would like to get help in pleading for throughout the country, is respect for law," Eisenhower told a news conference.

This was his first session with reporters in five weeks, since the day after the Nov. 4 election.

Eisenhower disclaimed that he has taken a sudden conservative turn in that period. He said he doesn't think there has been one single change in his basic political philosophy since he spelled it out in 1949, although he said he has had to accept some legislative compromises during what he called "the buffeting of politics" in Washington.

The session with newsmen ranged over the country and overseas.

Truman Issue

Along the way, Eisenhower said in a sort of roundabout way that he isn't mad at former President Harry S. Truman. He chided the Democrats over spending and taxes.

He discounted the idea that Russia has flown a nuclear-powered airplane, but declined to challenge reports that the Soviets have developed an 8,700-mile missile and a compact nuclear bomb with the punch of at least five million tons of TNT.

And he repeated an administration stand that the United States and her allies must stand firm against the latest Soviet threat to Berlin. They have "not only the right but the duty of preserving the peaceful and free existence" of West Berlin and its people, the President said.

Eisenhower opened the news conference on that note. He closed it with word that he has no new policy on reunification of Germany to propose at next week's meeting in Paris of representatives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The refusal of Alabama authorities to comply with a subpoena of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and hand over voting registration records of Negroes came up in question form. The commission, which is investigating charges of denial of voting rights to Negroes, has asked the Justice Department to take the issue to court.

Gives Opinion

Asked how he feels about this situation, the chief executive replied:

"Well, I don't feel very well about it.... I think this is a rather sad sort of thing, because all the way around we are running into this refusal of complying with the basic laws of the land, laws that have been upheld by our courts as legal and proper."

This apparently was a reference to the closing of schools in Arkansas and Virginia in preference to complying with court orders for racial integration under a Supreme Court decision.

"Now, I am not trying to get to the basic question," Eisenhower went on. "I am talking about the procedures and the habits that make this kind of thing so reprehensible, because it means, as I see it, showing the American public that, and any member of it, at his or their pleasure they can defy the laws of the land when popular opinion in the particular section or locality may support these people."

Eisenhower laughed, but still seemed a bit irritated when an inevitable question arose about his relationship with Truman. Truman said Monday he gave Eisenhower hell in the 1952 political campaign because Eisenhower didn't knock Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind) off the platform for calling Gen. George C. Marshall Eisenhower's wartime chief, a traitor.

Ever since then, Truman added, Eisenhower has been mad at him and "I don't give a damn."

To an inquiry as to whether that was good history, Eisenhower replied a bit tartly:

"You people have had a pretty good chance to cross-examine me for the last six years, and I think that most of you have found that I have had a little bit too much sense to waste my time getting mad at anybody."

Furthermore, he said, he has made known his admiration and respect for Marshall ever since he has known him. He classed Marshall, who was wartime chief of staff of the Army and later secretary of defense and state, as a great man.

"And to say that I have ever stood still while any man, in my presence, was reviling Gen. Marshall is not true," Eisenhower said.

Though Eisenhower and Jenner appeared on the same platform and Eisenhower called for Jenner's re-election in 1952, it was some time before that that Jenner described Marshall as a "front man for traitors."

As for a new program for the country outlined last weekend by the Democratic party's advisory council — Truman is one of the members — Eisenhower remarked with a tinge of sarcasm that he would like to see "the programs for new taxes that are going to get the money to do it." He said, a lot of people would be startled "when we really had to think of digging up that kind of taxes."

The President didn't say specifically whether he agrees with the advisory council that stronger civil rights legislation is needed.

Nor did he answer directly a question whether he expects an increase in U.S. economic aid to needy countries.

34a 1958

ALABAMA

TUSKEGEE WHOLESALE GROCERY COMPANY
COST $48,000 - BOUGHT BY TUSKEGEE CITY COUNCIL
TO BE USED AS A WAREHOUSE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LIGHT

Tuskegee City Buys Building, Boycott Casualty

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — The city council votes this week to plank down $48,000 for a large brick and concrete building owned by the Tuskegee Wholesale Grocery company and in that transaction lies a tale.

The building housed the only wholesale food store in the city. It was forced out of business when Negroes, protesting the revamping of the city boundaries to exclude members of the race from within city limits, began an all-out boycott of white merchants and sundries business places.

Several weeks ago, the city took an option on the building, and with the city council approval of the purchase, will use the edifice as a warehouse for the department of light.

An interesting sidelight is that while Negroes were successful in forcing this white merchant to the wall, some of the money they pay in taxes went for the purchase of the building.

L

CRUSADE *for* CITIZENSHIP

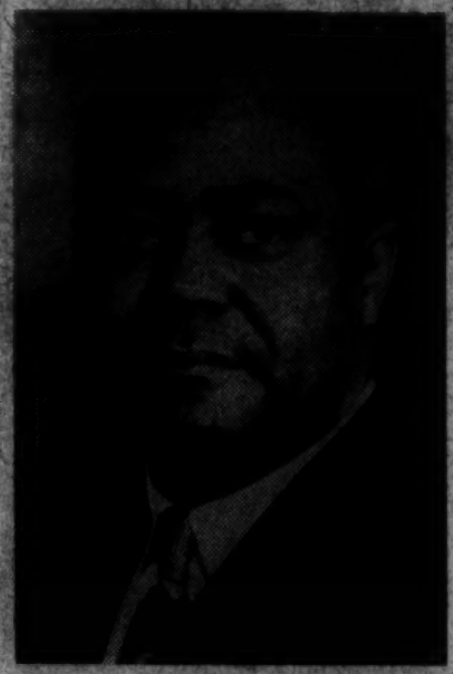
Sponsored by THE TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Equal Rights for White and Colored Citizens.

"The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

COME And HEAR

DR. WILLIAM HOLMES BORDERS



Tuesday Night

November 25
7:30 P. M.

PASTOR, WHEAT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MASS MEETING

GREENWOOD MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Please Be Present

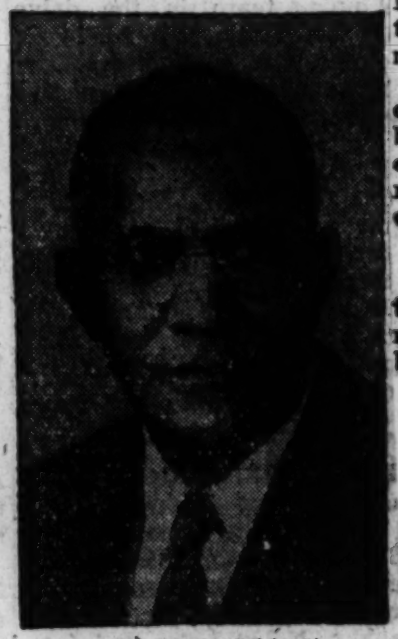
L

Tuskegee, 1 Year Later

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The first anniversary celebration of weekly mass meetings which have been sponsored by the Tuskegee Civic Association since June 26, 1957, will be held at the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church, Tuesday evening, June 24, at 7:30 o'clock.

The principal message will be brought by C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association. Sharing the program will be Rev. S. T. Martin, pastor of the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church, and C. W. Kelly, pastor emeritus of the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church.

P. 20.



C. G. GOMILLION

THE WEEKLY mass gatherings which began one year ago at the Butler Chapel Church, the birthsite of Tuskegee Institute, grew out of requests by scores of local Negro citizens of the TCA, who sought direction and leadership from the 20 year old organization.

The meetings have been an instrument through which the aggrieved citizens could discuss their plight and harness their efforts in their attempts to cause the Tuskegee gerrymandering act, which was directed against Negroes voting in Tuskegee City elections, to be rescinded or repealed. The citizens, through the TCA, and as individuals, have called upon local and state officials for relief from what they construe to be a wrongful act against a segment of Tuskegee's population.

Pat. 6-14-58 Norfolk

THE WEEKLY MEETINGS have served to dramatize the cause of the Negroes in Tuskegee, and to keep the citizenry informed of the association's efforts to bring about some relief. They have been used also to encourage registration and intelligent, effective voting; to encourage the establishment of new and the expansion of existing businesses whose proprietors will use the resources of their establishments for the total growth and development of the community.

Headed by Mr. Gomillion, long time an advocate of the doctrine of equal rights and responsibilities for all, the first TCA mass meeting drew a crowd in excess of 5,000 people. Mr. Gomillion announced to this ecstatic, hand-clapping, foot stomping crowd that "We will buy goods and services from only those who will recognize us as first-class citizens and who will help rather than oppress us."

• • •

WHILE THE PRESIDENT expressed the opinions of the 3,000 Negroes who had been gerrymandered out of the city limits of Tuskegee because of fear that Negroes "would some-day elect a Negro to public office," it was Rev. Mr. Martin, who pleaded with the crowd to use their resources to "do something for yourself" and "sop in your own damn gravy."

Amid TV kleig lights, constantly clicking cameras and representatives from every major news service, the hundreds who filled the church three hours before the announced starting time, and the thousands who stood outside, gave their "amens" to the speakers. Thus was set in motion 52 weeks of Tuesday night meetings.

• • •

COMPELLED BY A REAL desire to spend their money "wisely," edged on each Tuesday night by the singing of the Negro Folk song, "Don't You Let Nobody Turn You Round," Negroes formed motor pools and did, and are continuing to do their shopping in nearby cities in instances where local Negro merchants cannot supply their needs.

The president made it clear, however, that the program of the TCA is a posifive one. This was further punctuated by a statement by Dr. M. L. King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, who stated at the second mass meeting that "You are not seeking to put stores downtown out of business, but seeking to put democracy into business."

• • •

DESPITE SCORES OF APPEALS by aggrieved Negroes to city, county and state officials to cause the Tuskegee gerrymandering act to be rescinded, no steps have been announced by these officials to bring this about. In fact as far as is known to date, none of these communications have been answered; no conference has been held with public officials and representatives of the TCA; no compromise has been offered. "There has been no two-way communication—which is a requisite if our differences are to be resolved," Gomillion said.

Tuskegee's voteless Negroes were soon to learn that the merchants on the square of the town of Tuskegee would receive protection from the long arms of the office of the State Attorney General, from what that office called a "boycott" by Negroes against white merchants. The attorney and a corps of assistants encamped in the Macon County Courthouse for three or more weeks and carried on an investigation in an effort to determine if the Negroes here who were abstaining from trading in Tuskegee, were violating Alabama's anti-boycott statute.

• • •

AS A RESULT OF THIS investigation and after two raids on the office of the Tuskegee Civic Association, the attorney general obtained a temporary injunction on September 12; 1957, against the officers, members, agents and followers of the TCA—restraining them from carrying on, conducting, and/or advocating a boycott.

When queried about the injunction, Mr. Gomillion said, "We have done business with them (local white merchants), made them who and what they are in business. Suddenly, either perchance or otherwise, they have lined up against us. We think our feelings and thoughts are moderate, fair and honest. We are simply tending our own affairs and using our resources as we deem best."

• • •

THE WEEKLY MEETINGS CONTINUE to be held, featuring outstanding leaders in the field of civil rights. Among the speakers during the year were: Patrick M. Malin, executive director, American Civil Liberties Union; Emory O. Jackson, managing editor, The Birmingham World; Glenn E. Smiley, field director, Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York; James and Wilma Stokely, co-authors of the book, "Neither Black Nor White," Newport, Tenn.; W. C. Patton, president, ACARV, Birmingham; the Rev. Conrad Brown of the Kenonia Farms, Americus, Ga.; the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham; and Dr. M. L. King, Montgomery.

In addition, many local ministers and laymen have participated in these civic-religious meetings which have been designated "Crusade For Citizenship."

34e 1958 ALABAMA SENATOR ENGELHARDT

Engelhardt Fights

Anti-Macon Co. drive seen doomed

By JOHN H. McCRAY

PHENIX CITY, Ala. — State Sen. Sam Engelhardt appears to be losing his bid to cut up colored dominated Macon County, of which Tuskegee is the seat. The state approved the move in a referendum several weeks ago.

Under an Engelhardt bill, Macon which is 87 per cent colored would be distributed among the following surrounding counties: Tallapoosa, Lee, Bullock, Barbour, Montgomery and Russell counties.

Engelhardt, who represents Macon and Bullock Counties, heads a special legislative committee which has been conducting public hearings in the affected counties.

The committee reports back on its findings later in the year.

* * *

THE LAST of the rounds of hearings (Macon is not included) was held in Phenix City's Russell County courthouse, Thursday.

In the absence of Engelhardt, James Hall of Montgomery, vice chairman of the committee, presided.

Otis W. Taff, chairman of the Russell County Commissioners, told the committee that people with whom he'd talked "were definitely opposed" to annexing part of Macon County.

Taff said that annexation would increase Russell County's road building and maintenance program, already laboring under extremely adverse conditions.

* * *

IT WAS brought out also that taking over a part of Macon County would increase the already superior number of colored over white Russell County residents.

The county has (1950 census) 21,000 colored and 19,360 white residents, the former representing 53 per cent of the total.

Ira Seymour, clerk of the Commissioners Court, told the committee he had voted against the abolition measure, "and I feel like if Russell County citizens had had any idea of what it (abolition) did they would have voted against it."

He went on to say, "I don't believe you can solve any problem (Macon County) by covering it up. Every county adjoining Macon is out of balance (having more colored than white residents) ... and I don't think it's (abolition) the solution."

* * *

STATE REP. Homer Cornett, who lives in Phenix City, told the committee that at the time Russell County voted for abolition it had no idea that it would be asked to take over a part of the wiped out district.

H. B. Banner, superintendent of Russell County schools, told the committee:

"If any part of Macon County were annexed, practically all we would get would be colored people."

He said that facilities at the Hurtsboro colored school were already over-taxed and the county couldn't afford the money necessary to enlarge and expand it, or other colored schools.

BUT THERE was one speaker who backed annexation. He was E. W. Calhoun of Fort Sill, chairman of the Russell County White Citizens Council.

He called for immediate abolition of Macon County, saying he felt Russell County should be willing to go part of the way in wiping out their neighboring district.

Three colored men present said they were "observing." They refused to identify themselves and declined an invitation of Sen. Joe Smith of the committee to speak on the abolition subject.

* * *

THE STUDY committee wasn't slated to go into recess until Mid-July, behind a "wait watch and hope" move. Thus far, it has run into the same kind of local reaction as was demonstrated in Phenix City.

There was a strong belief here, and reportedly in the five other counties where hearings have been held, that next October the study committee will recommend that Macon County be left intact.

In addition, the committee would recommend some other method to throttle the approximately 27,000 colored and 4,500 white residents in Macon, if the legislature so desired.

Englehardt Speaks Here On Tuskegee

The proposed abolition of Macon County "directly affects every person at this table," Macon County Senator Sam Engelhardt told Talladega Kiwanians at a luncheon meeting at the Purcell Friday.

Engelhardt, segregation leader who introduced bills to gerrymander Tuskegee and to abolish Macon County if the Negro majority threatens to take political control, is a candidate for lieutenant governor of Alabama.

The farmer-merchant was introduced by John Coleman, Talladega attorney, who said that the people of Alabama found out what Engelhardt had meant in his statements about the consequences of the Supreme Court's reversing itself on school segregation when "Miss Autherine Lucy enrolled at the University of Alabama."

Because of a population of about 27,500 Negroes and 4200 whites, Macon has a "desperate" problem, Engelhardt said.

He described the NAACP and the TCA (Tuskegee Civic Association) as "actually one and the same thing," saying the groups are responsible for "continuous agitation."

Boycotts; pressure for the hiring of Negro deputies, case workers, police, and the "constant threat of litigation" have been the result of agitation by the Negro organizations, Engelhardt said.

"It's awfully hard to destroy your own county that you've had ties in more than 100 years but the people are ready to do it before they will let the Negro take political control," he said.

Engelhardt Sees Suits Over Macon

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter predicted here Monday that he "fully expects" the constitutionality of the Macon abolition amendment to be challenged in federal courts by Tuskegee Negroes.

He made his prediction at a meeting of the Macon Abolition Commission at the Capitol.

Engelhardt said the first suit filed would probably by aimed at a bill he passed last summer which gerrymandered most Negro voters out of Tuskegee. He backed up this contention with a newspaper clipping from the Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro paper, in which Tuskegee Negro leader C. G. Gomillion was quoted as saying that "court action would be filed within the next three or four weeks."

"And you can expect them to attack the legality of the abolition amendment in the near future," Engelhardt added.

Politics also became involved in the meeting Monday, with most of the commission members being candidates for public office in May. Several members favored calling off the meeting until after the election, while others wanted the commission to continue at work.

While no decision was reached on this point, the commission did vote to hold a regional meeting in Phenix City at 10:30 a.m. (EST), April 4.

Although Russell County adjoins Macon, it was not included in the amendment which passed the voters last December. As a result it is not represented on the commission.

However, commission members have indicated they felt Russell should share in the distribution of Macon in the event abolition is recommended.

To My Friends:

We are fortunate to have two good men in the run-off for governor; one, JOHN PATTERSON has a proven record against the NAACP. You know he will not get the NAACP vote. So lets all of us who believe in our way of life get behind JOHN PATTERSON and make him our next governor.

Sam Englehardt

Pd. Pol. Adv. by Sam Englehardt, Shorter Ala.

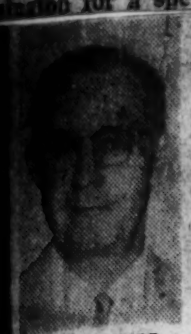
lieutenant governor—

ngelhardt to run; esigns CC post

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 1—While a dozen guber- candidates maneuvered for campaign advan- State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., of Macon Saturday ed as executive secretary of Alabama Assn. of Councils to push his bid for lieutenant governor. ...ship race was ex- ... State Rep. ... as the 13th ... the week. His ... as candi- ... has been ... dicated for ... Monday, but ... may be delayed ... a few days.

State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, one of the porters of an strongest supporters of an expanded health program in the Legislature and ... patient plan panel- ... the Alabama Hospital ... at Tuscaloosa. ... candidate who had ... lieutenant gov- ... will take time out ... busy schedule this week ... Washington for a spe-



BOUTWELL

... conference called by the In- ... Council for Chris- ... p for Thursday. ... Eisenhower and ... of his cabinet will at- ... meeting.

... be fair

... ENGELHARDT said his ... as executive secre- ... association would be- ... ive Feb. 14 "in order ... both the councils ... Shuttlesworth ... and one of Ala-

... bama's outstanding segregationists, said he plans to continue working closely with Citizens Councils, even though he will no longer hold office in the group.

"I intend to carry my campaign for lieutenant governor into every section of Alabama," said Sen. Engelhardt, who was chief sponsor of the constitutional amendment approved by Alabama voters Dec. 17 empowering the Legislature to abolish outright or carve up his home county of Macon. This would be done to prevent Negroes, who outnumber white persons nearly seven to one, from gaining political control of tre county.

"I feel we have accomplished a great deal in the Citizens Council movement," Engelhardt added. "The Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils has never been connected with violence of any kind, yet we have brought about a decided slackening of pressure from the North.

This is indicated by the increased publicity Northern newspapers are giving their own race problems and their own violence.

"There's no doubt that this has come about because of our continued presentation to the world of the moral and legal right to our own way of life. We shall continue to do this in the future, and I shall work very closely with Citizens Councils leaders throughout the South to see that our segregated way of life is maintained."

Sam Englehardt Qualifies For Post On State Demo Body

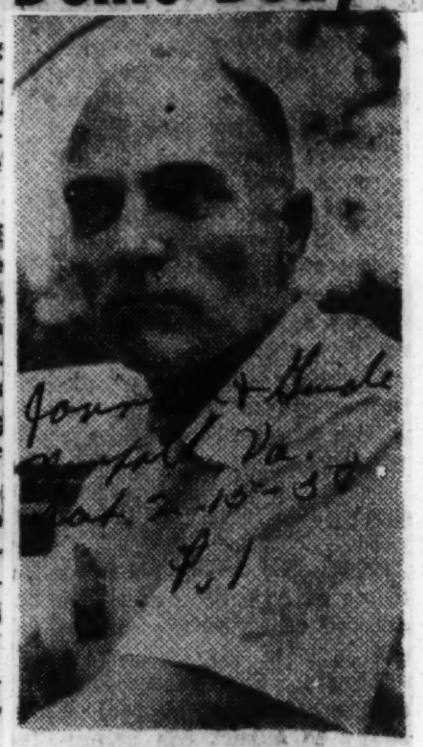
MONTGOMERY —(AP)— Among the candidates qualifying for positions on the State Democratic executive committee yesterday afternoon was a man in the race for lieutenant governor.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County officially became a candidate for one of the eight Democratic committee seats from the Third Congressional District. He is eligible to seek both offices and come in both if elected, since one is a public office and the other a party matter.

When he began his campaign for lieutenant governor, Engelhardt resigned as executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils.

Candidates must qualify by midnight Saturday to run in the May 6 Democratic primary.

While voters are nominating Democratic candidates for public office in the primary and the runoff June 3, a new committee will also be elected.



SAM ENGLEHARDT
Backed By Racists

Sen. Sam Wants To Be Lieut.-Governor

Special to Journal and Guide

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama association of Citizens Councils is looking around for a new executive secretary.

The reason: the former secretary has resigned to become a candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state. He's State Senator Sam Englehardt who, in addition to heading the Councils for the past few years, engineered the gerrymandering of Tuskegee so that only 10 qualified colored voters remain within the city limits.

It was also Englehardt who set about the task of "abolishing" Macon county in which Tuskegee institute is located.

Alabama Seen Outdoing Little Rock

Engelhardt Expects Outbreaks To Follow Any Mixing Order

BY IVAN SWIFT

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., told a radio and television audience yesterday if school integration is ordered in Alabama he thinks "it will make Little Rock look like a garden party."

The executive secretary of the Citizens Councils of Alabama, speaking over Stations WABT and WAPI on Alabama Press Conference, told interviewers Fred Taylor of The Birmingham News and Leroy Simms, Associated Press Alabama correspondent, there are "more school districts in the South than Army divisions."

Engelhardt, who claims about 60,000 members in his segregation organization, said the councils haven't as many members as they had 18 months ago "but the enthusiasm still is there."

He said the 60,000 membership figure is a guess because membership drives have been completed in only 12 counties by the state-wide organization.

Engelhardt didn't disclose the personal political plans under heavy questioning from Taylor about them but he did say the councils "will not back or fight any particular candidate."

The Macon senator said the questionnaire the councils plan to send every candidate will ask questioning similar to the 1954 query sheet, and he mentioned two of them approximately as:

1. WILL THE CANDIDATE deny the Negro vote?

2. WILL THE CANDIDATE submit a list of financial contributors to his campaign?

He told Simms, in answer to a question, the publication of the answers will be the councils' way of informing Alabama voters about candidates.

Engelhardt himself is not expected to be a candidate for the office he now holds because the post is shifted customarily between Macon and Bullock Counties. Both counties make up the 26th District.

Engelhardt said the present political condition is a "state of confusion" so far as who is going to qualify and run for office is concerned

He told the interviewers recommendations about the disposition of Macon County, now under study after an affirmative vote Dec. 17, partly depends on the action of the Presidential Civil Rights Commission.

Engelhardt said he "feels sure they (the commission) will come here" and he said he "hopes we will be ready when they come into the state."

On other issues Engelhardt said:

He doesn't think the state can take over Tuskegee Institute, a private school, but consideration should be given to transferring schools contracted to Tuskegee, such as engineering, to state Negro schools.

Tuskegee merchants will "withstand" the boycott now going on, which followed the gerrymandering of Negro voters out of the city. Boycotts are "a two-edged sword" and "the NAACP and Tuskegee Civic Assn. will rue the day they started the boycott."

Additional school appropriations are needed, "especially in the case of Auburn."

'MORE DISTRICTS THAN DIVISIONS'—Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr.

SEGREGATION LEADER IN ALABAMA AROUSED

Predicts Stronger Reaction Than Little Rock's

NAACP HIT FOR BOYCOTT

By The Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 5.—A Citizens Council leader Sunday said that if racial integration of public schools is ordered in Alabama "it will make Little Rock look like a garden party."

State Senator Sam Engelhardt of Macon County said on a television program that there are "more school districts in the South than Army divisions."

Senator Engelhardt is executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils. He claims 60,000 members for the white supremacy organization.

Councils Will Question

He said the councils will question candidates in the 1958 Alabama Democratic primaries this spring about their views on segregation and the Negro vote.

Two questions that will be asked, he said, are:

Will the candidate deny the Negro vote?

Will the candidate submit a list of financial contributors to his campaign?

Some 50 to 60 thousand of Alabama's estimated 825,000 registered voters are Negroes.

Senator Engelhardt said the future of Macon County depends on what the President's Civil Rights Commission does.

Abolition Authority Given

Alabama voters in a Dec. 17 election empowered the Legislature to abolish the county if necessary to prevent the heavy Negro majority from gaining political control. The outnumbered whites still have a substantial edge in the number of registered voters.

Senator Engelhardt said he "feels sure" the Civil Rights Commission "will come here" and hopes that "we will be ready when they come into the state."

The council executive said Tuskegee white merchants will survive a current boycott by Negro residents, who were angered when the city limits were changed in order to exclude most Negro voters. Tuskegee is the county seat of Macon County and home of famed Tuskegee Institute for Negroes.

Senator Engelhardt said boycotts are "a two-edged sword" and "the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Tuskegee Civic Association will rue the day they started the boycott."

He was questioned by newsmen on the television program, "Alabama Press Conference."

Engelhardt May Run For Lt. Governor

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 3 (AP)—State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County hinted broadly today that he may be a candidate for lieutenant governor in the May primary.

Engelhardt is not eligible to succeed himself in the state Senate.

The pro-segregation leader indicated he would make a definite decision on the race in the near future.

Sen. Engelhardt In Race For Lieutenant Governship

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, Jr., of Shorter, this week announced he will be a candidate for lieutenant governor of Alabama in the Democratic primaries this Spring.

In a statement issued announcing his forthcoming candidacy, Sen. Engelhardt said he will qualify after the State Democratic Executive Committee meets in Montgomery Saturday.

A strong segregationist in the Legislature, where he served a term in the House before moving up to the Senate, Sen. Engelhardt was sponsor of the constitutional amendment which empowers the Legislature to abolish or re-arrange the boundaries of Macon County.

Approval of the amendment by an overwhelming majority last month is construed by many political observers as making Sen. Engelhardt the leading prospective candidate for lieutenant governor. Graham Wright, of Talladega, a former state senator is the only other person who has officially announced he will be a candidate for lieutenant governor but several others are expected to be announced shortly.

Answers to these and dozens of other questions will be sought from State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon, executive secretary of the Citizens Councils of Alabama, when he appears as special guest on "Alabama Press Conference" at 12:30 p.m., Sunday, over WABT (Channel 13).

These public information programs are sponsored by The Birmingham News and Stations WABT and WAPI.

Questioning Sen. Engelhardt will be Fred Taylor, Birmingham News political writer and reguar panelist, and Leroy Simms, chief Associated Press correspondent in Alabama. Charlie Davis, WABT-WAPI news editor, will be moderator.

This program will be rebroadcast at 1:30 p.m., Sunday, over WAPI.

Alabama Press Conference

Citizens Councils chief to be quizzed on plans

Will Macon County, in Alabama's Black Belt, be carved up and reduced in size, or abolished altogether?

What kind of questions will the Citizens Councils of Alabama come up with this time to fire at candidates for public and party office?

ENGELHART

Will they be asked to "here and now deny the Negro vote," as they were in 1956?

Will they be asked to submit a list of financial contributors to their campaigns to the Citizens Councils?

Sparkman Defends Move For Abolishing Macon

Post Herald Birm Ala P.2
Mon. 1-6-58

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—(AP)—Sen. John Sparkman (D., Ala.) today defended Alabama's recent action toward abolishing Macon County where Negroes outnumber whites more than seven to one.

Sparkman said each state has the right to determine its own internal affairs. He added that Alabama has been redistricted "perhaps two dozen times" since it became a state.

Appearing on a television program the Alabama Democrat said he thought the action by his state's electorate had "no connection" with Southeast Asia's interest in race problems.

Asked how he felt this action by his state would be by the rest of the world, Sparkman said "I don't know that the world will even be interested in that."

Last month Alabama voters approved a constitutional amendment allowing the Legislature to abolish Macon County. Advocates of the measure said it was necessary to prevent Negro control of the county government in view of Federal civil rights legislation to use national authority to guarantee voting rights.

Author of the amendment was State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils, a pro-segregation group.

Sparkman also called for an immediate East-West disarmament conference on the foreign minister level similar to last year's inconclusive London talks.

Sparkman disclosed that he and Sen. Ralph Flanders (R., Vt.) had proposed to President Eisenhower a plan for a demilitarized zone from the Oder to the Rhine Rivers in Central Europe which would include Soviet withdrawal from her European satellites.

Sparkman predicted that the now-secret Gaither report on the U. S. military situation would be be made public.

He said his opponent in the 1952 vice presidential election, Vice President Nixon, has "grown with the job." However said Sparkman, "anyone would."

Senator Backs Vote On Macon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) today defended Alabama's recent action abolishing Macon County where Negroes outnumber whites more than seven to one.

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Date 1-6-58
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Sparkman also said his opponent in the 1952 vice presidential election, Vice President Nixon, has "grown with the job." However, said Sparkman, "anyone would."

HE'RING MR. GOMILLION. Fri/ 2-14-58
MACON COUNTY ABOLITION COMMISSION

Macon Abolition Unit To Study More Data Before Next Move

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 1-17-58

By BOB INGRAM

The Macon County Abolition Commission agreed here yesterday to secure additional data before deciding whether to abolish the county or merely reduce its size.

This decision was reached after the 17-member commission had discussed at length the possibility of reducing Macon rather than abolishing it entirely.

Chief supporter of the reducing plan was Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery, who insisted such a step would "greatly minimize the problems" of the committee.

"If you abolish the county Tuskegee will become a ghost town," Dawkins warned. "And I don't want to see that happen unless we have to do it."

By preserving the county, he continued, the courthouse would remain as well as all the public officials and their employes.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, sponsor of the amendment which created the committee and now its chairman, did not oppose Dawkins' plan but he warned the members against "just putting off the funeral."

But Dawkins countered with the observation that the passage of the abolition amendment was in fact a "threat over the heads" of the Macon County Negroes, who outnumber whites seven to one.

"The day a Negro is elected to an office in Macon, then at the next session of Legislature the county can be abolished," Dawkins said.

As a result, Dawkins continued, the threat of abolition would deter Negroes from trying to "take over the county" by an aggressive voter registration campaign.

Following yesterday's regular meeting the various subcommittees met briefly to decide the courses of action they will follow.

Rep. Charles Adams of Alexander City, chairman of the Census Subcommittee, reported that his group had decided not to recommend that a special census of Macon County be made in conjunction with the study.

He said the decision was reached because the subcommittee feared special influences now existing might make it difficult to make an accurate count."

Earlier, Sen. Engelhardt had warned that the Negro people of Macon County would probably not cooperate in such a census.

Instead of making a new census, Adams recommended that the committee use the 1950 federal census for its work.

The Judiciary Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Roberts Brown of Opelika, agreed to meet in Tuskegee Feb. 10, to discuss the abolition plan with Macon County officials and lawyers.

Macon Committee Cancels Meeting Set Next Monday

News-Piy
Tuskegee Ala.

Conflict with a scheduled subcommittee meeting has caused postponement of a meeting in Tuskegee of the Macon County Commission named by the Legislature to study possible abolition or partitioning of this county. The meeting had been scheduled for next Monday.

Thur. 2-6-58

The judiciary sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Rep. Roberts Brown, of Auburn, has scheduled a meeting here for Monday with members of the Macon County Bar Association to discuss legal angles of various proposals.

The Macon Bar Association some time ago went on record as opposing abolition of the county "at this time."

Chairman Sam Englehardt, chairman of the Commission, said no date had been set for meeting of the full commission here.

Its next meeting, he said, will be held with Elmore County citizens at Reeltown on Feb. 20.

In a meeting of the Commission at Montgomery Wednesday at which the postponement of the meeting here was announced the group heard brief reports from sub-committee chairmen.

Macon Abolition Meeting Delayed

Post-Herald
Birm. Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 5 (U.P.)—The Macon County Study Committee cancelled a pubic hearing on the feasibility of abolishing the Negro-dominated area next Monday because of a schedule conflict.

Thurs. 2-6-58

The committee did not set a new date for the hearing.

P-28

The committee members decided to postpone the Macon County hearing because the group's judiciary subcommittee plans a meeting at Tuskegee the same day.

Similar hearings are scheduled in the five counties surrounding Macon—Tallapoosa County, eFb. 20, Reeltown; Montgomery County, Montgomery, Feb. 27; Bullock County, March 6, Union Springs; Elmore County, March 12, Wetumka; and Lee County, March 20, Opelika.

Macon Group To Hear Negro

The Macon County Abolition Committee agreed yesterday to hear from a Tuskegee Negro leader at a committee meeting here Friday.

Advertiser

But the committee notified Charles G. Gomillion that it "reserves the right to limit the time allotted to any individual." Gomillion is president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization. He also is a faculty member at Tuskegee Institute.

P-8-A

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, the committee chairman, also said he interprets the invitation to apply to Gomillion alone and not to a group of witnesses representing his organization.

Montgomery Ala.

Gomillion asked the committee to hear a statement in which he would "present the opinion and desires of many Macon County citizens."

Tues. 2-11-58

Engelhardt and the other committee members were scheduled to start a series of public hearings at Tuskegee today, but it was called off. Other hearings will be held later in the counties which would absorb Macon's population if the county is abolished.

The committee was created under a recent adopted constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to abolish the county as a means of preventing Negroes from gaining political control. They outnumber white residents there nearly 7-1.

Gomillion Says Ultimate TCA Objective Includes Integration Of Public Schools

By BOB INGRAM

The president of the all-Negro Tuskegee Civic Assn. admitted here yesterday that one of the "ultimate objectives" of his organization was the integration of public schools, yet no effort was being made in that direction at the present time.

C. G. Gomillion made the statement in testifying before the Macon County Gomillion commission, a legislative committee which is investigating the feasibility of abolishing Macon to prevent Negroes from gaining political control.

Gomillion, spokesman for the Negro group in Tuskegee and a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute, read a prepared statement to the commission and then for 30 minutes answered a barrage of questions—some of them loaded—from commission members.

Through it all Gomillion conducted himself well, adroitly evading several key questions.

In his prepared statement, Gomillion said the TCA was opposed to the abolition of Macon County or any rearranging of its present boundaries.

"There is no good reason why white and Negro citizens in Macon County cannot develop a community which would be a model of democratic living," Gomillion said. It later developed during the interrogation that Gomillion's definition of "democratic living" included the mixing of the races in public schools.

Gomillion also insisted there was no evidence that Negroes have tried to take over the government of Macon County.

"The record will show that there is no evidence to substantiate such charges," Gomillion said. "Today, there is not a single Negro holding an elective governmental office in Macon County, and there are more than 100 such offices in the county. Only once in 30 years has a Negro run for public office. Does that suggest that Negroes are trying to take over the government?"

The questions fired at Gomillion hit on a variety of subjects, ranging from the TCA's role in the boycott of white merchants to the teachings of Booker T. Washington.

Some of the questions, and his answers, included:

Q. Why are you opposed to abolition?

A. "We feel very strongly that we in Macon County and elsewhere in the state ought to be concerned about building and developing rather than reducing or destroying."

Q. Aren't you afraid that the TCA - sponsored boycott might jeopardize the $350,000 appropriation made by the state to the Institute?

A. I do not concede that the boycott, as you call it, is sponsored by the TCA. It has just been a case of citizens acting as citizens in an individual movement. As to the state appropriation, I don't know anything about that.

Q. Do you feel the TCA boycott has in any way helped the situation in Tuskegee?

A. "I think you are wrong about that. The TCA didn't instigate what you call the boycott. The record won't show that the TCA promoted it. I am sure there is nothing I could say to lead you to believe that I didn't have anything personally to do with what you call the boycott. It was an individual action, but it has helped Negro businesses. They are developing a lot more rapidly than they would have otherwise."

Q. Does the TCA think the boycott has helped the relations between the races?

A. "The TCA has never agreed it was a boycott, it was just a transfer of trade, an individual decision. The decision was made after the Negro people had been thrown out of the city. Their feelings were hurt, and I am sure the whites were hurt too. You might say there have been hurt feelings on both sides."

Q. Since you are boycotting the merchants, do you also intend to boycott the ballot boxes in Tuskegee on election day?

A. "No, I don't think there is much connection there. I am of the opinion the Negro voters will not boycott the ballot boxes."

Q. Are your members instructed to vote in a bloc?

A. "No, they are not instructed to vote in a bloc. We examine the candidates and office holders as best as we can, and then the individual decides on who they think might be the best candidates."

Q. What are the aims of the TCA?

A. "Civic education, voting and the improvement of relations between the races."

Q. Is not integration one of your goals?

A. "At the present time we recognize the Supreme Court decision as the law of the land, but no such effort is being carried on by us at the present time."

Q. You did not mention race-mixing in schools as one of TCA's objectives. Is it not one of them?

A. "Our goal is to strive for a democratic living."

Q. And democratic living includes race-mixing in schools?

A. "Yes, that is one of the ultimate objectives."

NEGRO LEADER DENIES PLOT FOR SUPREMACY

Pleads For Preservation Of Macon County

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 14. —(AP)—While conceding that integrated schools are the "ultimate objective," a Tuskegee Negro leader denied Friday that his group is seeking political supremacy in Macon County.

President Charles G. Gomillion of the Tuskegee Civil Association made the observation while testifying before a legislative committee studying the possibility of abolishing Macon County.

In a prepared statement, the TCA spokesman denied claims by some white leaders that Negroes are "trying to take over the government" or damage the well-being of white merchants at Tuskegee, the county seat.

Negroes outnumber whites in Macon County nearly 7-1, but the white residents hold a 2-1 voting advantage.

State Senator Sam Engelhardt of Macon, the committee chairman, spearheaded the move to abolish Macon County or reduce its size in order to prevent Negroes from gaining political control.

He said he feared Negroes would use the new Federal Civil Rights Law to register enough of their race to control elections in the county.

In response to a question from the committee, Gomillion said neither he as president nor the TCA has requested the Civil Rights Commission to investigate Negro voting complaints in Macon County.

The Negro leader also said there is no "bloc voting" by members of his race in local elections, but that meetings are held to discuss candidates and decide on those best qualified to hold office.

Gomillion appealed to the committee to recommend that the present boundaries of Macon County "be left as they are."

"There is no good reason why white and Negro citizens in Macon cannot develop a community which would be a model of democratic living," he said. "The citizens can learn to recognize and respect the rights of one another.

Under a constitutional amendment ratified by the voters in December, the Legislature was given the authority to abolish Macon County outright or revise its boundaries if the lawmakers feel it would be wise.

Oppose Plan To Abolish Negro County In Georgia

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — The abolition of Macon county, in order to maintain white supremacy, has little chance of occurring if four of the five surrounding counties follow through on their present thinking.

Their thinking is that if Macon is split up among the five counties, the present Negro-white ratio in each of the counties would be drastically changed.

The counties resisting the proposed division are Tallapoosa, Bullock, Elemore, Lee and Montgomery. In Macon county, Negroes outnumber whites 7-1.

Elemore county figures it would get 90 percent of the qualified Negro voters in Macon county in the proposed division. It already has a Negro population of 11,451 against 20,198 whites, but with the division, it would receive 4,000 Negroes and only 250 whites.

DOMINATE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Tallapoosa and Bullock counties both see a danger in their school systems being dominated by Negroes.

In Bullock, where Negroes outnumber whites 4-1, there are currently 3,200 Negro pupils and only 800 whites in the county-city school system. Bullock has 31 Negro schools to only three white schools.

In Tallapoosa, while the current white student population of 2,700 exceeds the Negro by 500, county officials repirt that Negro pupils are increasing "at an alarming rate." Four years ago, the Negro student population numbered 1,400.

In Montgomery county, both city and county officials are opposed to abolition, unless nothing else can be done to maintain white supremacy.

The pressure for the splitting up Macon county, however, is coming from the Montgomery White Citizens council chapter, which is urging abolition "whenever and wherever Alabama officials are forced to register unqualified colored voters to such an extent that they threaten to out-vote whites.

The council proposes to stretch a county from Dothan to Guntersville, or Mobile to Muscle Shoals; or combine a county "now in the Black Belt," territories, one in the northern part and one in the central southern part of the state.

Macon Quiz Set For Phenix City

A public hearing on the proposed abolition of Macon County is scheduled Thursday at Phenix City beginning at 10:30 a.m.

It is the first in a series of hearings arranged by a committee of legislators which was created to study the problems that would be caused by doing away with Macon County.

A constitutional amendment was ratified by the voters last December giving the Legislature authority to abolish the county or change its boundaries to preserve white political supremacy.

Negroes outnumber whites in the county by nearly 7-1 although whites maintain a 2-1 advantage at the polls.

Other Counties Don't Want Tuskegee Folk

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WANT "SOMETHING ELSE"

In Montgomery county, both city and county officials are opposed to abolition, unless nothing else can be done to maintain white supremacy. The pressure for the splitting up Macon county, however, is coming from the Montgomery White Citizens council chapter, which is urging abolition "whenever and wherever Alabama officials are forced to register unqualified colored voters to such an extent that they threaten to out-vote whites.

The council proposes to stretch a county from Dothan to Guntersville, or Mobile to Muscle Shoals; or combine a county "now in the Black Belt," and a county on Sandy Mountain, "into one new county with two separate territories, one in the northern part and one in the central southern part of the state."

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MACON GROUP RECESS

Engelhardt Is Confident Of Success

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 7. (UP)— The Macon County Study Committee recessed Monday until June 12 and white supremacist Sam Engelhardt predicted Macon would be abolished or all Negroes "be moved out."

Chairman Engelhardt of Shorter and 10 members of the study group met for less than an hour Monday morning and voted unanimously to recess until the middle of June.

"We're proceeding right on schedule," Senator Engelhardt said. "We've held hearings in the counties (surrounding Macon) and we have the sentiment . . . and how people feel on record. The next thing to do is get recommendations from the subcommittees and then go to work."

Negroes outnumber whites seven-to-one in Macon County located in the heart of the state's agriculturally-rich Black Belt.

Macon Abolition Group To Meet

PHENIX CITY, April 2 (U.P.)— The Macon committee meets here Friday to test sentiment of Russell Countians towards abolishing the county.

The Central Alabama territory is famed for its rich farmland and Tuskegee Institute.

The abolition committee decided to hold a public hearing here last week although a bill proposing to erase the county in last Summer's Legislature did not include Russell County as one which would absorb Macon. The bill passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House.

Public hearings have been held in Bullock, Elmore, Montgomery, Tallapoosa and Lee Counties.

Macon Group Plans Varied

The Judiciary subcommittee of the Macon County Abolition Committee announced Monday it would present several alternate plans to abolition during a meeting of the full commission here in June.

During a short meeting in the Capitol Monday morning, attorney members of the subcommittee said they received several alternate plans during a recent meeting with city and county officials at Tuskegee.

The meeting in Tuskegee, held March 27, produced among others, a proposal for establishment of a unit system of voting patterned after Georgia's voting laws.

The Macon committee will make its final recommendation to the 1959 Legislature.

A constitutional amendment approved by Alabama voters last Dec. 17 authorized the Legislature to abolish Macon County if it feels that action is warranted.

Negroes in Macon outnumber white residents 7-1, although white voters hold an 2-1 edge at the polls.

Counties Oppose Alabama Merger

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Chairman Engelhardt, of Shorter, and 10 members of the study group met for less than an hour this morning and voted unanimously to recess until the middle of June so the members could do some "politicking" and "deep thinking."

Negroes outnumber whites seven-to-one in Macon County. Public hearings have been held in every county surrounding Macon.

Engelhardt said he believed abolishing the county or "moving all the Negroes out of there" was the only way to maintain white supremacy. At the same time, he said the committee would have "several alternatives and more than one plan for solving the problem" in its recommendations to the Legislature, which will be drawn up by October. "If we can't do it by then, we ought to be shot," Engelhardt said.

The committee took no action but generally agreed that a meeting on the question in Tuskegee, the county seat of Macon, would not be advisable. Several agreed "it would do more harm than good" and "probably 2000 or 3000 Negroes would show up and we'd have to have the Highway Patrol."

In recent hearings only Montgomery County appeared anxious to have Macon County erased and that sentiment was expressed solely by the Montgomery Chapter of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils.

Public hearings at Reeltown in Tallapoosa County, Union Springs in Bullock County, Wetumpka in Elmore County and Opelika in Lee County pointed up the fact that the surrounding counties are afraid of what might happen to their white-Negro ratio should Macon be wiped out.

Macon Group Takes Out For Recess

Members Can Now Spend Some Time At 'Politicking

MONTGOMERY, April 7 (U.P.) —The Macon County Study Committee recessed until June 12 today and Sen. Sam Engelhardt predicted Macon would be

ABOLITION HEARING

Advertiser Montgomery Ala

Russell Men Oppose Macon Annex

Fri-4-4-58

By DON McKEE
Advertiser State Editor

PHENIX CITY — Citizens of Russell County, where Negroes already outnumber whites, are opposed to absorbing any territory under a proposed abolition of adjoining Macon County to prevent Negro political control, a legislative study committee was told here Thursday.

Otis W. Taff, chairman of the Russell County Commissioners' Court, told the committee that the persons to whom he had talked "were definitely opposed" to annexing part of Macon where the population is 87 per cent Negro.

Commissioner M. M. Dudley declared that "it would be detrimental to us to maintain roads" in the area proposed for annexation. "We're already hurt bad enough," he said.

Indications are that the study committee will vote in a Monday meeting in Montgomery to recess until the middle of June, with a "wait-and-see" policy to be followed. Thursday's meeting was the last of a series in six counties involved in the proposed abolition. Meetings have been held previously in Montgomery, Elmore, Talapoosa, Bullock and Lee.

It was further indicated after the meeting that the committee may recommend in its October report that Macon be left intact, with action toward shrinking or abolishing the county to be taken only when an immediate emergency arises and as a last resort.

According to latest estimates, Negroes outnumber white persons in Russell by 53 to 47 per cent. A 1950 census showed 19,360 white to 21,000 Negroes.

Ed Seymour, clerk of the commissioners' court, told the committee that he voted against an amendment giving the Legislature authority to abolish Macon County, "and I feel like if Russell County citizens had had any idea of what it did, they would have voted against it."

Seymour attacked the abolition proposal. He said, "I don't believe you can solve any problem by covering it up. Every county adjoining Macon is out of balance (in racial population proportion) and I don't think it's the solution."

4-1-58

Russell is "strained to the breaking point" on road building and maintenance, the clerk said.

"If you can't support yourself, I don't think you're in a position to help anybody else," he said.

State Rep. Homer Cornett of Phenix City told the group that at the time the amendment was voted on, "Russell County didn't think of taking any of Macon."

H. B. Hamner, superintendent of education, said "If any part of Macon were annexed (by Russell), practically all we would get would be colored people."

He said the Negro school at Hurtsboro would have to shoulder the added burden of the annexed students and the school is "already overtaxed."

Only one man at the meeting spoke out in favor of Russell annexing part of Macon. He was E. W. Calhoun of Fort Mitchell, located in eastern Russell County near the Georgia line.

Calhoun, chairman of the Russell County Citizens Council, called for immediate abolition of Macon and said he thought his county "would be willing to go part of the way" in helping to do so.

"If the Legislature and the people of Alabama have seen the need for it, I think we ought to go ahead and do it (abolish Macon)," Calhoun said. "If it needs to be done at all, it needs to be done now."

Present in the county courtroom here were three Negro men. None accepted an invitation from Sen. Joe Smith to speak on the abolition proposal.

Committee Vice Chairman James Hall of Montgomery presided in the absence of Chairman Sam Englhardt, senator from Macon and Bullock, who proposed the county's abolition.

Justice Department Cracks Down On Ala. Vote Denials In Tuskegee

Rogers files suit in U.S. Court

Afro-American P.1
Baltimore, Md.
Dat. 2-14-59

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Attorney General William P. Rogers Friday announced the filing of a suit under the 1957 Civil Rights Act to enjoin the Macon County, Ala., Board of Registrars from practicing racial discrimination against colored applicants for registration to vote.

The complaint, filed in the Federal District Court at Montgomery, Ala., asks the court to declare illegal the practice of segregation of the registration office in the county and enjoin the maintenance of segregated facilities as well as other practices alleged to be discrimination and adopted to prevent colored persons from registering.

Named as defendants in the complaint are the Board of Registrars of Macon County and Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston, registrars.

* * *

THE COMPLAINT notes that in 1958, white citizens of voting age in Macon County, numbered about 3100 and the colored citizens of voting age numbered about 14,000.

As of last Dec. 1, the complaint states, white citizens registered to vote in Macon County numbered about 3016, or about 97 per cent of the white population of voting age, and the colored citizens registered to vote numbered about 1110, or about 8 per cent of the colored population of voting age.

The disparity between the percentages of white and colored citizens of voting age registered to vote in Macon County, the complaint states, has been brought about and is being perpetuated by "racially discriminatory acts" of the defendants.

* * *

ACCORDING TO THE complaint, such acts and practices include:

Afro-American
Dat. 2-14-59

1. The maintenance of separate, discriminatory registration facilities for colored citizens.

2. The failure and refusal to convene and fuction as a board of registrars in order to avoid receiving applications to register to vote from colored citizens.

3. The maintenance of irregular and unreasonable hours and use of other evasive schemes to avoid receiving and processing applications to register from colored citizens.

4. The application of different and more stringent registration standards to colored applicants than to whites.

5. The failure to register qualified colored applicants.

* * *

THE COMPLAINT alleges that the Board of Registrars has followed the practice, usage and custom of maintaining in the Macon County Courthouse a segregated registration office for colored applicants, and has required all colored applicants to use the segregated office.

The complaint states that this practice, custom and usage has been followed by the registration board for a long period of time and by Rogers and Livingston ever since they became members of the board.

The defendants, it is also charged, have followed arbitrary and discriminatory practices between colored and white applicants, in the operation of registration facilities, including but not limited to the following:

1. Unreasonably delaying the admittance of colored persons but not whites to the registration office.

2. Holding irregular and unreasonable hours for receiving applications of colored persons.

3. Refusing to receive applications of colored persons at normal business hours.

4. Failing to convene the board at the times announced.

5. Closing the registration office provided for colored applicants while registering white applicants elsewhere.

6. Failing to reveal the hours at which applicants of colored persons would be received.

7. Unreasonably prolonging the registration process in the case of colored persons who finally were admitted to the registration office.

* * *

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY General W. Wilson White, who heads the Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department, said:

"This is the first case ever brought which challenges the segregation of registration facilities.

"It is the position of the Government that the Constitution and laws of the United States admit of no discrimination on account of race or color in any part of the election procedure.

"In our complaint we ask that such segregation, as well as the discrimination in the registration process which is alleged, be declared illegal and be permanently enjoined."

The complaint charges that the defendants have refused, because of race or color, to register many of the qualified colored citizens of Macon County, including:

* * *

DANIEL WEBSTER WYNN, a Ph.D. from Boston University; Fidelia Jo Anne Adams, who has a B.S. degree from Tuskegee Institute and is working for an M.S. degree in organic chemistry at that institution; Mrs. K. Eaton Scott, who has a B.S. degree from North Carolina College.

Leida Ruth Williams Davisson, who has a B.S. degree from Alabama State College and is now working for a Master's degree at Tuskegee Institute; Betty Alice Henderson, who has a B.S. degree from Miner (now District of Columbia) Teachers College; John W. Jackson Jr., who has a B.S. in architecture from Tuskegee Institute; Charles Edward Miller, who has a B.S. degree in Bsuiness Administration from West Virginia State College.

Doris Ezell Nearror, who has a B.S. degree in nursing education from Tuskegee Institute; Bettye J. Mindingall Wall, a high school graduate and a graduate nurse; Bettie B. Quinn, a high school graduate and a graduate nurse; Marie Williams, a high school graduate who has three and a half years toward a degree at Tuskegee Institute.

* * *

GEORGE C. BUSBY SR., a high school graduate who has attended Washington University College of Business Administration; Roberta A. Lightfoot, a high school graduate and a graduate nurse; Lena Hayden Johnson, a high school graduate; Estelle Johnson, a high school graduate; Artenisia Jones Junior, who has a B.S. degree from Tennessee State College and a graduate degree in Library Science from Atlanta University.

Llewellyn Wilbert Davis, who has an M.S. degree from Columbia University; Jordan Davis, who has an A.B. degree and a Bachelor of Divinity degree from Virginia Union University; Eugenia Cook Billes, who has an A.B. degree in education from Southern University, and Juanita H. Howard, a high school graduate.

* * *

MISS JUNIOR, Llewellyn W. Davis, Miss Billes and Miss Howard are persons who have not been mentioned in the Civil Rights Commission hearings in Montgomery in December, nor did they testify.

The allegation concerning their being refused registration is the result of independent complaints plus an FBI investigation, it was learned.

The complaint is signed by Assistant Attorney General White and Hartwell Davis, the United States Attorney at Montgomery.

Records & Research Dept.

Macon Committee Begins Study With Engelhardt As Chairman

Special to The News

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — With all members agreed that Macon County will be abolished only as a last resort, the legislative committee created to study the "Macon County problems" held its first meeting Monday of this week and unanimously elected Sam Eigelhardt as chairman. Sen. Englehardt was sponsor of the constitutionel amendment, approved by Alabama voters on Dec. 17, that makes possible abolition of the county.

The first meeting was devoted altogether to organization and the committee will begin its first exploratory work at its next meeting, to be held next Monday.

Already on record as favoring abolition only as a last resort, Sen. Engelhardt was one of the first to pledge thorough investigation of all possibilities of saving the county.

"We will explore every possibility of saving Macon County, or reducing it in size," Engelhardt said. "But having been given a mandate by the people on Dec. 17, if we find it necessary to abolish Macon County then it will be done."

Reps. Joe Dawkins, of Montgomery, and Charles Adams, of Alexander City, both observed that Macon should be abolished only if there is no alternative.

"I think we all want to preserve the county if it is humanly possible," Dawkins said. The committee members were unanimous in their agreement.

Other than the election of Engelhardt as chairman and Rep. H. James Hall of Montgomery as vice chairman, the commission transacted little other business Monday.

Part of the morning was spent in executive session, which Engelhardt suggested so that members could "thrash out" any problems confronting them.

Later Engelhardt appointed a five-man steering committee to draw up an agenda which will be presented at the meeting next Monday.

Named to the committee were Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison, of Montgomery, chairman; Reps. Adams, Hardaway Johnson, of Elmore, D. W. Ward, of Lee, and M. B. McLendon, of Bullock. Engelhardt will serve as ex-officio chairman of this group.

Vote Officials Deny Negro Race Bias

U. S. Agency May Be Asked To Probe Alabama Situation

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 8 (AP)—Disclosure that Negroes may ask the Civil Rights Commission to investigate conditions here brought a denial of discrimination today from voter registration officials.

A Negro leader, Rufus Lewis, said that while no final decision has been made, "we certainly have it in mind" to ask the new federal agency to look into complaints that Negroes have difficulty getting registered.

Lewis, chairman of the eRgistration for Voting Committee of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., has accused the Montgomery County Board of Registrars of using "many tactics to slow up" Negro registration.

Mrs. C. B. Willis, board chairman, denied it emphatically. She said white and Negro applicants are treated alike.

Lewis said Negroes have to wait at least 10 days, sometimes a month to learn whether they have been accepted as voters. He said the board could just as easily notify them the same day they apply.

Mrs. Willis countered with the statement that all applicants white and Negro, are notified by mail and that it takes from 10 days to three weeks, depending on how many there are.

The Negro leader also complained that registration officials take as few Negro applicants at a time as possible to slow the procedure.

But the board chairman said, "Lots of times we have white people waiting in line, too."

The Improvement Association is the organization formed here two years ago to support the long mass Negro boycott of segregated city buses. Since city and state bus segregation laws have been knocked down, the MIA has devoted its efforts to other matters, including voting

Counting on persuasion—

Councils won't defy civil rights probe

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 11 —(AP)—A White Citizens spokesman says the leaders of his organization are counting on "persuasion rather than defiance" to resist any civil rights investigations in Alabama.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt disclosed today that council officers have agreed to "lay it on the line" if subpoenaed by the newly created Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Engelhardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, said the segregationist leaders have decided in council conferences to "try to show the commission that breaking down the voting patterns by letting unqualified voters take over will only cause trouble."

The commission was established under the Civil Rights Law enacted by Congress last year with power to investigate all phases of civil rights even though the law itself is limited to enforcing voting rights.

No hearings yet

NO SCHEDULE of hearings has been announced, but the commission almost certainly will be asked to look into Negro voting complaints in the South and probably in Alabama.

A Montgomery Negro leader, Rufus Lewis, said earlier this week that while no decision has been made, "we certainly have it in mind" to ask the commission to investigate charges of discrimination against prospective Negro voters here.

Macon County, for many years a center of racial tension because of the preponderance of Negroes there, is another area where the federal investigators may decide to take a look.

Macon is Engelhardt's home and one of the two counties he represents in the Senate.

Negro voting has long been a touchy issue in Macon County and in Tuskegee, the county seat and location of the famed Negro college, Tuskegee Institute. Although Negroes outnumber white residents in the county nearly 7 to 1 white voters have a 2 to 1 edge at the polls.

Recently, Engelhardt succeeded in virtually eliminating Negro voting in Tuskegee by rearranging the two boundaries to exclude all predominantly Negro residential areas from the city limits.

Abolishes county

LATER, a constitutional amendment sponsored by Engelhardt was ratified by Alabama voters to empower the Legislature to abolish Macon County if necessary to keep Negroes from gaining political control.

Other counties have a Negro voting problem, too, but Macon and Montgomery have received most attention in recent months. The Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro organization, estimates that only about 50,000 of the more than 800,000 registered voters in Alabama are Negroes.

Committees picked—

Macon study group to back supremacy

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 11 —(AP)—Four subcommittees were set up Friday by the legislative committee considering the abolition of Macon County.

Appointed chairmen of the subcommittees were: Finance and tax, Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery; boundaries, Rep. M. B. McLendon, Bullock; census, Rep. Charles Adams, Tallapoosa, and judiciary, Rep. Roberts Brown, Lee.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, chairman of the abolition committee, was also named chairman of a coordinate group composed of the chairmen of the subcommittees.

ALSO IN FRIDAY'S meeting, the 17-man committee voted to uphold "the way of life that is truly Alabamian."

The committee was created by Amendment No. 18, approved in the Dec. 17 referendum election.

Engelhardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, has expressed fear that the new civil rights law would enable Negroes to gain the upper hand at the polls in the county where white residents are outnumbered nearly 7-1. Currently, the whites have a 2-1 voting edge.

If necessary to maintain white supremacy, the committee agreed to go along with abolition of the county. This, the statement of policy said, was in accordance with "the will and determination of the majority of the citizens of Alabama to preserve our Southern way of life and the right of the state of Alabama to govern itself. . . ."

HOWEVER, abolition would come only as a last resort, the group said.

"We will avail ourselves of expert information and advice from those qualified," the statement said. "Consideration will be given to ways and means of altering, rearranging and reducing the area of Macon County."

The regional supervisor of the Bureau of the Census, Thomas W. McWhirter of Atlanta, discussed with the committee what information his agency would be able to provide.

If a special census were held in Macon County, he said, it would have to be financed with state or local funds and would have to by authorized by Washington.

High Cost of Segregation

We offer, free of charge, the following suggestion as a subject for a doctoral thesis: The High Cost of Segregation in the South. Certain elements of this financial calculation are obvious: a double school system; separate toilets, restaurants and bars in transport terminals (an official of Southeastern Greyhound Lines notes that it costs 50 per cent more to build terminals with segregated facilities); separate entrances to movie houses; separate washrooms, cafeterias, drinking fountains in factories, etc., etc. But there are other costs no less great because they are less obvious. The *Wall Street Journal* tells of the purchase by Scripto, Inc., pen manufacturers, of forty acres in an Atlanta, Georgia, industrial zone for plant expansion. Then whites in a nearby residential area objected to the project because large numbers of Negro employees would have to pass through their streets to and from work. Result: litigation costs, time lost, a re-zoning of the district to prevent the plant expansion, and a resale of the forty acres by Scripto at a $14,000 cash loss. Or take the case of a development board which finally persuaded a clothing manufacturer to settle in a small Georgia town. The project meant 200 jobs and an annual payroll of a half-million dollars. Then the town discovered the manufacturer intended to hire Negroes exclusively. Result: the town is still pure white, and the factory is elsewhere.

How many manufacturers are staying out of the South because of race tensions? W. Cooper Green, vice president of Alabama Power Company, told the *Wall Street Journal*: "We've been working with seventy-five prospects. If any of them are holding back on the integration-segregation issue, I don't think they'd tell us. If the news ever leaked out, it would be very bad publicity for them in the South, where they have customers."

We are reminded that the voters of Alabama, by popular referendum, recently voted in favor of gerrymandering out of existence Macon County, home of Tuskegee Institute. The idea is to destroy the concentrated political strength of Macon County's Negroes, who outnumber the whites (see City Planning, Dixie Style by Dora Byron, *The Nation*, October 12). How much did the state referendum cost? How much is it going to cost the white businessmen of Tuskegee and surrounding areas, whose shops are now being boycotted in protest by Negroes? As a Tuskegee Negro put it, "If they don't want our vote, why should they have our money?"

Politicking Drops To Low Ebb In Uncertain County Of Macon

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 4 (Special)—Political activity is at a low ebb in Macon County as voters face an uncertain future in the hands of a legislative committee which could decide to abolish the county to avoid Negro control.

The single state House of Representative seat is the only post which has stirred more than one candidate to qualify since the county Democratic Executive Committee meeting Monday.

In the race for the House are David C. Jenkins, Tuskegee justice of the peace; James M. Rea, Notasulga, University of Alabama law student, and J. G. Rodgers, of near Tuskegee, a member of the county board of registrars.

Incumbent J. J. Rodgers of Tuskegee has not qualified for re-election.

Sheriff Preston Hornsby has qualified for election to a fourth term. No opposing candidate has qualified, but other contenders are expected to get in this race.

Seeking re-election to the Board of Revenue are C. A. Huddleston of District 1 and C. Thompson of District 3, the only two seats up for election under the staggered term system. No one has qualified to oppose the incumbents.

Board of education chairman A. B. Hope, Notasulga, has qualified for another term.

No one has officially entered the race for probate judge, although incumbent William Varner is expected to run again.

Qualifying for the Democratic Executive Committee were W. C. Lumpkin, John M. Davis, Wyatt Godfrey, B. B. Spratlin Jr., Madison Davis, H. E. Noble Jr., Robert Carr, Claude Segrest, and Mrs. Louis Carr.

Macon County Unit Meets Here Today

The Macon County Abolition Commission meets here at 10:30 a.m. today in its final meeting before starting a series of hearings in surrounding counties.

The commission, made up of 17 legislators, is seeking ways of preventing the Negro majority in Macon County from gaining political control. A constitutional amendment approved in December would permit the abolition of the county, if such a step is necessary.

Next Monday the commission will hold a hearing at the court house in Tuskegee, and in the following weeks similar hearings will be held in the surrounding counties.

Macon Group Cancels Meet At Tuskegee

A public hearing of the Macon Abolition Commission in Tuskegee next Monday was cancelled yesterday due to a conflict in subcommittee schedules.

No new date was set for the hearing.

The commission, in session here yesterday, decided to cancel the Tuskegee hearing because the group's judiciary subcommittee has a meeting scheduled there the same day.

The Tuskegee hearing was to have been the first in a series of similar meetings in the five counties which adjoin Macon. These counties would inherit parts of Macon in the event it was abolished.

The session yesterday was devoted entirely to brief reports from subcommittee chairmen.

Montgomery Rep. H. James Hall, directing the Boundary Subcommittee, presented data to the group showing the boundary lines of school districts, voting precincts and road districts. This material was requested by the commission in the event an effort is made to re-arrange eixsting boundaries.

Rep. Charles Adams of Tallapoosa, head of the Census Subcommittee, also made a report on the progress of his group. On Adams' suggestion, the Commission voted to send copies of the minutes of each meeting to the officials of the counties which might be affected by the proposed abolition.

Macon Group To Hear Negro

The Macon County Abolition Committee agreed yesterday to hear from a Tuskegee Negro leader at a committee meeting here Friday.

But the committee notified Charles G. Gomillion that it "reserves the right to limit the time allotted to any individual." Gomillion is president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization. He also is a faculty member at Tuskegee Institute.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, the committee chairman, also said he interprets the invitation to apply to Gomillion alone and not to a group of witnesses representing his organization.

Gomillion asked the committee to hear a statement in which he would "present the opinion and desires of many Macon County citizens."

Engelhardt and the other committee members were scheduled to start a series of public hearings at Tuskegee today, but it was called off. Other hearings will be held later in the counties which would absorb Macon's population if the county is abolished.

The committee was created under a recent adopted constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to abolish the county as a means of preventing Negroes from gaining political control. They outnumber white residents there nearly 7-1.

awyers End estimony In Bama Boycott

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 22 (AP)— ...se and defense attorneys con...luded a two-day hearing on Atty. ... John Patterson's request for ... permanent injuncton against a ...gro organization accused of di...cting a boycott against white ...rchants in Tuskegee.

Circuit Judge Will O. Walton ... the matter under advisement. ... announced he will be in "no ...rticular rush" to hand down a ...ling because of the importance ...d serious nature of the issues.

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He is asking a permanent court ...junction order to prohibit mem...rs and followers of the Tuske... Civic Assn. from conducting ... unlawful boycott and using ...reats, coercion or intimidation ... support it.

Negro attorney Arthur Shores ...t Patterson on the stand to ask ...m about his purpose in bring...g the injunction suit against the ...gro organization.

The Negro lawyer tried to ask ...tterson if he ever instituted ...urt action on behalf of Negroes ...o had complained they were ...able to register as voters.

The attorney general replied, ...I carry out the duties of my of...e to the best of my ability with...regard to race, creed or col...' He said there was no cause ... the attorney general to inter...ne on behalf of prospective vot...rs because the law gives them ...e right to appeal through the ...urts.

Patterson acknowledged in re...onse to another question that he ...sn't tried to get a court order ... outlaw the Ku Klux Klan as he ...d the NAACP. He emphasized that for the past two years he has been investigating Klan activities and that prosecuutions will be instituted at any time his office can get the necessary evidence.

TUSKEGEE BOYCOTT UNDER ADVISEMENT

Two-Day Injunction Hearing Is Concluded

JUDGE IS IN 'NO RUSH'

By The Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 22.— State and defense attorneys concluded a two-day hearing on Atty. Gen. John Patterson's request for a permanent injunction against a Negro organization accused of directing a boycott against white merchants in Tuskegee.

Circuit Judge Will O. Walton took the matter under advisement. He announced he will be in "no particular rush" to hand down a ruling because of the importance and serious nature of the issues.

Mr. Patterson abruptly became a witness at his own hearing and was questioned about his motive in prosecuting Negroes for boycotting white merchants.

Patterson Asked Purpose

The attorney general was called as a witness by defense attorneys after he rested his own case in an effort to get a permanent injunction against a Negro organization he has accused of leading the boycott.

He is asking the injunction to prohibit members and followers of the Tuskegee Civic Association from conducting a boycott and using threats, coercion or intimidation to support it.

Negro attorney Arthur Shores put Mr. Patterson on the stand to ask him about his purpose in bringing the injunction suit against the Negro organization. Shores mentioned also that the attorney general previously had won a court order enjoining the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from doing business in Alabama.

The Negro lawyer tried to ask Mr. Patterson if he ever instituted court action on behalf of Negroes who had complained they were unable to register as voters.

Hasn't Fought KKK

The attorney general replied that "I carry out the duties of my office to the best of my ability without regard to race, creed or color." He said there was no cause for the attorney general to intervene on behalf of prospective voters because the law gives them the right of appeal through the courts.

Mr. Patterson acknowledged in response to another question that he hasn't tried to get a court order to outlaw the Ku Klux Klan as he did the NAACP. He said for the past two years he has been investigating Klan activities and prosecutions will be instituted at any time his office can get the necessary evidence.

TCA President Charles G. Golmillion was recalled as a defense witness. He said the civic association never at any time advocated or supported "what might be interpreted as a boycott."

Negroes in and near Tuskegee have refused to patronize white merchants since the Alabama Legislature passed a law last summer virtually eliminating Negro voting in Tuskegee. This was accomplished by changing the city limits to put most Negroes out of the city.

Mr. Patterson argued the state had presented sufficient evidence to show that an unlawful boycott has been in force and that the TCA took an active part in supporting it.

'Bama Fails To Outlaw 'Skegee Plan

Pittsburgh Courier Press Service

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Super-ambitious Alabama Attorney General John Patterson started out with the intention of firing "big guns" at the Tuskegee Civic Association in seeking a permanent injunction against the TCA, but Patterson wound up, instead, firing cap pistols and even they, almost backfired on him.

Handpicked Birmingham Negro law act, Arthur D. Shores, ably backed by Attorney Gray of Montgomery, not only pulled the sting from Patterson's barbs, but even maneuvered the Alabama Attorney General on to the witness stand where Mr. Shores grilled him mercilessly.

■

IN THE END after three days of hearings, Circuit Judge Will O. Walton took Mr. Patterson's permanent injunction plea "under advisement" and indicated that it will be several months before any final decision comes down.

PROBATE JUDGE, SHERIFF ENTRENCHED

Incumbents Likely To Retain Key Posts In Macon

This is ninth in a series of special political articles at the county level. Next will be Bullock County.

By STUART X. STEPHENSON
Advertiser Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 14—Key political offices in Macon County appear to be occupied by incumbents not likely to be beaten.

Specifically, Judge of Probate William Varner and Sheriff Preston Hornsby are not expected to be dislodged.

Still there is tumult abroad and it is not confined to the basketball arenas and football fields.

The rumor mill has Judge Bill Hare in line to oppose the veteran Judge Varner, but a lucrative law practice is being enjoyed by Hare and he may not drop this for the time necessary to make a race for the county's biggest political prize.

The Senate seat will go to Bullock County this time and the state's No. 1 segregation missile —Sam Engelhardt—has one of several political choices. Speculation here is that he will make the race for lieutenant governor instead of opposing the veteran J. J. Rodgers for the House seat. Rodgers will have opposition, in any respect. Auto dealer Joe Edwards is considered the best prospect to unseat Rodgers, if Engelhardt goes after the state berth.

James Noel Baker, Opelika attorney, who has been employed in the attorney general's office, will be a candidate for the third judgeship in the fifth judicial circuit composed of Lee, Chambers, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa counties. City Judge William Dickson, backed by the Opelika Bar Assn., has already announced for the third judgeship race.

Chairman E. C. Laslie, J. G. Dixon and Virgil Guthrie will continue on the board of revenue but Charles Huddleston and F. C. Thompson will have to run. To date there appeared to be no opposition for either.

Other vetean county employes will not have to campaign in the next election. Tax Collector J. H. Reynolds and H. E. Hendon, tax assessor, have a combined total of more than half a century of service with Macon County tax problems and both appear well entrenched.

County Solicitor Ed Reynolds and Circuit Clerk H. N. Watson are not expecting opposition in the forthcoming primary. Watson has been confined to the hospital in LaFayette since June, but is expected to be out and active before the heat is turned on the next political race.

Solicitor Tom Young has indicated he will again seek the fifth judicial circuit solicitorshp and no challenge has been made so far aganst him for this position.

Judges of the circuit are Albert Hooton, Dadeville and Will Walton, LaFayette. From candidates Dickinson and Baker will come the third member of this judiciary.

Macon County has about 3,500 qualified voters out of a population of an estimated 30,000.

MACON SUPPORTERS TO JOIN IN TWO WALLACE RALLIES

Macon County supporters of George Wallace in his race for governor this week were planning another out-of-town excursion Saturday to hear their candidate when he makes his second platform speech of the campaign. The address is scheduled for 3 p. m. Saturday at Troy, with Minnie Pearl, of Grand Ole Opry fame again on the program.

The Saturday trip will not be in the form of a "Votercade", such as made the trip to Ozark since not enough advance notice was given.

Wallace supporters here are planning another "Votercade" for Friday night, March 7, when Judge Wallace makes his television debut in the campaign at the Municipal Auditorium in Montgomery. This program will start at 7 p. m. and the TV section will be on the air from 7:30 to 8 p. m.

Politicking Drops To Low Ebb In Uncertain County Of Macon

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19 (Special)—Political activity is at a low ebb in Macon County as voters face an uncertain future in the hands of a legislative committee which could decide to abolish the county to avoid Negro control.

The single state House of Representative seat is the only post which has stirred more than one candidate to qualify since the county Democratic Executive Committee meeting Monday.

In the race for the House are David C. Jenkins, Tuskegee justice of the peace; James M. Rea, Notasulga, University of Alabama law student, and J. G. Rodgers, of near Tuskegee, a member of the county board of registrars.

Incumbent J. J. Rodgers of Tuskegee has not qualified for re-election.

Sheriff Preston Hornsby has qualified for election to a fourth term. No opposing candidate has qualified, but other contenders are expected to get in this race.

Seeking re-election to the Board of Revenue are C. A. Huddleston of District 1 and C. Thompson of District 3, the only two seats up for election under the staggered term system. No one has qualified to oppose the incumbents.

Board of education chairman A. B. Hope, Notasulga, has qualified for another term.

No one has officially entered the race for probate judge, although incumbent William Varner is expected to run again.

Qualifying for the Democratic Executive Committee were W. C. Lumpkin, John M. Davis, Wyatt Godfrey, B. B. Spratlin Jr., Madison Davis, H. E. Noble Jr., Robert Carr, Claude Segrest, and Mrs. Louis Carr.

Heavily Negro-Populated Counties Led Macon County Division Voting

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

The Alabama counties with the most Negro population cast the largest percentage of votes for Amendment No. 18 in the recent election.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 75,019 to 48,568. It authorizes a committee to be named by legislators from the counties surrounding Macon.

The committee has been formed, and State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon—the man who sponsored the amendment—was elected chairman of the committee.

The committee can recommend to the Alabama Legislature that Macon be abolished or divided among the surrounding counties.

Six counties in Alabama—all in the northern part of the state and with little Negro population, percentagewise — voted against the amendment.

The counties voting against it were Colbert with 755 votes for it and 1298 against it—69 per cent against it; Morgan, with 343 for it and 592 against—or 63 per cent against; Mobile, with 3270 for it and 5314 against—or 62 per cent against; Marion, with 473 for and 631 against—or 57 per cent against; Madison, with 672 for and 821 against—or 55 per cent against, and Lauderdale, with 492 for and 534 against—or 52 per cent against the amendment.

Black belt counties with heavy Negro populations voted strongly in favor of the amendment.

Among those with high vote percentages for the amendment were Lowndes, with 88 per cent of the vote for it; Wilcox, with 87 per cent for it; Dallas, with 86 per cent for it; Choctaw, with 85 per cent for it; Henry, with 84 per cent for it; Monroe, with 83 per cent for it; Barbour, with 82 per cent for it; Bullock, 81 per cent; Pike, 80 per cent, and Pickens, 80 per cent.

In Alabama's "big city" areas, the vote varied.

In Mobile County, the amendment was defeated, with 62 per cent of the voters casting their ballot against it.

In Jefferson County (Birmingham), the amendment carried by only a few votes, with almost a 50-50 percentage. The vote was 15,532 for it and 15,-[illegible] against it.

In Tuscaloosa County, the vote was 1586 for it and 1180 against it—57 per cent for the amendment.

In Montgomery County, the vote was 3349 for it and 2475 against it—57 per cent for the amendment.

In Etowah County (Gadsden), the vote was 3239 for it and 1550 against it—with 68 per cent of the voters approving it.

And in Calhoun (Anniston), the vote was 1608 for it and 732 against—with 69 per cent of the voters approving it.

Negroes Seek To Lift Ban At Tuskegee

Shuttlesworth, King In Group Called By Patterson

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH
Post-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 20—Seventy-one witnesses, including top Negro leaders from Birmingham and Montgomery, have been subpenaed by Atty Gen. Patterson to appear at a boycott hearing in Tuskegee tomorrow.

In the hearing, Negro attorneys are asking Circuit Judge Will O. Walton to remove a temporary injunction which was slapped on the Tuskegee Civic Assn. for an alleged boycott of white stores in Tuskegee.

Patterson said here today he had subpenaed:

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, who was beaten by a group of white men when he tried to take his daughter into Phillips High School; A. G. Gaston, Birmingham businessman and undertaker.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro minister who led the Montgomery bus boycott and who is president of Montgomery Improvement Assn.; the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, King's right hand man and vice president of the MIA; the Rev. Mose Pleasure, executive secretary of the MIA.

Dr. T. V. Tildon, mahager of the huge Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee; Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute and author of a recent race relations report; C. G. Gomillion, president of Tuskegee Civic Assn.

Also subpenaed was Gertrude Cargyle of The Birmingham News.

The alleged boycott of white stores in Tuskegee began last year, after Sen. Sam Engelhardt sparked legislation which rearranged the city limits of Tuskegee, putting 410 of the 420 Negro voters outside the city limits.

Last Summer, Judge Walton issued a temporary injunction prohibiting members and followers of Tuskegee Civic Assn. from using force, threats, or intimidation to keep other Negroes from patronizing Tuskegee merchants.

In addition to the subpenas announced today, Patterson said he would seek a court order from Judge Walton for the TCA to produce membership rolls and other documents.

Patterson said he also will ask for other records, including annual reports of the TCA for 1956 and 1957; letters exchanged between the TCA and Highlander Folk School in Tennessee; all documents between the TCA and the Negro Macon County Chamber of Commerce.

Patterson didn't say why he called the Birmingham and Montgomery Negro leaders to the hearing, or why he called the heads of Tuskegee Institute and the VA Hospital in Tuskegee.

barking on a further witchhunt. The whole thing is politically inspired."

Patterson is reported to be a candidate for governor in the coming May Democratic primary.

King, however, spoke at a TCA rally once. And from Foster and Tildon, state's attorneys are expected to seek information to support their contention that employes of the two institutions have been active in the Tuskegee boycott.

At the time Judge Walton issued the temporary injunction last year, Patterson said:

"The Negro boycott of white merchants is a violation of the Alabama Constitution and a public nuisance, for it is trying to destroy the economy of an entire city.

"I hope the TCA will stop threatening Negroes. We shall have undercover agents in the area, and if the association fails to obey the injunction it will be in great difficulty."

Violation of Alabama's anti-boycott law carries a fine up to $1000 and six months imprisonment or both.

TCA President Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute, steadfastly denied the organizing a boycott. He said it is a "campaign for first-class citizenship."

Will Answer Call

In Birmingham, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth said he had received a subpena to appear in Tuskegee and that he would answer the summons "because I abide by the law."

"I'll be there," said Shuttlesworth. "But it may be that the attorney general is em-

Macon Committee Will Meet Today

The Macon County Abolition Commission will meet here at 10 a.m. today to consider recommendations to be submitted by its steering committee.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, chairman of the commission, indicated the first order of business would be the naming of five subcommittees which will study various phases of the Macon situation.

The commission, created by a constitutional amendment ratified last month, held its first meeting here Monday with most members expressing the view that the abolition of the county would be recommended to the Legislature only as a last resort.

CENSUS STUDIED

Macon Commission Vows To Retain 'Way Of Life'

By BOB INGRAM

The Macon County Abolition Commission yesterday unanimously adopted a statement of policy in which it pledged to uphold "the way of life that is truly Alabamian."

And the commission further agreed to abolish the county rather than let it be "controlled and operated by elements and individuals who are not qualified by Alabama standards."

The statement of policy was adopted at the second meeting of the commission which was created by the passage of Amendment No. 18 on the Dec. 17 special election ballot.

The amendment authorized the abolition of the county by legislative act if such a step was necessary to prevent Negroes from gaining control of Macon's county and city governments.

Later in the meeting the commission discussed a proposed census of Macon County with Thomas W. McWhirter of Atlanta, regional supervisor of the Bureau of Census.

McWhirter said a special census could be made of Macon if authorized by Washington and financed by state or local funds. He estimated such a census would cost $6,000.

The official added that such a count would only give the name, age, sex and race of the inhabitants, adding that he doubted federal officials would approve of the question also including a question relating to voter registration.

The commission earlier agreed steps could be taken toward abolition.

In other business yesterday the group adopted an agenda providing for the appointment of five subcommittees which will specialize in various phases of the study. Subcommittees named were census, boundaries, finance and taxation, judiciary and coordinating.

The commission also voted to meet each Thursday at 10:30 a.m. in the Capitol.

Macon Debate

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Macon County Abolition Commission, last week, agreed yesterday to secure additional data before deciding whether to abolish the county or merely reduce its size.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery opposed the abolition of the county declaring that "Tuskegee will become a ghost town. I don't want to see that happen."

The abolition of county followed the boycotting of the business in Tuskegee.

Dawkins suggests that "the day a Negro is elected to office in Macon, then at the next session of legislature the county can be abolished."

Judge requests briefs—

Tuskegee case court ruling not due for several weeks

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 23—It is apparent that a court ruling in the case of state's attorneys against activities of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. will not be forthcoming for several weeks.

A total of 60 days has been allotted opposing attorneys in the case in which to prepare briefs. Circuit Judge Will O. Walton requested the briefs following the end of the two-day hearing in which the state sought to make permanent a temporary injunction against TCA. The Negro organization, the state contended, is supporting a boycott against white merchants of Tuskegee through threats and intimidation.

Walton said he will give serious study to the testimony with no particular hurry to conclude the matter, because of the importance of the case.

THE SUIT AGAINST TCA is new to the courts of Alabama, the only related cases heretofore involving labor disputes for which existing statutes were enacted, Walton pointed out.

Walton overruled a motion by Negro attorneys late yesterday to dismiss the state's complaint and dissolve the temporary injunction against TCA.

Filing the motion in his opening arguments after the state rested its case, Fred Gray said the complaint failed to make a prima facia case, that evidence was legally insufficient and failed to show TCA was carrying on a boycott.

He also argued that evidence failed to show that threats and intimidation had been used by members of TCA or that boycott laws of Alabama had been violated.

The motion was not denied until arguments from both sides were complete.

AT THAT POINT, the Negro attorneys reopened testimony by calling several witnesses to the stand, including Atty. Gen. John Patterson who had led the way for the state in the hearing.

In his questioning, Shores asked Patterson if he always sought to protect the rights of all persons in the state of Alabama.

Patterson replied that he carried out the duties of his office to the best of his abilities regardless of race and color.

Questioned further as to whether he had done anything to protect the right of persons to vote in Alabama, the attorney general explained that the Constitution places upon his office mainly the duty of protecting the public from criminal violations.

SHORES ASKED Patterson what action has been brought against the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama to which the witness replied that circuit courts deal directly with incidents involving KKK.

James Webb, assistant to the attorney general, posed a single question in cross-examining Patterson.

"Has the Tuskegee Civic Assn. furnished any information that would show the Ku Klux Klan should be enjoined from operating?", Webb asked.

"Tuskegee Civic Assn. hasn't furnished anything." Patterson replied.

AMONG THE WITNESES called by the Negro attorneys were C. G. Gomillion, president of TCA, and W. P. Mitchell, secretary of the organization.

Testimony from all witnesses was generally the same in that they admitted having attended mass meetings of the association during the Summer and with one exception, were members of TCA.

Booker Green, who was to have been a witness for the state which was attempting to show that some Negroes have been victimized through threats of violence, was brought to the witness stand after officials failed to locate him yesterday.

GREEN REFUSED to be sworn under oath but said it was not against his religious beliefs. He expressed reluctance to answer any questions, saying he had been told "by a lawyer out of town" not to answer anything. He refused to say otherwise why he would not be sworn in as a witness.

Patterson won the right to offer into evidence two depositions taken from witnesses who were unable to attend the hearing. Both were allowed over objections from the Negro attorneys.

The first deposition, taken from Rev. George W. Henderson, a rural Negro minister, gave testimony concerning threats made against the aged Henderson by one John Wright. Henderson said he got a permit to carry a gun after Wright threatened him.

The second deposition was taken from a co-owner of a Tuskegee grocery store. Patterson said testimony from J. A. Thompson related to business losses over the last year.

PATTERSON FAILED to produce two more witnesses from whom he had signed statements. He asked that an attachment be issued to bring Will McNair before the court.

No attachment was asked in the case of Tilda Nicholson who also failed to heed a subpoena to appear at the hearing. Patterson said he understood the Nicholson woman had left the state.

The state's final witness was R. C. Comer who was accused by Queen Ester Harris of threating her with harm if she traded with white merchants.

Negro attorneys repeatedly objected to testimony relating incidents of threats or intimidation declaring that the persons referred to are unknown or not members of TCA against whom the complaint is brought.

IN HIS CLOSING argument for the state, Patterson said the theories upon which the hearing was based were that the TCA constitutes a public nuisance through conduct that keeps persons from going about their business, that the state has a right to step in and take action for the general welfare of the public and that the Constitution and civil rights of Tuskegee are being infringed upon by action of the TCA.

Fred Gray, making final argument for the TCA, said before the complainant can make out a complaint, several facts must be proved to make a prima facia case.

First, the complainant must prove that the respondent and others have entered into a conspiracy, agreement or understanding to hinder persons from carrying on business, he said. The complainant must also prove the respondent has used force, through threat or intimidation, he added.

apoosans ... Macon ... Needed

... Ala., Feb. 20 (AP)— ... residents from Ma... and Tallapoosa counties ... that some action ... be taken to keep Negroes ... political control of ... County.

... position differed on ... Macon should be abolished ... as some white leaders ... whether another sol... should be found such as ... reducing the county in size ... shifting the Negro population ... adjoining counties.

... timony was given to a ... legislative committee cre... by a recently approved con... amendment which au... the legislature to abolish ... County as a means of keep... Negroes from gaining a voting ... over white residents.

... Negroes outnumber whites nearly ... county but leaders have ... fear that the new civil ... law will enable enough Ne... vote to give them politi...

OTHER MEANS

... of the witnesses appearing ... committee hearing in ... heated high school audito... urged the committee to find ... other means of solving Ma... County's racial problems and ... recommend abolition only as a ... resort.

... committee is studying the ... of abolition and will make ... recommendation to the legisla... next year.

... L. I. Fox of Alexander ... was one who cautioned the ... committee to give careful study ... recommending outright abo... of Macon County.

... Alexander City, like Reeltown, is ... Tallapoosa County which would ... part of the Macon County ... population.

... Fox told the committee it would "handicap" the people of Macon to abolish the county, and added this note of admonition for his own community:

"We don't want to get in the position where we are faced with the same situation that Macon County is."

Although Tallapoosa County's population is only about 27 per cent Negro, the enrollment in county schools outside Alexander City is almost evenly divided with some 2,700 white students and 2,200 Negroes.

Two residents of Macon County, Woodrow Ruff and O. D. Rutherford, said the county should be abolished without trying to find another solution and added that in their opinion most white people in Macon feel the same way.

E. P. Livingston of Notasulga, chairman of the Macon County Board of Registrars and a brother of Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston of the state Supreme Court, hinted that he would resign if pressure to register Negroes gets too strong.

He said the other two board members probably would resign too.

Macon County has been without a functioning Board of Registrars several times in past years, once for more than a year.

When asked what the board's reaction would be if Negroes staged an intensified voter registration campaign and the new Civil Rights Commission took a hand in it, Livingston replied:

"From what I have been reading in the papers, it looks like they'd be looking for another man on the board." He said further that the other two board members probably would resign also.

Supt. Woodrow Weldon of Tallapoosa County's school system, said "we are more than willing to share your problems.

"We sympathize with you and stand ready to help anyway we can," he added. "But for goodness sake don't give us the kids without the buildings."

Weldon said Tallapoosa County couldn't take on an additional heavy pupil load without the school buildings or other facilities to take care of them.

Tallapoosa County's Probate Judge C. J. Coley, said "We recognize that you have a considerable problem and you will find officials of the county very cooperative."

A. B. Hope of Notasulga, a member of the Macon County Board of Education, appealed to the Senate-House committee to find a solution of his county's racial problem without abolishing it.

"If that can't be done," he added, "the county should be erased from the map rather than risk Negro political domination."

Although the high school has been closed because of sub-freezing weather this week, officials attempted to heat the auditorium for today's committee hearing. A frozen pipe prevented steam from flowing into the radiators.

Tuskegee Negro Group Told To Show Records

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 21 (AP)—State's attorneys won the right today to bring some records of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. into court in an effort to link the Negro organization with a mass Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants.

Circuit Judge Will O. Walton granted the state's request at the outset of a hearing on a motion for a permanent injunction aimed at halting the boycott which has been in force since last summer.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson told the court he needed the records to back up the state's contention that the TCA has supported the boycott and in fact has kept it alive with threats and intimidation.

Patterson told the court at one point he would produce testimony later to show that some TCA members "actually used threats to keep other Negroes from trading with white merchants."

The attorney general acknowledged that he had photostatic copies of some of the records he sought but still insisted on the original documents because, as he explained, the copies can be used only if the state tries unsuccessfully to get the originals.

Walton ordered the Negro organization to produce annual reports for 1956 and 1957, the treasurer's report for last year, a TCA statement of policy, and whatever membership records might be available.

TCA President Charles G. Gomillion said no membership records are kept because members are issued cards when they pay a small fee each year and it is unnecessary to keep records of who belongs to the organization.

However, Patterson told the court he found some membership records when he visited the TCA offices last July. The judge ordered those produced.

The court also ordered the TCA to produce any existing correspondence with a Gadsden attorney identified as Arthur Burns. Patterson said he hoped to show that Burns was employed at one time by the Negro organization and that he encouraged Negroes to boycott.

Walton denied a request to produce correspondence between the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., after Gomillion said no such records existed as far as he knew.

Patterson said the Highlander School was brought into the picture because, he said, students there were taught how to conduct economic boycotts and to circumvent segregation laws, and that some TCA members attended the biracial school.

Gomillion was called as a witness by the state to support its claim to the TCA records. During discussion of the Highlander Folk School, he testified he was one who attended but that none of the workshops with which he was familiar taught anything about economic boycotts.

Tuskegee Civic Group Refused Motion In Court

TUSKEGEE, Ala., — (INS) — A Tuskegee Civic Association, accused of leading the city's economic racial boycott, was refused a motion in federal court Wednesday asking a temporary injunction be dropped.

Circuit judge Will Walton told the group's attorneys, "where there is the slightest bit of evidence the case should go to the jury."

The TCA has been enjoined from "coercing" any member of the Negro race into boycotting white merchants, or participating in the boycott itself.

Atty. Fred Gray argued that the state failed to produce sufficient legal evidence or sustain its charges that the organization used threats, coercion or violence.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson said the TCA was responsible for "people being accosted in the streets, and white merchants losing business."

He said, "the business of white merchants dropped from 43 to 70 per cent," three days after the boycott was launched on June 25, 1957, in protest to limiting Tuskegee Negro voting rights.

Alabama Group Ordered To Produce Lists

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (INS) — The Tuskegee Civic Association, which led a Negro protest boycott against white merchants, was ordered by Federal court to produce its membership lists.

Tuskegee Circuit Judge Will O. Walton, at the same time, denied the request of Atty. John Patterson that the group produce certain handbills they ad allegedly passed out.

Last week was the first day of hearings in which a temporary injunction against the TCA, which refrains them from boycotting or "coercing" oter Negroes to boycott white merchants is being argued.

The Negroes have demanded that the temporary injunction be lifted, while the state has asked that it be made permanent.

Patterson failed to show that the TCA was linked with the controversial Highlander Flok School at Monteagle, Tenn., and that the organization was taught at the school "how to circumvent racial segregation and conduct an economic boycott."

Two Negro witnesses, who the attorney general said would testify that they were coerced by the Association, were denied testimony on the grounds that they might have been asked to boycott by other Negroes and not the TCA.

Miss. Editor To Speak To Group At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Ala. — (SNS) — P. D. East, publisher-editor of "The Petal (Miss.) Paper," is scheduled to be guest speaker when the Tuskegee Civic Association observes Race Relations Sunday at a program set for 3:30 p. m. Sunday at the Greenwood Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. R. [illegible].

C. G. Gomillion, TCA president said the meeting will be on an opn-to-all basis.

Mr. East is a keen observer of race relations in the south, and writes on racial matters as he sees them. "Because Mr. East uses his newspaper as a medium through which he espouses the democratic ideals and fair play to all, he has become quite a controversial figure", Gomillion said.

SEEKING 3,000 MEMBERS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — An all - out membership campaign designed to add 3,000 members to the Tuskegee Civic Association is under way in Macon County. Headed by Mrs. [illegible] Sullins, the membership chairman, the drive purports to reach everyone in this county.

While there are 20 solicitors each out to bring in the largest number of memberships, Mrs. Sullins is urging non-members to take advantage of the weekly mass meetings to join up also.

'Skegee Vote Case To Federal Court

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — After months and months of shadow-boxing, "the mess at Tuskegee' is finally going where it has belonged from the very start: into the U. S. District Court at Montgomery, Ala., where Alabama's obvious violation of the 15th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution will be brought to a showdown.

This is in spite of apathy by the Federal Government to this flagrant flouting of the voting rights of some of America's most highly trained Negroes.

Prof. Charles G. Gomillion, head of the Department of Social Sciences of Tuskegee Institute, and president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, told the Courier's roving reporter that "court action will be filed within the next three or four weeks."

WHAT SPECIFIC court action will be filed, Prof. Gomillion did not say. But he did tell the Courier that Fred Gray Jr. of Montgomery, attorney for the TCA, had held conferences in Dallas, Tex., with certain other nationally known legal [illegible].

There they reached an understanding as to what court action should be and could be taken to fight the action of the Alabama General [illegible] last year when it gerrymandered Tuskegee city limits to exclude Negroes from the voting boundaries.

Prof. Gomillion also told the Courier that counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union is taking an active interest in helping to correct the injustices wrought upon the Negroes of Tuskegee by the sovereign state of Alabama through its highest legislative body.

The 15th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution forbids the states to make any laws abridging the rights of citizens to vote on account of race, creed or color.

The Courier also learned that Dr. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and a member of the new Civil Rights Commission, has been [illegible]

[illegible] came here in 1910, [illegible] talked with a Negro who was [illegible] here in 1905: "We ought to be able to get together," the white man told the Negro.

[illegible] citizens and the majority of Tuskegee Negroes still decline to spend their hard-earned money with white merchants who backed Sam Englehardt's bid to oust them from voting rights.

Behind the scenes, certain white "elder citizens" are trying to negotiate a compromise, the Courier learned. One such white

Voter Registering Top Issue Of Patterson

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

Gov.-nominate John Patterson has put a high priority label on voter registration in an apparent determination to preserve white supremacy at the polls.

The Democratic nominee also disclosed in an interview that he means to give serious attention to the appointment of jury commissions in the 67 counties "to make sure that the gangsters don't get control again."

"I think the experience we've had shows," he commented, "that the boards of registrars and the jury commissioners are the most important political offices in the county."

Patterson discussed plans for tightening Alabama's voter registration laws, but declined to go into detail. Prospective new voters are required now to undergo a written questionnaire which includes an explanation of the duties and obligations of citizenship.

The attorney general said "It is extremely important at this time to have people on the job (on county registration boards) who will see that new voters meet the qualifications and comply with the laws."

As one of three state officials who will appoint the registration officials, the incoming governor said he will undertake to "get the best possible men and woman we can find." The local boards have the power to say who can and cannot vote.

Patterson promised, too, that he will demand the removal of any registrar "who is not performing his job."

Any two members of the appointing board which is made up of the governor, state auditor and agriculture commissioner can fire a registration official with or without cause.

The new Federal Civil Rights commission has ordered agents into Alabama and other Southern states to investigate complaints from Negroes who say they have been discriminated against. Patterson has denounced that action as an unwarranted invasion of states rights.

The attorney general whose home town of Phenix City once was dominated by racketeers, also mentioned that background as another reason for stricter control of voter registration procedure as well as the selection of juries in court.

"The gangsters got control of the registration machinery as well as the jury commission in Phenix City," he explained. "They could register anyone they wanted to, even with fictitious names, and thus were able almost to assure the outcome of any election."

The same procedure dictated the selection of juries, Patterson continued, and "nobody got indicted or prosecuted."

Alabama Rebuffs U. S. on Vote List

By The Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 21 — Registration officials in Macon County have withheld their records from Federal agents, it was revealed today.

The state's Attorney General, John Patterson, has declared that registration documents are not public records and has advised county boards of registrars throughout the state not to show them to Federal agents.

Mrs. C. B. Willis, chairman of the board in Montgomery County, which adjoins Macon County, promised to resist any demand for access to records there.

But John A. Repoll, chairman of the Mobile County board, said Federal investigators would be welcome to look at his records.

The chairman of the Macon County board, E. P. Livingston, said he and his two colleagues had acted on advice of the Attorney General, who is a Democratic candidate for Governor for the term starting next January.

Democratic nomination is tantamount to election in Alabama.

Court Action Is Hinted

Mr. Livingston said two agents of the Civil Rights Commission who visited the board yesterday left with a hint at court action, but there was no official indication of the next move. The agents, identified as Burton J. Goodyear and O. J. Peterson, were unavailable for comment.

Mr. Patterson said he would resist any court action on the ground that because "under Alabama law, they are not public records" and board members are "under no legal obligation or duty" to produce them.

In Macon County, where the Tuskegee Institute is located, Negroes outnumber whites by 6 to 1, but white voters have a 2-to-1 advantage at the polls.

Presure for Negro registration has kept the board of registrars inactive much of the time. At one period, the County had no functioning board of registrars for eighteen months and no prospective new voter, white or Negro, could register.

Discrimination Is Denied

Negroes have repeatedly accused the board of discrimination, but registration officials deny the charges. Mr. Livingston insisted that the policy of the present board is to reject anyone who fails to meet the qualifications regardless of race.

Alabama law requires prospective voters to answer a questionnaire that, among other things, calls for a definition of the "duties and obligations" of citizenship.

The board's action brought a biting comment today from a Negro leader, the Rev. K. L. Bufford, acting president of the Tusagee Civic Association.

"It is no more than I expected," he said, "I doubt that any persons would voluntarily give evidence that would be incriminating to them. I think the board's records would definitely be incriminating."

A recent byfrse association survey showed 314 negroes had sought registration in the twelve-month period ended Aug. 31, but only 145 were permitted to file applications. Of those, ninety-nine were registered.

Rights Probers Hint Legal Move On Macon Board

U.S. Agents Denied Look At County Vote Records

By DICK HINES

The federal Civil Rights Commission can be expected to consider possible legal action to obtain Macon County voting records when it meets in Washington Thursday, a commission spokesman said Tuesday.

A. H. Rosenfeld, who dispatched two "fact-finding" agents to Macon County in a futile attempt to see the records Monday, said the commission "will have to consider some sort of action but I don't have the slightest idea what the action will be."

Rosenfeld said Macon is the first county in Alabama to which he has dispatched agents. But he refused to say whether or not his office has received complaints about voting registration from counties other than Macon.

Rosenfeld, director of the Office of Complaints, Information and Surveys, Civil Rights Commission, was contacted at his home in Alexandria, Va., by telephone.

On the advice of Atty. Gen. John Patterson, the Macon Board of Registrars refused to show the voting records to agents Burton J. Goodyear and O. J. Peterson.

OTHERS ADVISED

Patterson also advised other Alabama boards to close their registration books to agents of the Civil Rights Commission.

Macon Registration Chairman E. P. Livingston, brother of Alabama's Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston, said Patterson advised the board to "show them nothing and that is what we showed them."

Rosenfeld said he had not received a report from the two agents on their visit with the Macon board. But he said he has received reports of the denial of the records from newspaper wire services.

Rosenfeld said he made a preliminary trip to Macon County three weeks ago. Livingston indicated the records would be available when the board held its regular meeting the third Monday in October, he said.

"Livingston and I sat on his front porch and talked in a very agreeable fashion," the official stated. He said he later wrote Livingston and told him the agents would meet with the board as a result of "complaints we had received."

Livingston strongly denied Tuesday that he had promised Rosenfeld he would allow the agents to see the records.

He said that when Rosenfeld visited him, "I told him he could not give him any commitment unless other members of the board were present."

Last Saturday, he said, he received a letter from Rosenreld saying two agents would come to Macon County Monday to see the reports I had "promised" to show them.

When Goodyear and Peterson arrived and said they had been told they could see the records Livingston said he told them:

"You have been misinformed."

He said the agents did not seem to be surprised by the refusal. He quoted one as saying "I tried to bet Rosenfeld that the records would not be available but he said they would be."

ASKS OPINION

Patterson, Democratic nominee for governor, said Livingston asked him his opinion on whether official records of the Board of Registrars of Macon County were "public records" under Alabama law and whether or not the board was required by law to open the records for public inspection.

Patterson said under the state constitution, the voting records of Macon or any other county in Alabama are not "public records" and that individual boards are under no legal obligation to show

them.

Mrs. C. B. Willis, chairman of the board in Montgomery County, said she would resist any demands for access to records.

But Chairman John A. Repoll of the Mobile County board said federal investigators would be welcomed to look at his records.

Livingston said there had been "a lot of Negroes" registered in Macon County in the last year.

APPLICATION BLANK

"Every would-be voter fills in a prescribed application blank and answers questions about our Alabama Constitution, as approved by our laws," he said. "Those who fill out their applications accurately and who are able to answer the questions asked them are registered as voters. Those who do not, are not. It's as simple as that."

Livingston said the federal agents produced no court order to see the registration records but said one of them hinted they might try that approach.

"I'm not going to show anybody anything unless the board agrees and Mr. Patterson says it's all right," he said.

"The state is involved and I'm going to do what the attorney general tells us to do," the board chairman continued. "These are state records."

A Tuskegee Negro leader, the Rev. K. L. Buford, said the board's action was "no more than I expected." Buford is acting president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization which has promoted a voter registration campaign.

INCRIMINATING DATA

"I doubt that any person would voluntarily give evidence that would be incriminating to them," the Negro minister said. "I think the board's records would be definitely incriminating."

According to a recent TCA survey, 314 Negroes sought registration in Macon County in the 12-month period ending Aug. 31 but only 143 were permitted to file applications. Of those, 99 were registered.

Rosenfeld said in the telephone conversation that his agents have no police functions. He said they are "just field representatives on a fact-finding mission."

He stated that the Civil Rights Commission does have the power to hold hearings if it desires but that it is "completely separate from the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department."

He termed the visit of Goodyear and Peterson to Macon County a "preliminaty survey" and stated that his report to the Commission will simply say the agents were "refused access."

Alabama Vote Quiz Is Slated

Federal Rights Board Will Hear Charges of Ballot Denials

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Denied access to registration records in Alabama, the federal Civil Rights Commission today ordered a hearing on alleged denials of voting rights in that state.

The hearing, opening in Montgomery Dec. 8, will be the first held by the commission since it was created by Congress in 1957.

Chairman John A. Hannah told a news conference the hearing will be confined to allegations of denials of the right to vote in Alabama. He had been asked whether it also would be concerned with the refusal of the Macon County voter registration board to show its records to commission agents.

Open Hearings?

Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey said it had not been decided whether the Montgomery hearing will be open to the public, but added that as far as he can see now it probably will be. The commission's decision to hold the hearing was unanimous.

The commission also announced after a closed session that it has authorized further investigations of alleged denials of voting rights in Mississippi and Florida. The first investigations in those states were authorized in September. There have been additional complaints since then.

A preliminary survey of an allegation of denial of voting rights based on national origin was also authorized in a Northern state which Hannah declined to name.

A fact-finding hearing on the subject of housing is scheduled to start in New York Feb. 2. Hannah and other commission officials emphasized this is not based on any complaints but is deemed advisable to obtain information which would not be available otherwise.

Statement Issued

Concerning the Alabama situation, the commission said in a statement:

"While the commission has hoped that it might be able to collect the facts necessary for a complete report on voting complaints received from the state of Alabama through the cooperation and understanding of local and state officials, its field representatives on Monday were denied access to registration records by Macon County officials acting on the advice of the attorney general of Alabama.

"Congress imposed upon the commission a duty to investigate every valid allegation that certain citizens are being denied the right to vote and have that vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion or national origin.

"In fulfillment of that duty, the commission has accordingly approved a hearing to be held at Montgomery, Ala., beginning on Monday, Dec. 8, 1958."

Subpoena Question

As to whether the Macon records would be subpoenaed, Storey would only say, that it would seem to be necessary to have the full and complete record dealing with the controversy.

"That question would depend on the preparation for the hearing and the circumstances we find up to the time of the hearing," said Storey, who is dean of Southern Methodist University's law school.

The commission has had more than 20 complaints concerning denials of voting rights in Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and the unidentified Northern state, Hannah said. He added that the reports on the preliminary investigations, already conducted in Florida and Mississippi, have been inconclusive.

(In Montgomery, Ala., State Atty. Gen. John Patterson accused the commission of playing politics. He charged the commission's action is intended to create "an atmosphere to get some Republican votes in the congressional elections."

Alabama Inquiry Is Slated Dec. 8 By Rights Group

First Hearing By New U.S. Commission Will Be Held In Montgomery

ON VOTING PRIVILEGES

Investigation Sparked By Patterson's Closing Of Records — Another Study Is Set In New York

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
Of The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. — The Federal Civil Rights Commission voted unanimously Thursday to open hearings in Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 8, on complaints that Negroes have been denied voting privileges in Alabama.

The six-man commission, which includes three Southerners, simultaneously announced it will open hearings in New York City Feb. 2, 1959, on discrimination in housing.

The Alabama hearing, the commission's first, apparently was sparked by Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson's ruling Monday denying commission agents access to Macon County, Ala., registration and voting records.

However, commission members said no decision was reached as to whether the commission will use its subpena powers to obtain the records.

May Need Records

Robert G. Storey, dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School and vice-chairman of the commission, said, "It will depend upon the circumstances that develop at the hearing."

Created by the 1957 Civil Rights Act, the commission is authorized to seek Federal Court orders to enforce its subpenas. Refusal to comply with a court order is subject to contempt of court proceedings.

The Alabama attorney general advised county registrars not to reveal voting registration records on grounds that Alabama law does not classify them as public records.

Three-Day Limit

John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University and chairman of the commission, said the Montgomery hearings will last "one or two, possibly three days at the most."

The commission didn't decide whether the hearings will be open to the public. Mr. Storey said, without contradiction, "I assume they will be."

The commission said its inquiries into voting discrimination against Negroes in Mississippi and Florida are continuing, and that additional sworn complaints have been received.

It also announced a complaint has been received from an unnamed Northern state charging that the privilege of voting was denied because of nationality.

State Not Revealed

Mr. Hannah said the name of the state wasn't being revealed "because of the inconclusive nature of the complaint."

The New York City housing hearings will be "fact-finding" and in no way indicate the commission believes persons are being denied housing in New York because of their race, color, religion or nationality, Mr. Hannah said. He said New York was selected only because "you have to start somewhere."

The commission announced it has picked members of state advisory committees in 12 more states, including Tennessee and Kentucky. Names will be announced after security checks have been completed. An Arkansas committee already has been announced. No action has been taken for Mississippi.

MACON COUNTY
U.S. JUDGE FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR.

34e 1958

ALABAMA

Gerrymander survives attack—

U. S. judge upholds Negro vote exclusion in Tuskegee

Cites similar court rulings

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 29 —(AP)— An anti-Negro voting law which has deprived Negroes of a voice in the city's government at Tuskegee survived its first test in federal court today.

U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. upheld a 16-month-old legislative act which virtually eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee by rearranging the city boundaries.

It left all predominantly Negro residential areas outside the city limits.

Johnson said nothing in the U. S. Constitution prohibits the Legislature from changing the boundaries of a city, regardless of the motive.

NEGRO ATTY. FRED GRAY of Montgomery, who filed the suit on behalf of the group of Negroes, said the ruling will be appealed to higher courts.

Enactment of the law in June, 1957, touched off a mass Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants which is still in force.

Its passage left only 10 registered Negro voters inside the city in contrast to the 420 who voted there before the law went into effect.

The 600 white voters were left undisturbed.

THE NEGROES who challenged the law claimed it deprived them of their rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Judge Johnson said that regardless of the motive of the Legislature in enacting the law, "this court has no authority to declare such act invalid after measuring it by any yardstick made known by the Constitution of the United States."

Continuing, he said:

"This court has no control over, no supervision over, and no power to change any boundaries of municipal corporations fixed by a duly convened and elected legislative body . . ."

THE JUDGE SAID that regardless of the motives of the Legislature, "the law is clear that the supremacy and absolute control as to the territorial boundaries of municipalities is vested in the legislative body of the state."

He cited several U. S. Supreme Court decisions which he said made that clear in previous test cases.

Johnson ruled that the only issue was whether the Legislature has authority to change the territorial limits of a city. He said the federal courts have had similar questions presented many times in the past and have held that the Legislature does have that authority.

THE LAW WAS enacted at the request of State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, an ardent segregationists, an onetime executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils.

It was enacted as a local law affecting only Tuskegee and went into effect without the approval of Gov. James E. Folsom who refused to sign it. Folsom made no attempt to veto the measure but let it become law without his approval.

Tuskegee is the county seat of Macon County and the center of recurring complaints about Negro voting for many years. It is the site of the famed Negro school, Tuskegee Institute, prior to the passage of the gerrymandering law which left the institute outside the city limits.

PASSAGE OF THE LAW brought on a mass boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee which has continued for 16 months.

The same Legislature also submitted a constitutional amendment empowering the House and Senate to abolish Macon County entirely as a means of preventing Negroes from gaining political control.

The amendment was ratified by Alabama voters last December, but a study committee which has gone into the problems involved recommended no immediate action.

Negroes outnumber whites nearly six to one in Macon, but white voters have a 2-1 advantage at the polls. In the former Tuskegee boundaries, Negroes outnumbered whites about four to one.

JUDGE JOHNSON
. . . OK's gerrymander

'Do same' Patterson tells other boards—

Macon closes books to U. S. rights agents

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 21—(AP)—The Macon County Voter Registration Board has closed its books to the Federal Civil Rights Commission, and Atty. Gen. John Patterson advised boards throughout Alabama today to do the same.

Chairman E. P. Livingston said the Macon board, which has been accused by Negroes of discriminating against them, refused to allow two agents of the Civil Rights Commission to see its records yesterday.

Livingston said the board would keep its records closed until the attorney general advised otherwise.

PATTERSON

Patterson, in Montgomery, said that under Alabama law, the records are not public and that the board is "under no legal obligation or duty" to produce them.

The attorney general, who is the Democratic nominee for governor for the term starting next January, said the same rule applies to all registration boards in the state.

And while he said he wouldn't try to dictate to the board members, he said, "my advice to them" would be to refuse to let federal agents see them.

Patterson said the state will resist any effort to get a court order to force the Macon board to make its record available.

"I'm not going to show anybody anything unless the board agrees and Mr. Patterson says it's all right," said Livingston, who is a brother of Chief Justice Livingston of the Alabama Supreme Court.

"The state is involved and I'm going to do what the attorney general tells us to do," the board chairman continued. "These are state records."

A Tuskegee Negro leader, the Rev. K. L. Buford, said the board's action was "no more than I expected." Buford is acting president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization which has promoted a voter registration campaign.

"I doubt that any persons would voluntarily give evidence that would be incriminating to them," the Negro minister added. "I think the board's records would definitely be incriminating."

The TCA recently made public a survey which showed 314 Negroes sought registration in the year ended last Aug. 31, but only 145 were permitted to make application.

Of those, the survey showed 99 Negro voters registered.

NEGROES IN MACON County who outnumber white residents some 6 to 1 have long complained of discrimination in voting. Despite their heavy population majority, they have only half as many registered voters as the white residents.

At times in the past the county has gone as long as 18 months with no functioning registration board because of the recurring demands from the Negroes.

Board members have denied the discriminating charges, explaining that Negroes who were turned down had failed to meet the qualifications. Alabama law requires prospective voters to answer a questionnaire which asks, among other things, for a definition of the "duties and obligations of citizenship."

Livingston said "a lot of Negroes" have been registered in the past year, but gave no figures.

"Every would-be voter fills in a prescribed application blank and answers questions about our Alabama Constitution," he said. "Those who fill out their applications accurately and are able to answer the questions asked them are registered as voters. Those who do not, are not. It is as simple as that."

Livingston identified the agents who visited the board yesterday as Burton J. Goodyear and O. J. Peterson.

He said several Negroes sought registration while the agents were there.

But although it was one of the days set aside by law to receive applications, the board chairman said word had been sent out in advance that no applications would be taken yesterday because board members wanted to devote the time to acting on those previously received.

He said the board was in session to receive applications under the law which fixes the first and third Mondays of each month as meeting dates.

The board chairman said Peterson remarked as they left the office, "If you see Thurgood Marshall around, tell him hello for me." Marshall is an attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People which has been active in voter registration efforts in the South.

Livingston said he took the remark "as a threat" and that Civil Rights Commission probably will seek court action to get the Macon County records.

Negro voting in Tuskegee itself has been all but eliminated by a legislative act which rearranged the town boundaries and left all predominantly Negro residential areas outside the city limits.

Of the 420 Negroes who had voted in city elections, only 10 remained in the city limits under the new law. A group of Negroes has filed a suit in Federal Court challenging the legislative act, but no ruling has been handed down by U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., of Montgomery.

In protest against the anti-voting law, Negroes have boycotted white merchants in Tuskegee for 16 months.

Also because of the demands for Negro registration, Alabama voters last year approved a constitutional amendment empowering the legislature to abolish Macon County as a means of preventing Negro political domination.

However, a special legislative committee which has studied the problems recommended no gerrymandering action at this time.

At Mobile, Chairman John A. Repoll of the Mobile County Board of Registrars, said the board there has not been approached by agents of the Civil Rights Commission. "As far as I know, none has been around," Repoll added.

"We have nothing to hold back here and we are perfectly willing for anyone to come in and see what we are doing. They (Civil Rights agents) can sit right down with us and watch us any time they want to.

"And if J. Edgar Hoover wants to come down here and sit with us, he will be welcome."

Macon, Vote Law Reports To Be Studied

Legislative Council

Will Consider Proppsals Friday

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 6 (AP)—Three interim committee reports and a proposal for changes in the state's voting laws will be studied by the Alabama Legislative Council Friday.

Reports from the insurance Macon and health committees will be under study although final reports for insurance and health will not be submitted for possibly several weeks.

The council also will consider proposals to lengthen time for taking an appeal from justice of the peace court, and for changing requirements for a candidate's financial statements during election periods.

One proposal asks that the length of time for appeal from JP court be changed from five to 15 days.

Rep. Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery County is asking that candidates for public office be required to file financial reports after election only. Candidates now are required to file statements, both before and after each election.

The Macon Abolition Committee filed its final report Friday recommending formation of a permanent committee in Alabama "to keep an eye on the race situation."

Charles M. Cooper, director of the Legislative Reference Service, said in each case the council "probably will act as a transmission unit; accepting recommendations of the committees and merely passing them on to the next Legislature in the form of proposed legislation."

Proposed voting law changes to be studied by the council, include plans for requiring statewide use of voting machines. Or, as an alternative, amendments which would allow county and city governments to turn to use of machines without the necessity of a referendum.

The council will convene at 11 a.m. Friday. It is composed of 12 members, six from the House, four from the Senate, and the lieutenant governor and speaker of the House as ex-officio members.

PASSED-Sat. 11-22-58

Mr. Jesse W. Zackry
Bd. of Registrars

34e 1958 ALABAMA MACON COUNTY

Macon Voting Official Dies

NOTASULGA (AP)—A Macon County voting official, one of those who withheld registration files from Civil Rights Commission agents last month, died of a heart attack Saturday.

Jesse W. Zachry, 65-year-old merchant, landowner and member of the Macon County board of registrars since March, 1957, died after trying to put out a forest fire on his property near here.

Zachry was driving into town to get help when the attack came. Robert Wagner, a Negro farmer who was accompanying him, brought the car to a stop.

Since the Macon board refused to show its voter files, the Civil Rights Agency has set a hearing for Dec. 8 in Montgomery. The Macon board has been accused of discriminating against Negroes.

12 Tuskegee Negroes Fight For Change In City Limits

By DICK LOOSER

Twelve Tuskegee Negroes, represented by Montgomery attorney Fred Gray, sought Monday to have a 1957 Alabama Legislative act which redefined the city limits of Tuskegee declared unconstitutional and void.

In a suit filed in U.S. District Court Monday, the group, which included C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., asked for a temporary and permanent injunction restraining public officials from enforcing Act 140 on the grounds that it "... denies rights, privileges and immunities secured by the 14th and 15th Amendments of the U.S. Constitution."

The act, which was introduced in the regular 1957 session of the state Legislature, by Macon County Sen. Sam Engelhardt June 1957 redefined the city limits of Tuskegee, thus disenfranchising most of the city's Negro population.

Named as defendants in the suit were Tuskegee Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot, the city council, the Macon County board of revenue, Probate Judge William Varner, Police Chief O. L. Hodnett and Sheriff Preston Hornsby.

In an attempt to have the act ruled unconstitutional, the Negro plaintiffs asked for judgment as to whether "enforcement, execution or operation of the statute... to exclude plaintiffs because of race and color and which deprives them of the right to vote in municipal elections. . . denies them the rights, privileges and immunities as set forth in the 14th and 15th Amendments and under title 42 of the U.S. Code.

"As redefined," says the suit, "Tuskegee resembles a sea dragon with Negro neighborhoods, including the site of Tuskegee Institute, eliminated from the city boundaries."

The suit brought immediate reaction from Sen. Engelhardt. He predicted increased sentiment for abolishing Macon County, of which Tuskegee is the county seat.

A recently approved constitutional amendment empowered the Legislature to abolish the county as a means of preventing Negroes who outnumber the whites nearly 7-1 from gaining political control.

CREATED COURSE

Chairman of a special committee created to recommend a course of action to the Legislature, Engelhardt predicted the committee will now probably make a stronger recommendation that it otherwise might have made.

The suit was filed on behalf of Negroes "residing within the Tuskegee city limits as constituted prior to the passage of the act last year."

The suit contests the legality of "redefining the city limits to exclude the plaintiffs and the class they represent from the city solely because of their race and color and depriving them of the right to vote in municipal elections."

CERTAIN HOURS

"As a result of their exclusion," the suit continued, "... plaintiffs and the class they represent have been deprived of the services of city policemen to patrol school zones during certain hours, benefits of general street improvements and the paving of a particular street before August, 1957, as promised by the city prior to the passage of the act."

The plaintiffs also charged that for 18 months, Macon County has had no board of registrars because most all the qualified whites were already registered whereas thousands of Negroes possessing the qualifications are not registered and cannot vote.

The group in addition charged that the act was another device in continuing attempts by the state to disenfranchise Negro citizens.

400 NEGROES

Prior to the passage of the act, there were approximately 400 Negroes voting in Tuskegee and about 600 whites. Now, according to the suit, all but "four or five," of the Negroes have been barred from participating in the municipal elections.

The suit contends that Negroes compose approximately seven eighths of the population of Macon County.

Included in the suit were exhibits of an article from Time magazine and an article from The Montgomery Advertiser in which the act was labeled as an "obvious move to maintain white control of the city government."

An aftermath of the act was an economic boycott of white merchants, and later, the creation of the Macon County committee to study the possibilities of abolishing Macon County.

FILING SUIT

Named as defendants in the suit were Lightfoot, L. D. Gregory, H. A. Vaughan Jr., W. Foy Thompson, councilmen; Chief Hodnett; E. C. Leslie, Charles Huddleston, J. T. Dyson, F. C. Thompson and Virgil Guthrie of the board of revenue; Sheriff Hornsby and Judge Varner.

Plaintiffs filing the suit with Gomillion were Celia B. Chambers, Alma R. Craig, Frank H. Bentley, Willie D. Bentley, Kenneth L. Buford, William J. White, Augustas O. Young Jr., Nellie B. Jones, Detroit Lee, Delia D. Sullivan, and Lynwood T. Dorsey, all Negro residents of Tuskegee.

The plaintiffs asked in their suit that the court:

1. Issue a decree adjuding Act 140 in violation of due process and equal protection of the 14th and 15th Amendment.

2. Issue a preliminary injunction, pending final disposition, restraining and enjoining the defendants from enforcing and executing the act and those similarly situtated and from denying right to vote and to be recognized and treated as citizens of Tuskegee.

3. Issue a permanent injunction against the act.

Contest gerrymandering—

Tuskegee Negroes file suit challenging law

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 4 —(AP)—A group of Tuskegee Negroes filed a suit in U. S. District Court here today challenging constitutionality of a state law which has virtually eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee.

The petition asked for an injunction to prohibit city officials from enforcing the law which was passed by the Alabama Legislature last year.

NO IMMEDIATE action was taken on the request for a temporary restraining order followed by a permanent injunction.

The law which the suit contends violates the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution rearranged Tuskegee's boundaries and left only some 10 Negroes inside the city limits.

Before the act was passed, Tuskegee had an estimated 420 Negro voters. The 600 white voters were undisturbed by the change.

Tuskegee Negroes have boycotted white merchants in the city for more than a year in protest against the law. They asked City Council to take the excluded territory back in by annexation, but the council refused.

One of the Negroes who filed the suit is C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., an organization devoted to bettering the Negro's conditions.

THE TCA IS the organization against which Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson got a temporary injunction last year in an attempt to stop the boycott of white merchants.

Patterson accused the organization's leaders and followers of using force and threats to prevent other Negroes from trading at white stores. The injunction prohibited them from doing it.

U. S. Court Suit Attacks Tuskegee City Limits Law

An act of the 1957 Alabama Legislature redefining the city limits of Tuskegee was attacked as "unconstitutional and void" in a suit filed Monday in U. S. District Court in Montgomery. The suit was filed by 12 Negroes who contended they were denied certain civic services as a result of the change in the city limits.

The plaintiffs also asked for a temporary and permanent injunction restraining city and county officials from enforcing the act.

The suit was filed in the names of C. G. Gomillion, Cecelia B. Chambers, Alma R. Craig, Frank H. Bentley, Kenneth L. Buford, Willie D. Bentley, William J. White, Augustus O. Young, Jr., Nellie B. Jones, Detroit Lee, Delia D. Sullivan, and Lynwood D. Dorsey.

Defiance Hurt Itself in Alabama

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION'S trip to Alabama last week adds up in a number of things, most of them beneficial to the Nation.

"Defiance" is the word most used to describe the two-day hearing in Montgomery on Negro voting rights. Defiance was there in big and seemingly unyielding doses. It was a reminder that if the Justice Department thinks it has school trouble in Little Rock, it should wait until it hits Macon County.

Refusal of local officials to produce records or testimony which could back up or refute charges that Negroes were prevented from registering solely because they were Negroes has provoked the sharpest Federal-state clash yet. Conceivably, it could wind up with local voting officials being slapped into jail by a Federal judge.

But in spite of, or perhaps partly because of, state defiance, the hearings produced positive results beyond the testimony of 34 Negroes about the runaround they got from white registrars.

Out in the Open

THE HEARINGS turned a national spotlight on a national problem, and the problem was put in sharper focus by the performance on both sides. It could hasten action by the courts or Congress to protect voting rights.

It was no surprise to anyone in the world to hear stories of discrimination against Negro voting. The Commission went to go to Alabama to find out. Closer to home, there have been cases used such as turning down a man because he didn't know the number of bubbles in a cake of soap or asking a white woman registrar hold office hours at home. A Negro wouldn't dare appear.

These are not unusual practices in local areas where Negroes outnumber white people. The fear is that they will vote as a block and run the county, and this has not proved the case in even Virginia's Charles City County where a majority of the voters are Negro.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People could have asked for a better performance than the Alabama hearing to create a shocking picture. On one side were Negro doctors of philosophy from the Negro cultural island at Tuskegee. On the other were white county officials who wouldn't talk. They may have been defending a states' rights principle. But as in Fifth Amendment cases, many will equate silence with guilt. If not surprising, it was still shocking to most reasonable people.

Tactical Error

SEVERAL LEADING Montgomery citizens, stanch segregationists and opponents of Federal "meddling," said privately that the defiance, led by Gov.-elect John Patterson, was a mistake.

"Sure, there are some Negroes at Tuskegee who have been turned down for no legal reason," said one. "But there are a lot that made mistakes on their applications, and if they showed them the records it would prove it."

The Alabama hearing was the Commission's first test. It passed on several counts. Simply going to Montgomery was an achievement. By pressing for court action to get the facts, the Commission showed a vigor some skeptics didn't expect. Most important, the Northern and Southern members showed that at least in this basic area of civil rights they can work together.

Believers in the Ballot

WHEN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER appointed three Northerners and three Southerners to the Commission, the first reaction of many was that they would cancel each other out and do nothing. Certainly, they aren't going to change Southern customs overnight. They probably would end up in a tie vote on school desegregation.

But the ballot is something different. John S. Battle of Virginia, the leading Southern spokesman on the Commission, believes that a Negro should go to a segregated school but, once educated, should be permitted to vote.

If the Commission could produce a comprehensive report on the full dimensions of the voting problem, it would command respect and be a solid accomplishment. Most other rights flow from the ballot. It would be difficult for a professional Southerner to belittle or ignore a report or recommendation signed by Battle; Doyle Carlton, former Governor of Florida, and Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist University's law school, whose roots are in Alabama. A report signed by flaming liberals would carry little weight where it was needed.

The Commission is solely a fact-finding body. Its statutory assignment is to assess the status of civil rights, North and South, and specifically to investigate voting complaints. In Alabama, it took an essential step toward finding the facts by asking for a court order to look at voter registration records.

The Alabama records may now seem like anticlimax. The Commission may not get them. Voting officials may take them to jail. Still, a record has been made and not denied. If the Commission had not met defiance by pressing the issue, it could not very well have forced other reluctant areas to give them the facts. And it's unlikely that other Southern states where there were substantial complaints would have handed over the evidence voluntarily.

Smooth Operation

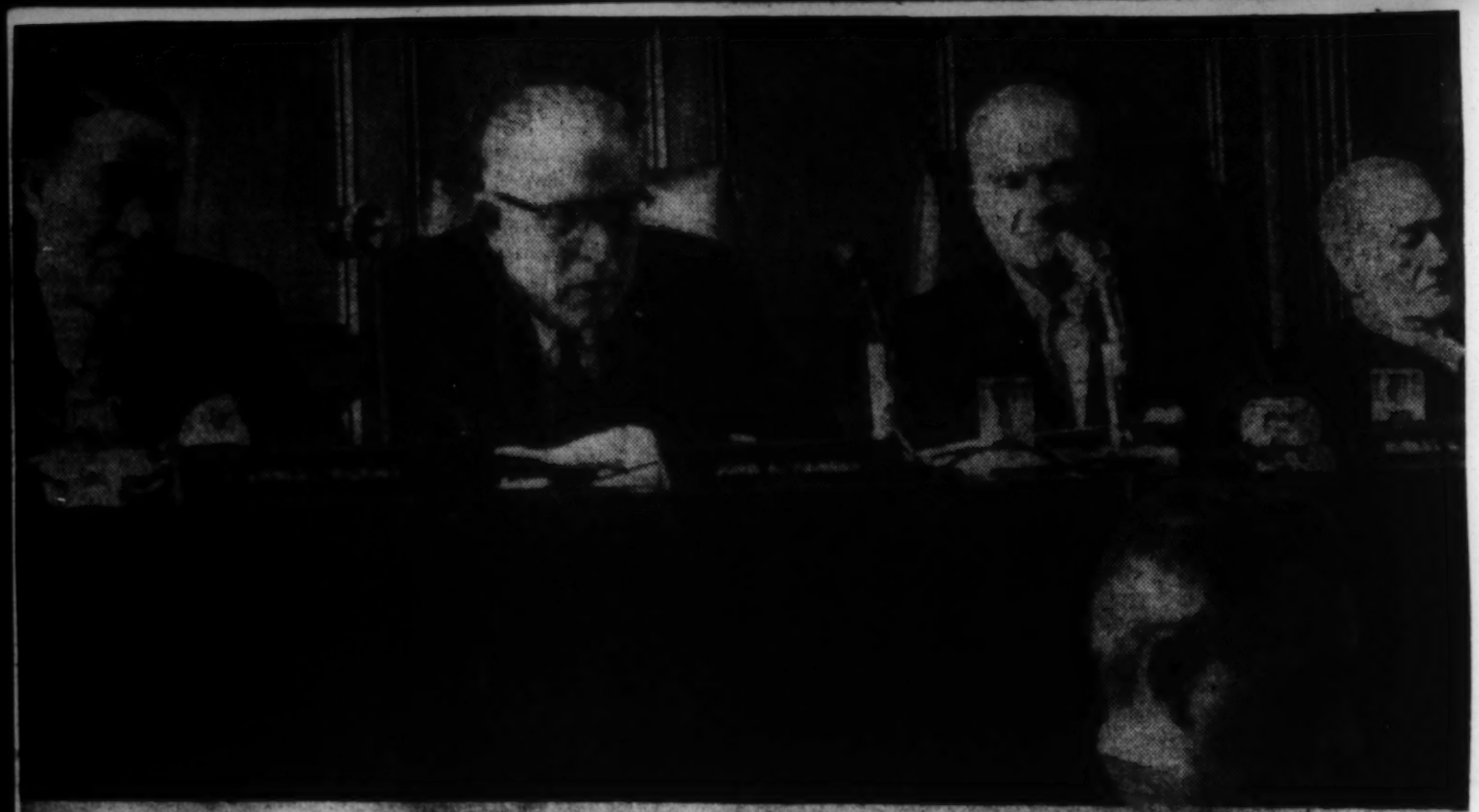
STRANGELY ENOUGH it's just possible that the Alabama trip may have blunted slightly—it certainly didn't pull—the fangs of the devil image the South conjures up whenever "Federal" and "civil rights" are mentioned.

Civil rights has meant troops at Little Rock, mixed schools, speeches in the North. Last week in Montgomery it added up to a polite group, half of whom spoke with a Southern accent. Tactically, the Commission did two smart things to smooth the situation:

First, Storey was made presiding officer and did most of the talking. This was logical because he was vice chairman and a lawyer, and Chairman John A. Hannah was not. By happy coincidence, Storey's father was born in Alabama and both his grandfathers were Confederate soldiers.

The consensus was that Storey did an outstanding job, polite and mild but firm when he had to be. When Patterson tried to make a speech in violation of the rules, Storey gaveled him back into his seat in a hurry. A Southern spectator said the startled Governor-elect looked like "a little boy who dropped his bubble gum in the chicken house and didn't know what to do."

Second, the Commission hired as its public relations man David Koonce, a Washington newspaperman from North Carolina who also speaks the language. Koonce was the advance man who went down four days before the Commission, made contact with the press and others and told them what it was all about. Whatever the reason, local press coverage of the hearings was generally fair. Comment was restrained while the Commission was there and there was not one heckler on the courthouse steps.



Chairman John A. Hannah reading the statement which concluded the Federal Civil Rights Commission's Montgomery hearings. Left to right: J. Earnest Wilkins, Hannah, Robert G. Storey and John S. Battle.

vil Rights Commision To Probe

nials Of Alabama Voting Rights

hold their records from federal agents.

Civil Rights Showdown Brewing in Alabama

Evening Star

Washington D. C.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 22 (AP).—The Civil Rights Commission's failure to gain access to county voter records may touch off a legal struggle which could forecast effectiveness of the Federal agency in the South.

Implications are strong that a State's right to governmental privacy as well as racial discrimination will be prime factors in any Federal action over Macon County's closely guarded registration files.

Such a legal fight, some observers believe, might make or break the new Civil Rights Commission.

White supremacy will not be surrendered easily in Macon County, where racial strife long has been commonplace, these observers say. Attorney General John Patterson, the Democratic nominee for Governor, has solidly blessed efforts to maintain white reign.

County Files Refused

Negroes outnumber white residents about 6 to 1 in the county, home of famed Tuskegee Institute. At the polls, however, white voters rule by a 2 to 1 margin and sew up all county and city government posts.

Defiance to any possible change in this pattern came to the fore Monday when county voter registration officials refused to turn over their records to two of the commission's agents from Washington.

Indications that a showdown may be brewing came last night in a telephone interview between the Montgomery Advertiser and A. H. Rosenfeld, director of the commission's office of complaints, information and surveys.

"The commission will have to consider some sort of action when it meets in Washington Thursday," Mr. Rosenfeld said.

Mr. Rosenfeld, reached at Alexandria, Va., said he had not heard from Burton J. Goodyear and O. J. Peterson, the agents who he said "intended to check the voter records as a result of complaints we had received."

During a preliminary trip to Macon County three weeks ago, he said, County Registration Chairman E. P. Livingston promised him the files would be available to agents. Mr. Livingston denied this.

Agents Misinformed

When the agents arrived in Tuskegee and said they had been informed they could see the files, Mr. Livingston said he told them "you have been misinformed."

Mr. Livingston said he and his two colleagues acted on advice of Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson said he will resist any effort to get the records through court order because, under Alabama law, they are not public records and board members are under no legal obligation or duty to produce them.

Negroes have accused the board of discrimination frequently, but registration officials insist that qualifications other than race determine who may register.

One of these qualifications under Alabama law is for prospective voters to define the duties and obligations of citizenship.

Civil Rights Commission To Hear Ala. Vote Case

Washington Post

Chicago Tribune

By BETTY PRYOR

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Civil Rights commission agreed unanimously last week to hold a hearing in Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 8 to look into charges that Negroes are being denied the right to vote in the state.

Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey said conditions at the time will determine whether the commission will subpena voting records of Macon County, Ala., which were denied its staff representatives Monday. Storey said he thought the records would be needed for a full hearing.

The Commission also announced it will hold a hearing Feb. 2 in New York City on discrimination in public housing and urban renewal projects. Chairman John A. Hannah said the choice of New York as the site did not indicate any feeling the city has been negligent.

CIVIL RIGHTS

"We have no feeling that the housing situation is worse in New York than elsewhere," he said.

"We desire to accumulate as much information as we can get regarding public housing and civil rights."

The Alabama hearing will be conducted by the entire commission and probably will last about three days. Storey said he assumed the proceedings would be open to the public, although no decision was reached at the regular commission meeting.

The Commission reported additional complaints of voting right denials in Alabama and Mississippi since its previous meeting on Sept. 10. It ordered preliminary surveys of these new complaints. As customary, it did not identify the source of the complaints.

DENIES RIGHT

The Commission said its Montgomery hearing was called in line with its duty "to investigate every valid allegation that certain citizens are being denied the right to vote and to have that vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion or national origin."

It said it had hoped to get all the facts necessay "through the cooperation and understanding of local an dstate officials." But it noted its agents had been denied access to voting records "by Macon county officials acting on the advice of the Atty. Gen. of Alabama." Macon county is predominantly Negro.

Alabama Attorney General John Patterson has advised the state's 67 county voter registration boards to withhold their records from federal agents.

Storey said the Commission's decision to hold the Montgomery hearing was not based on refusal to furnish the records. He said the Commission merely thought it proper to hold the inquiry "from the information we received."

The Commision also said it was making a preliminary investigation of a complaint of denial of voting rights in a northern state. Hannah said the complaint charged denial on the ground of national origin, rather than race. He declined to identify the state because of the "inconclusive nature" of the charge.

Civil Rights Commission To Hear Ala. Vote Complaints

WASHINGTON, D.C. (ANP)- The Civil Rights Commission unanimously agreed at its Thursday meeting to hold hearings on December 8, on the alleged violations of voting rights of Negroes in Alabama. It also agreed to hold hearings in New York in February to determine whether discrimination is being practiced in public housing. But it completely side-stepped any suggestions that it look into controversial school segregation problems, and also decided that investigations of bombings is outside the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Commission also announced the appointment of 15 more State Advisory Committees bringing the total up to 39 states.

The decision to hold hearings in Alabama was made after the Commission's field representatives were denied access to registration records by Macon County officials acting on the advice of the Attorney General of Alabama.

MUST FULFILL DUTY

The Commission declared that it has a duty, imposed upon it by an act of Congress, to investigate every valid allegation that certain citizens are being denied the right to vote and have that vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion, or national origin.

The Commission has investigators now working in Mississippi and Florida, and has ordered them to continue their investigations. It has received progress reports from these areas but they are incomplete.

Chairman John A. Hannah said the Commission has received additional complaints on voting violations, but declined to name the states or to give the number of complaints. Some of the complaints came from a Northern state, he said, but they were based upon national origin rather than race.

Dr. Hannah announced that the Commission will hold hearings in New York in February to determine whether discrimination was being practiced in the field of public housing.

There have been no complaints from that state, he said, but it is necessary for the Commission to gather information in the field of housing 'for the record.'

MACON COUNTY
U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION(MON.DEC.8,1958)
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Judge Wallace refuses to testify before U. S. civil rights probers

RECORDS & RESEARCH
P O BOX 68
TUSKEGEE INST
ALA.
10 12 59

Claims body without power to call jurists

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 8—A new gesture of defiance for the U. S. Civil Rights Commission came today from Circuit Judge George C. Wallace as the commission opened its hearings here into allegations of racial discrimination in registering voters in six Alabama counties.

Wallace, who threatened to jail any Civil Rights Commission agent who tried to get voting files from his court, said in a prepared statement that he will not answer a subpoena by the commission.

First witnesses before the Commission this morning was William P. Mitchell, 46, Veterans Administration Hospital employe and president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn:

MITCHELL CHARGED that the Macon County Board of Registrars have made it extremely difficult for Negro applicants to vote.

Mitchell said that he had experienced difficulty in registering, but added that he had been a qualified voter "since about 1946 or 1947."

Wallace, in a prepared statement, said that the federal agency, an executive commission, has no legal authority to subpoena the judge of a state court to answer for his judicial actions.

"MY COURT NEEDS no license by the executive branch of the government to carry out its functions," Wallace said. "I am abiding by the law in refusing to comply with an illegal request to appear before an executive commission to answer for my judicial actions."

THE COMMISSION hearing into claims that Negroes have been denied voting rights in Alabama moved slowly and tediously as Acting Chairman Robert G. Storey questioned Mitchell at great length.

He elicited the step-by-step procedure a voter applicant is put through in Macon County to register.

Mitchell said he made three attempts to register and even filed court proceedings in U. S. District Court at Montgomery, before he finally received his certification.

Mitchell was the first of 29 Negro witnesses sworn in at the opening of the hearing in the Federal Building courtroom.

The commission completed questioning complaining witnesses—all Negroes—from Macon County shortly before 1 p.m. and recessed until 2:30 p.m.

A total of 27 Negroes, most of whom are faculty, students, or have some connection with Tuskegee Institute, paraded to the witness stand before television cameras.

ONLY ONE other besides Mitchell said he was a qualified voter. He was Luther W. Hemmons, 75, retired civil service employe, who said he was a member of the franchise committee of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. This group has been seeking to register more Negro voters.

Last witness before the noon recess was George C. Busby, 61, a retired government employe at Tuskegee Institute, who said he had made repeated attempts to register but had always been turned down by the Macon County Board of Registrars for various reasons.

Most of the questioning was done by Acting Chairman Storey and Wilkins, only Negro member of the commission.

Wilkins invariably went strongly to the aid of witnesses asking them leading questions and showing a remarkable understanding of what they apparently were going to say.

FORMER GOV. BATTLE of Virginia asked some of the witnesses why they had waited until this year to seek to become registered voters, even though they had lived several years in Macon County. The witnesses gave varying answers.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, asked an occasional question, as did Dr. John A. Hannah, the commission chairman.

Former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida, the other commission member, listened intently to the testimony, but didn't ask any questions during the morning session.

FIFTEEN WHITE witnesses names were called.

One other white witness, Mrs Ruth Horne, member of the Dallas County Board of Registrars, was excused from testifying because of illness.

MITCHELL DETAILED to the commission, under questioning by Storey and J. Ernest Wilkins Negro member, voluminous details of hardships he said were imposed on Negro voter applicants in Macon.

He added that Negro applicants were required to apply in a small room separate from white applicants, with only two Negroes permitted to enter the room at one time. He said this inevitably resulted in long lines of Negro applicants waiting outside.

Mitchell said that of some 27,000 Negroes living in Macon County, more than 14,000 were of voting age but that only 111(were qualified as voters.

UNDER QUESTIONING by Wilkins, Mitchell said there were 3177 white residents in Macon, according to the 1950 census, and that there are 3016 whites on the voter list.

When Wilkins sought to draw from the witness the number of white persons under voting age in Macon, Mitchell said he didn't have this information.

Wilkins also sought to determine whether the 3177 figure represented all the white population of the county, or just the number of white persons of voting age, but the witness said he didn't know.

Former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, commission member, also questioned the witness as to precinct registration of voters.

MITCHELL SAID the board held meetings, usually at stores, in each of the 10 county precincts, but that he never knew of any Negro applicant seeking to register at any of those meetings.

Mitchell said Negroes were required to fill out an application form and also required to copy sections of the U. S. Constitution, among other things, in seeking to qualify.

He said this was a long, drawn-out procedure, and that the largest number of Negro applicants to complete these requirements in one day was 16.

The small courtroom was jammed, mostly with Negro witnesses and spectators, as the hearing progressed.

Gov.-Elec John Patterson, Alabama's present attorney general; Guntersville Atty. Ralph Smith Jr., his newly chosen legal adviser, and other members of his staff were present.

DOZENS OF reporters were land, along with batteries o cameramen.

Television cameras ground steadily as the hearing proceeded.

More than 50 witnesses have been subpoenaed by the commission in its investigation into voter registration of Negroes in six Alabama counties.

Circuit judges, however, have impounded voting records in five.

The question of whether federal court contempt action might be taken against any Alabama official who refused to produce voting records remained unanswered as the hearing began.

Vice-chairman Storey said developments would determine what action would be taken along that line.

34e 1958

ALABAMA

Sen.Lister Hill

MACON COUNTY

U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION(Dec.8,1958

...filed for 169 years—

...ust begun to fight' to keep ...ilibuster, Sen. Hill asserts

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 8—Sen. Lister Hill, lambasting civil rights legislation agitators, believes he and other Southern senators, with the help they will get from upper chamber members from other areas, have a good chance of defeating renewed attempts to knock out the filibuster rule.

Hill, who has fought hard and filibustered long against such measures, told this reporter:

"I feel that we've got a good fighting chance to prevent them from changing the Senate filibuster rule."

Hill, who plans to leave his Montgomery home soon after the Christmas holidays to join his colleagues, Sen. John Sparkman, and other Southern leaders in Washington for another strategy session in behalf of Alabama and the South, declared:

"We have just begun to fight."

The senior senator added that one of the last things he did before leaving was to meet with Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia and all our other Southern senators to discuss this very problem."

Sen. Hill pointed out that the Senate filibuster rule permits unlimited debate on measures coming before the upper chamber "has prevailed for 169 years."

He conceded that if the Senate rule is eliminated, or greatly weakened, to curb the power of the filibuster, it would surely set off a wave of equality legislation.

One of the discouraging things was the recent announcement by Republican Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois, a former Taft leader and potent candidate for GOP Senate floor leader to succeed (and defeated) Sen. William Knowland of California, that he had changed sides and would vote for revision of the Senate rules.

Although unhapy over this, Sen. Hill is confident that other senators will come to the aid of the Southern group.

FOR PURPOSES of strategy, he does not want to call their names at this time.

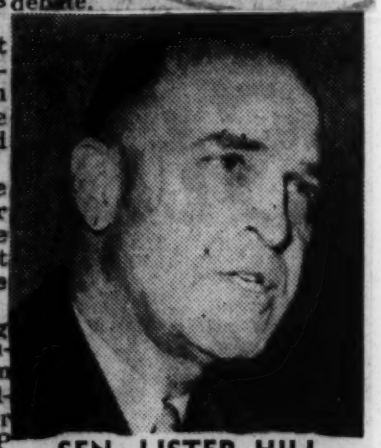
Sen. Sparkman, in a recent speech before the Bessemer Bar Assn., declared that "You have my firm assurance that I, along with all of our group of Southern senators, will fight with every power at our command to preserve the filibuster rule."

He added that this rule "in the past has been our greatest weapon against all so-called civil rights laws."

It has been pointed out that the recent admittance of Alaska as the 49th state, with two North-minded senators to increase the upper chamber membership from 96 to 98, was a setback to the South's fight against integration.

The present requirement in the Senate makes it necessary to muster a constitutional two-thirds—that is, 64 of the 96 senators—to shut off debate.

Those who want to slap on cloture want to change the Senate rules to require only a majority of the Senate membership. If the present filibuster rule remained in effect when Alaska senators begin voting, then a 66 majority would be necessary to shut off debate.



SEN. LISTER HILL
. . . Fights for filibuster

Eastern, Northern racial questions–

Boutwell brands rights hearing propaganda

BY FRED H. TAYLOR, News staff writer

The Civil Rights Commission's hearing of claims of Negroes have been denied voting rights in Alabama was branded by Lt. Gov.-Elect Albert Boutwell as a propaganda sounding board for racial agitators in a four-ring publicity and propaganda circus for civil rights agitators in the East and North," added Boutwell, three times a state senator from Jefferson County.

Boutwell said he "still has to confer with six or seven state senators" before he is ready to announce selection of other committee chairmen and those who will serve with them on key upper chamber groups.

He did not say so, but there have been reports that he plans to name State Sen.-Elect Bob Kendall Jr. of Conecuh chairman of the Senate insurance committee, and State Sen.-Elect Larry Dumas of Jefferson chairman of the upper chamber judiciary committee.

KENDALL, AN insurance man of Evergreen, is a veteran member of both House and Senate. And Dumas, Birmingham attorney, served two terms in the lower chamber of the Legislature before winning overwhelming election to the Senate.

"A great many educators have recommended that Sen. Shelton be appointed chairman of the Senate education committee," added Boutwell.

Asked if he was making the Senate committee appointments upon the suggestion of Gov.-Elect Patterson, the lieutenant governor said he had considered the incoming governor's wishes in selecting the chairman and vice chairman of the Senate rules and finance and taxation committees.

"These two committees always have had—and always will have—much to do with the success of the state administration," he added.

But Boutwell emphasized that "I have not agreed and will not agree to appoint anybody to any Senate committee who I don't think is completely competent."

He said that Patterson was "pleased" with his selection of State Sen.-Elect Dave Archer of Madison as rules committee chairman and State Sen. Walter Givhan of Dallas as vice chairman.

And he added that the incoming governor also approved the appointment of State Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery as chairman of the Senate finance committee, with State Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo as vice chairman.

AS TO FOLLOWING Patterson's suggestions on committee assignments, Boutwell commented that "I would say I haven't followed his (Patterson's) advice as much as he has followed mine."

He said he had appointed Sen.-Elect Archer chairman of the rules committee "to help get Patterson's administration on the road, because I think he was due this consideration."

Boutwell, in discussing the Civil Rights Commission, said he thought the Montgomery hearing "is just the beginning in a long-range program of agitation."

He said he doesn't know of any county in which Negroes have been denied voting rights, adding that "a great many Negroes have been added to the voting lists in Alabama." He said that voter qualification requirements in this state "are very mild."

AS TO HIS PROPOSAL for a solid Dixie front in the South's fight for segregation and states' rights, Boutwell said plans are to "set up a permanent legislative committee and join with other states not only in the fight for segregation but on the broader matter of states' rights."

"We must take the initiative and prepare for a long-range fight," he continued. "They (Northern radicals) are making the fight on us and they have unlimited funds."

He said that Patterson or Gov.-Elect Ernest Vandiver of Georgia would have to give out any further information concerning a recent strategy huddle of Alabama and Georgia states' rights leaders in Birmingham.

Boutwell added that "I have conferred with representatives of Gov. Faubus of Arkansas before and since Little Rock."

BOUTWELL, who helped rewrite and steer through Alabama's school placement law, which was recently upheld "on its face" by the U. S. Supreme Court, said the high tribunal's ruling "indicates that it followed the principles of law in keeping with its 1954 decision." He insisted that the Alabama statute is within the framework of the U. S. Constitution.

He pointed out that the proposal was originally introduced in the upper chamber by former State Sen. Sam Englehardt Jr., but was rewritten and passed under the sponsorship of all 35 senators.

Regarding proposals for a school bond issue, Boutwell pointed out that Alabama voters have turned down the last several school bond proposals because of the integration threat.

Reminded of deficits in the school and other divisions of state government, Boutwell was asked how the next administration would be able to "pull the state out of this financial hole."

His reply was "We will have honesty, integrity and good business management."

BOUTWELL sidestepped a query as to whether he planned to run for governor in 1962, saying "I didn't decide to run for lieutenant governor until the last minute."

But he emphasized he is not interested in running for the U. S. Senate.

"I just wouldn't like to go to Washington," he said. "I have a hard task ahead of me as lieutenant governor and I'm going to try to do a good job in that office."

He pointed out that he is still chairman of a legislative committee on segregation and wants to give this assignment all the time he possibly can.

MACON COUNTY
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

In Alabama

Meadon Clash Seen Over Civil Rights

By STANLEY MEISLER

WASHINGTON (AP) — A clash between the Civil Rights Commission and the state of Alabama may erupt next month at an open hearing on Negro voting.

The commission says it will subpoena witnesses and records for a Dec. 8 hearing in Montgomery, Ala.

But Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Alabama's governor-elect, has said the state's vote registrars may not have to turn over records to federal representatives. Patterson has said he will resist any move by the commission to get the records.

The hearing will be the first held by the new commission, which announced plans for it and other activities after a closed meeting here Wednesday.

A national conference, focusing on school integration problems in the border states and the South, was scheduled for Nashville, Tenn., in February.

The commission said it also is investigating complaints that some Puerto Ricans have been denied the right to vote in New York City. They reportedly can read and write Spanish, but not English. Literacy in the English language is required of voters under New York's laws.

For some time the commission has been checking charges that registrars in Alabama's Macon County have kept Negroes from voting. Last Oct. 20, the commission demanded records from the county's Voter Registration Board. The board, following Patterson's advice, refused.

It is this refusal that promoted the commission may take them Montgomery hearing. More than Macon County, however, may be considered. Complaints have been received from other counties, and the commissino may take them up together.

There is no certainty that the hearing will feature a battle over the records. Robert G. Storey, vice chairman of the commission who also is dean of the law school at Southern Methodist University, put the situation this way:

The commission, which has received more than 20 complaints, will subpoena at least 20 witnesses including vote registrars. They will be asked to bring pertinent records. The commission will decide whether to try forcing reluctant witnesses to turn over records when and if that problem arises.

the commission plans to collect all available information about the problems of schools that have changed from segregated to integrated institutions. John A. Hannah, chairman of the commission, said no other government agency has done this job.

Echo Of Little Rock Seen In Bloc Voting In County

A resounding echo of the use of federal troops in the Little Rock, Ark., school dispute was recorded Tuesday in the voting in Macon County. Tabulation of the votes revealed that hopes of a two-party system in this county and over the state were smothered by a wave of resentment over invasion of state affairs by President Eisenhower to enforce the 1954 school ruling of the Supreme Court.

Whether influenced by a resentment over Atty Gen. John Patterson's strong stand for segregation or by President Eisenhower's use of federal troops at Little Rock, or by a combination of the two, Macon County Negroes cast their votes almost unanimously for the Republican candidates for state office. Aside from the two boxes where Negro voters predominate, the Republican candidates received only a scattering of votes.

This was in sharp contrast to two years ago when Macon County, for the first time in history, gave a majority to the Republicans. In that election when President Eisenhower was running for re-election, he received 1,067 votes, as compared with 1, 024 votes for Adali Stevenson, the Democratic nominee.

In that election the support for the Republican nominee was spread pretty generally over the county, with no evidence of bloc voting. But that was a year before the federal troops were sent into Little Rock.

The same trend was generally noted over the state and throughout the South. Four years ago the Republican nominee for governor, Tom Abernathy, Talladega newspapers publisher, received some 88,000 votes, the largest ever recorded for a GOP candidate.

In contrast, the Republican candidate for governor, William L. Longshore, Jr., of Birmingham received only slightly more than 25,000 votes.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION WILL HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS IN MONTGOMERY IN MOVE TO COMPLETE DISCLOSURE OF ALABAMA VOTING RECORDS

County Officials Refuse To Give Documents To Investigators

CHARGE NEGRO VOTE DISCRIMINATION

Washington, Oct. 23—The Civil Rights Commission will hold public hearings in Montgomery, Ala., beginning Dec. 8 in a move to compel disclosure of Alabama voting records.

Officials of Macon County, Ala., refused this week to give registration documents to commission investigators. They acted on the advice of John Paterson, Alabama Attorney General and Democratic candidate for Governor.

The six-member rights commission voted unanimously today to go to Alabama and investigate charges of discrimination against Negro voters. The hearings will be the first held since the commission was created a year ago by the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

The commission has subpoena powers under the act. While no explicit statement was made on the subject today, all indications were that the Macon County voting records would be subpoenaed.

Dr. John A. Hannah, commission chairman, said the position of Alabama officials was not the only reason for the hearing. He said the basic ground for going to the area was the existence of substantial complaints about voting discrimination for reasons of race.

Commission investigators have been studying such charges for some time in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. Dr. Hannah indicated that they had met with no resistance in the two other states such as that in Alabama, but he would not rule out the possibility of hearing in those states, too.

The commission also disclosed today that it had authorized one further voting investigation—this one in a Northern state. The state was not identified.

In this case, Dr. Hannah said, the commission has received a sworn complaint about denials of the right to vote on the ground of the would-be voter's national origin. The group has power to study such discrimination as well as racial.

The commission also announced that it would hold public hearings in New York City starting Feb. 2 on discrimination in housing.

Dr. Hannah explained at a news conference that the commission had no criticism of New York's handling of racial problems in housing.

He said the inquiry would be purely a fact-finding one.

"The hearing does not indicate any feeling," he said, "that New York is negligent in this respect. It may well be that the hearing will document that the record in New York is particularly good."

The commission has its staff working on fact-finding studies in voting, housing and education.

Dr. Hannah said the New York session would be held because the housing study was at the point where it would be useful to have a hearing on problems created by urban redevelopment and other government programs.

Reporters asked Dr. Hannah why the commission had not scheduled hearings on the education side of its studies — in Little Rock, for example, or in the Virginia areas where schools have been closed to avoid racial integration.

Dr. Hannah said no need had been felt for school hearings so far. He repeated that the commission "is a fact-finding organization," and said it was not clear what good the group could do in the school situation.

Observers saw significance today in the fact that all the members of the commission, including the three from the South, had voted to proceed with an Alabama hearing. The Southern members might naturally have been reluctant to move into so direct a clash between Federal and state power.

The Southern members are Robert G. Storey, vice chairman, of Texas; John S. Battle of Virginia, and Doyle E. Carlton of Florida.

The two other commissioners are the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh of the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Ind., and Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Vote Registering Called In 'Danger'

Patterson Warns Of Break-Down Because Of Federal Intervention

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 3 (AP)—Atty. Gen. John Patterson says voter registration machinery in Alabama is in danger of breaking down because of Federal intervention.

The threat of prosecution and personal damage suits under the new Civil Rights Act will make it difficult to get registration officials to serve, the Attorney General warned today.

As the incoming governor, Patterson will be one of three state officials who appoint County Boards of Registrars for the next four years.

Registrars serve on a part-time basis with pay only for the time they are in session, the Attorney General explained, adding:

"If they are faced with the threat of Federal officers peeping over their shoulders every time they do something, people will be reluctant to serve."

He said he is fearful they will "think a long time" before accepting office in the shadow of threatened criminal prosecution and suits for damages.

Registration machinery in Macon County, where Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 6-1, has failed to function for as long as 18 months at a time. Patterson said it could easily happen in other counties.

The Attorney General said the reluctance to serve has been intensified by the announcement that the Civil Rights Commission will hold a hearing in Montgomery Dec. 8.

That announcement came after registrars in Macon County refused, on Patterson's advice, to let Commission investigators see their records.

The Democratic nominee for governor, construing registration files as private records, has said other boards throughout the state also should withhold them from Federal agents.

MACON COUNTY
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

...be next step in Macon probe—

...ights battle seen Montgomery court

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4—The next step in the ...Rights Commission's probe of alleged denial of Negro ...rights in Macon County, Ala., is likely to take ...in the court of Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson ...in Montgomery.

...this court battle, if it ...would begin before the ...announced ...Montgomery on ...

...in court would cov... ...than the question al... ...asked by Alabama Atty. ...John Patterson—the com... ...right of total access to ...registration records that ...are not, by law, ...

...go into the ...whether the sworn ...the commission is ...are valid and ...

...to popular belief, ...complaints do not have ...from persons whose ...rights are concerned. Un... ...the complaints could ...a third party, or ...

...learned on ...at least two ...of the com... ...Gov. John S. ...and former ...of Florida—...satisfied ...from Macon ...The fact ...voted unamious... ...hearing in Alabama ...not mean that all ...of that body are ...about questions at ...

...strong the ...issue sub... ...Macon ...stration

...board members to bring certain records to the Montgomery hearing—a final decision to do this is yet to be made.

The commission will meet again in Washington on Nov. 12 to resolve this and other controversial items. One of these is how much of the Montgomery hearings, if any, are to be in closed session.

It can hold closed hearings to get testimony from witnesses whose personal safety might be threatened by a public appearance—or if it desired to preview testimony to see if whether its presentation in public would needlessly degrade or deframe any other person.

It might well turn out that part of the Montgomery hearing would be closed, part opened.

UNDER THE 1957 ACT creating the commission, it has the right to issue subpoenas. If the subpoenas are not obeyed, the commission can call on the attorney general to go into the federal court of that jurisdiction and start contempt proceedings.

If and when the commission's powers are challenged—as seems to be shaping up in Alabama—the agency goes into a race against time.

It cannot afford any lengthy delays for the commission's life expires on Sept. 8, 1959. It must make its final fact-finding report to the president and to the Congress by that time. This means, of course, that by mid-1959 a strong move will be started by pro-civil rights forces to get Congress to extend the life of the commission.

Events in Alabama in the next few weeks will exert great influence on the future of the Commission.

Civil Rights Unit Official Here To Arrange Hearing

The executive secretary of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights arrived in Montgomery Friday in connection with arrangements with the Dec. 8 hearing on alleged violation of voting rights of Negroes.

Mrs. Carol R. Arth, an attractive brunette and mother of two teen-age girls, said her visit was for the purpose of "becoming acquainted with the city and physical arrangements for the hearing.

She was accompanied here by A. H. Rosenfeld, director of the Division of Complaints, Information and Surveys of the commission.

Mrs. Arth said she plans to return to Washington Saturday. Rosenfeld said he expects to leave here about Sunday.

Mrs. Arth is a native of Idaho but has spent mose of her life in California. She became connected with the State Department in 1953.

She said she was the first employe of the Commission, which was established by Congress in September 1957. She said she went to the commission "on loan from the State Department" in January and was officially assigned to the commission in March.

Dec. 8 Set For Probe Into Macon Complaints

The Federal Civil Rights Commission announced Thursday in Washington that it would hold a hearing—its first—in Montgomery on Dec. 8 to investigate alleged denial of voting rights in Alabama.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson promptly accused the commission of playing politics on the vote issue.

The hearing will be the first held by the commission since it was created by Congress in 1957.

Chairman John A. Hannah told a news conference the hearing would be confined to allegations of denial of the right to vote in Alabama. He had been asked whether it also would be concerned with the refusal of the Macon County voter registration board to show its records to commission agents.

Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey said it had not been decided whether the Montgomery hearing would be open to the public, but added that so far as he could see now it probably would be. The commission's decision to hold the hearing was unanimous.

MORE INVESTIGATIONS

The commission also announced after a closed session that it had authorized further investigations of alleged denial of voting rights in Mississippi and Florida. The first investigations in those states were authorized in September. There have been additional complaints since then.

A preliminary survey of an allegation of denial of voting rights based on national origin was also authorized in a Northern state which Hannah declined to name.

A fact-finding hearing on the subject of housing was scheduled to start in New York Feb. 2. Hannah and other commission officials emphasized this was not based on any complaints but was deemed advisable to obtain information which would not be available otherwise.

Concerning the Alabama situation, the commission said in a statement:

DENIED ACCESS

"While the commission had hoped that it might be able to collect the facts necessary for a complete report on voting complaints received from the state of Alabama through the cooperation and understanding of local and state officials, its field representatives on Monday were denied access to registration records by Macon County officials acting on the advice of the attorney general of Alabama.

"Congress imposed upon the commission a duty to investigate every valid allegation that certain citizens are being denied the right to vote and have that vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion, or national origin.

"In fulfillment of that duty, the commission has accordingly approved a hearing to be held at Montgomery, Ala., beginning on Monday, Dec. 8, 1958."

As to whether the Macon records would be subpoenaed, Storey would only say that it would seem to be necessary to have the full and complete record dealing with the controversy.

20 COMPLAINTS

"That question would depend on the preparation for the hearing and the circumstances we find up to the time of the hearing," said Storey, who is dean of Southern Methodist University's law school. The commission has had more than 20 complaints concerning denial of voting rights in Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and the one unidentified Northern state, Hannah said. He added that the reports on the preliminary investigations already conducted in Florida and Mississippi have been inconclusive.

Patterson, the Democratic nominee for governor, denounced the commission's ...

He said it was done to "create an atmosphere to get some Republican votes in the coming congressional elections."

Patterson is the state's chief legal officer who advised the Macon County voter registration board to close its records earlier this week to Civil Rights Commission investigators.

SAME POLICY

He also suggested that other registration boards throughout the state should adopt the same policy, contending that files of voter applications aren't public records.

The attorney general said Thursday's announcement from the commission "is further proof of the intention of the Republican administration to destroy the rights of the state and reduce our Constitution to a mere scrap of paper."

"It is a further attempt to harass and intimidate our public officials," he continued. "Such reckless action on the part of the Republican administration is politically inspired and will bring on grave consequences to our entire nation and to our people."

Patterson said he will "resist their illegal and unwarranted encroachments with every power at my command."

He said that under the Civil Rights law, complaints must be filed with the commission "in writing under oath," and challenged the federal agency to identify the Negroes who have accused registration officials of discrimination.

"People accused ought to know who the accusers are," he said.

NEW DETERMINATION

The chairman of the Macon County board, E. P. Livingston, meanwhile voiced a renewed determination to withhold the records from the commission "until Mr. Patterson tells me to do otherwise."

A Negro leader in Montgomery disclosed at the same time that his people here may ask the commission to hear complaints from them as well as those from Macon County at the December hearing.

Refus Lewis, chairman of the registration committee of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., said complaints have been filed with the federal government and that his group will have evidence ready to present.

...ma politics—

...uestion of Negro voting ... puzzler in state election

Birmingham News

...UGH W. SPARROW
...News staff writer

...MERY, Ala., Nov. ... this question is ... another elec... looms on the horizon: ... going to get the Ne...

...world, will Alabama ... Republican or ... the Nov. 4 elec...

...heard fre... in Alabama in recent ... It was asked during ...paigns preceding the ... and June 3 Democratic ...

...now that the present ... is nearing a peak, ... asked again in cer... quarters.

...Commissioner A. ... was credited with re... the bulk of the Negro ... in his race for governor, ... 5.

...ld in the runoff, June 3, ... on returns from some ... in Montgomery, Mo... and Birmingham having a ...nstration of Negro ... Circuit Judge George ... apparently received it ...

...APPEARS to be the con... part that most of the ... Negroes who vote in ... general election will ... the Republican slate.

...of the reasons for that ... is the belief Ne... are dead set against Gov. ... John Patterson.

...reportedly irked ... by his crackdown ... NAACP and his ... a permanent ... the Negro ... of white merchants o...

...many Negroes report... ...against Patterson ... of the Ku ... have injected into ... campaign by Judge ...

...REPORT heard on Capi... ...attributed to Rep. ... of Mobile had it ... "NAACP ... been piped into ... the Republican ...

...dly has con...

vincing information to back up his claim.

APART from the supposed Negro dislike of Gov. Nominate Patterson, there's said to be still another reason why many there believe Negroes will go Republican."

Integration rulings handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court during a Republican national administration are cited as a key factor behind the reported Negro inclination to the Republicans.

11-1-58

OBSERVERS point to one thing in particular and say it should be given serious consideration in sizing up the race.

It's this:

In all probability the Negro vote will be relatively light—in fact, just as light, proportionately, as the white vote next Tuesday.

There has been nothing particularly sharp to stir up a big vote turnout.

The GOP slate, particularly its candidate for governor, has put up a good fight all along. Many of the promises made and the criticisms of the way things have been going on Capitol Hill are tops.

But the odds, even not taking into consideration President Eisenhower's calling out troops at Little Rock, have always been strong against the Republicans.

THERE ARE about 50,000 Negro voters in Alabama.

In the recent Democratic primaries, however, the vote cast by Negroes was not as high, proportionately, as that cast by white voters.

But even if the Negro voters turned out in full strength Tuesday and cast their vote against the Democratic ticket it would make very little difference so far as concerns the outcome.

It would, however, give the Republicans something to boast about, namely, that the GOP vote this year in Alabama exceeded the total cast in the last comparable general election, the 1954 general election.

Ala. County Defiant on Vote Rolls

Herald Tribune

Denies Access To U. S. Agents

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 21 (AP)—Voter registration officials in troubled Macon County withheld their records from Federal agents today in a defiant gesture which brought prompt echoes elsewhere in Alabama.

Attorney General John Patterson, insisting that registration documents are private rather than public records, urged county boards of registrars throughout the state to keep them out of the hands of Civil Rights Commission agents.

Mrs. C. B. Willis, chairman of the board in Montgomery County, which adjoins Macon, promised to resist any demand for access to records there.

Mobile Would Co-operate

But John A. Repoll, chairman of the Mobile County board, said Federal investigators would be welcome to look at his records.

The chairman of the Macon County board, E. B. Livingston, said he and his two colleagues acted on advice of the Attorney General, Democratic nominee for Governor.

Mr. Livingston said two agents of the Civil Rights Commission who visited the board yesterday left with a hint of court action, but there was no official indication of the next move. The agents, identified as Burton J. Goodyear and O. J. Peterson, were unavailable for comment.

"Not Public Record"

Mr. Patterson said he will resist any effort to get the records through court order because "under Alabama law, they are not public records," and board members are "under no legal obligation or duty" to produce them.

Macon County, where Tuskegee Institute is situated, has long been plagued by racial strife. Negroes outnumber white residents in the county 6 to 1 but white voters have a 2-to-1 advantage at the polls.

Pressure for Negro registration has kept the board of registrars inactive much of the time. At one period, the county had no functioning board of Registrars for eighteen months, and no prospective new voter, white or Negro, could register.

Negroes have repeatedly accused the board of discrimination, but registration officials deny the charge. Mr. Livingston insisted that the policy of the present board is to reject any one who fails to meet the qualifications regardless of race.

Rights Unit Eyes Alabama Action

P-25

Associated Press.

An Alabama county's refusal to let federal officials inspect voter registration files in Tuskegee brought a warning that the United States Civil Rights Commission "will have to consider some sort of action" when it meets in Washington tomorrow.

The warning was attributed to A. H. Rosenfeld, the federal commission's director of the office for complaints, who added:

"I don't have the slightest idea what the action will be."

Negroes have charged Macon County registration officers with discrimination. Two commission agents who sought early this week to check on the report were denied access to the files.

Meanwhile, in Birmingham, Ala., the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and 13 other Negroes face trial on misdemeanor charges tomorrow in connection with a bus integration demonstration. Mr. Shuttlesworth, a Negro anti-segregation leader, was still in jail. The others were released on $300 bail each.

ANTI-NEGRO LAW WINS COURT TEST

U.S. District Judge Upholds Tuskegee Voting Curb—Appeal Is Expected

P-12C

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 29 (AP)—An anti-Negro voting law simmered its first test in Federal Court today. The law has deprived Negroes of a voice in the city government at Tuskegee.

United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. upheld a 16-month-old legislative act that virtually eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee by rearranging the city boundaries. It left all predominantly Negro residential areas outside the city limits.

Judge Johnson said nothing in the Federal Constitution prohibit the Legislature from changing the boundaries of a city regardless of the motive.

Negroes Boycott Stores

Fred Gray of Montgomery, who filed the test suit on behalf of a group of Tuskegee Negroes, said the ruling probably would be appealed to higher courts.

Enactment of the law in June, 1957 touched off a mass Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants that is still in force.

Its passage left only ten registered Negro voters inside the city in contrast to the 420 who voted there earlier.

The 600 white voters in the city were left undisturbed.

Negroes outnumber white residents of Tuskegee 4 to 1; in Macon County as a whole, the ratio is nearly 6 to 1.

And although Negroes now have only half as many voters as the whites, segregationists have expressed fear that the new Federal Civil Rights Law would force the registration of enough Negroes to give them political control of the county.

Judge Explains Ruling

The Negroes who challenged the law contended it deprived them of their rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

Judge Johnson said that regardless of the motive of the Legislature in enacting the law, "this court has no authority to declare such act invalid after measuring it by any yardstick made known by the Constitution of the United States." He continued:

"This court has no control over, no supervision over, and no power to change any boundaries of municipal corporations fixed by a duly convened and elected legislative body.

"The law is clear that the supremacy and absolute control as to the territorial boundaries of municipalities is vested in the legislatve body of the state."

He cited several United States Supreme Court decisions that he said had made that clear in previous test cases.

South warned of breakdown of registration

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 3 —Continued federal pressure may cause a breakdown in voter registration machinery in Alabama and other Southern communities, Atty. Gen. John Patterson warned today.

He said it may become extremely difficult if not impossible to get anyone to serve on the boards of registrars in some Alabama counties where Negroes outnumber white residents. As the incoming governor, Patterson will be one of three state officials who appoint registration officials for the next four years.

11-3-58

He pointed out in a statement that registrars serve on a part-time basis "virtually without compensation," and added:

"If they are faced with the threat of federal officers peeping over their shoulders every time they do something, people will be very reluctant to serve.

"Under the new civil rights law, they might be subject to criminal prosecution as well as suits for personal damages. They will think a long time before they would want to serve."

PATTERSON RECALLED

that Macon County, for example, has gone as long as 18 months without a functioning board of registrars because of demands for Negro registration there.

The present Macon County board recently refused to let investigators from the Civil Rights Commission see their records. That was followed by the announcement that the commission will hold a hearing here Dec. 8 to hear testimony on alleged discrimination against Negroes in Alabama.

Patterson advised the board to withhold its files from the federal agents and said boards in other counties should do the same.

He said he will resist any effort to gain access to the registration records at the hearing here next month.

The Lesson Of Macon County

The Federal Civil Rights Administration should take a hard look at Macon County when it begins its hearings Dec. 8 in Montgomery.

It is electing to look into voting there, It should look further—and we trust the two Southern members of the commission will—and study the realistic political situation involved.

It would be helpful for the commission to consider the very real concern of the Macon countians.

But even more specifically, it ought to study the possibilities which lie ahead if the federal group tries, through the courts, to get injunctions against members of boards of registrars.

The fact is that when things get rough, the state may find that board after board of registrars will be bereft of members. Attorney General Patterson, our governor-elect, has warned that this might happen if the federal agency threatens personal damage suits or other punitive action.

The Macon County experience is indicative of the reality, which is that states control the machinery of elections. Unles and until Congress wishes to change this, and we much doubt it ever will, the procedure of registration and handling of elections will and must remain with the states. There simply is no way to alter this system without redrawing the whole of the American electing procedure.

If the federal government tries to apply pressure, members of boards will simply resign. How can the federal government beat that situation?

Patterson challenges 'snoopers'—

ormy sessions in prospect t capital civil rights clash

BY FRED TAYLOR
Staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. —Word has come out of ington that the Civil ts Commission plans no ic announcement when ses are subpoenaed for ings, beginning here into charges that be- have been denied voting s in Alabama.

ker, headed by Dr. John Hannah, president of Mich- State University, said the ings would be served by ongressional body's own staff

ay 1st be returnable at e hearing itself, which will held in the courtroom of e Federal Building here, ere the highly controversial il rights law will be put the first test.

READY TO TEST It will be Gov.-Elect John Patterson, Alabama's attorney general, and members of his staff.

Patterson has blasted commission "snoopers" sent into his state, and stormy sessions are in prospect.

Furthermore, Gov.-Elect Patterson has advised members of boards of registrars in the 67 counties to refuse to permit commission probers to see their records.

Registration officials in neighboring Macon County, where Negroes outnumber white residents nearly seven to one, defied the "snoopers" and refused to show them inspection records.

PATTERSON, who has emphasized repeatedly in speeches that the Macon Board of Registrars' records would not be opened to "these snoopers," declared:

"We must stand up and make our attempts sacred

registrars have asked certain questions of registration applicants in an effort to establish the truth, which might be embarrassing to the applicants. But they would not be embarrassing to the board."

THE COMMISSION earlier this month had stated that the subpoenas would be signed by Dr. Hannah and that there probably would be public announcement in Washington at the time of issuance.

ords at the Montgomery hearing.

UNDER ALABAMA'S voter qualification law, applicants for registration must be able to read and write, be of "good character" and be able to answer a questionnaire to the satisfaction of county boards of registrars. And registrars have broad discretion in passing on applicants.

While the hearing, which will begin at 10 a.m. one week from Monday, apparently was prompted by Macon registrars' defiance of the commission, it may be broadened to include an investigation of alleged discriminations against Negro voter applicants in other Alabama counties.

Negroes in Montgomery County also have protested to the commission against what they charge is a pattern of discrimination.

Tuskegee appeal set

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — A Federal court decision which upheld the Alabama Legislature in redistricting the city limits of Tuskegee and taking away the voting rights of hundreds of colored residents, will be appealed to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court.

Fred D. Gray, attorney for a group of colored Tuskegee citizens, announced he would appeal shortly Federal Judge Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.'s ruling that Alabama lawmakers had the right to shift the city limits regardless of the motive.

Without the signature of the governor, the state legislature in June, 1957 changed the city limits of Tuskegee placing an overwhelming number of colored residents outside the city boundary.

THE ACTION stripped them of their voting rights in Tuskegee and Macon County where colored persons outnumber whites by a ratio of 7 to 1.

In his decision against the suit brought by colored persons here, Judge Johnson ruled that nothing in the Constitution forbids the Legislature from shifting city limits.

Tuskegee residents complained that the reshuffle of boundaries deprived them of their constitutional rights. Colored persons could take political control of Tuskegee if enough were registered to vote.

Since the anti-colored voting law was enacted last June, colored citizens have launched a trade boycott here that has shut the doors of 15 or more white merchants.

* * *

THE BOYCOTT, now 16 months old, "is holding its own," Mr. Gray told the AFRO Friday morning.

Colored persons applied the economic freeze on white merchants in retaliation to being disfranchised from their voting rights.

The change in city limits left only 10 registered colored voters in the city whereas before there were 420. The 600 white voters were not affected.

* * *

"THIS COURT has no authority to declare such an act invalid after measuring it by any yardstick made known by the Constitution, of the U.S.," Judge Johnson ruled, adding:

"This court has no control, supervision or power to change any boundaries of municipal corporations fixed by a duly convened and elected legislative body.

"The law is clear that the supremacy and absolute control as to the territorial boundaries of municipalities is vested in the legislative body of the state."

* * *

IN WASHINGTON, a spokesman for the Civil Rights Commission hinted that the newly-created agency had no jurisdiction in political matters such as the Tuskegee case.

The spokesman added, however, that it had set Dec. 8 as a date to begin hearings into charges that qualified Macon County voters have been denied their voting rights.

Hearings, scheduled to be held in Montgomery, will deal with accusations that the board of registrars of Macon County have illegally refused to register qualified colored citizens.

In other moves concerning Alabama, the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division plans to probe the arrest last Monday of three Birmingham colored ministers on charges of vagrancy.

THE REVS. S. S. Seay, H. H. Hubbard and A. W. Wilson were snatched from the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth in Birmingham, tossed into jail and held several hours before the charges were dropped and they were released.

Alabama Board Bars Vote Data To U. S. Agents

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 21 (AP).—Voter registration officials in troubled Macon County withheld their records from Federal agents today in a defiant gesture which brought prompt echoes elsewhere in Alabama.

Attorney General John Patterson, insisting that registration documents are private rather than public records, urged county boards of registratros throughout the State to keep them out of the hands of Civil Rights agents.

Mrs. C. B. Willis, chairman of the board in Montgomery county, which adjoins Macon, promised to resist any demand for access to records there.

But Chairman John L. Herrod of the Mobile county board said Federal investigators would be welcome to look at his records.

COURT ACTION HINTED

The chairman of the Macon county board, E. P. Livingston, said he and his two colleagues acted on advice of the Attorney General, Democratic nominee for Governor for the term starting next January.

Livingston said two agents of the Civil Rights Commission who visited the board yesterday left with a hint at court action, but there was no official indication of the next move. The agents, identified as Burton J. Goodyear and O. J. Peterson, were unavailable for comment.

Macon county, where Tuskegee Institute is located, has long been plagued by racial strife. Negroes outnumber white residents in the county approximately six to one, but white voters have a two-to-one advantage at the polls.

ACTION EXPECTED

A Tuskegee Negro leader, the Rev. K. L. Buford, said the board's action was "no more than I expected." Buford is acting president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, a Negro organization which has promoted a voter registration campaign.

Negroes in Macon county have long complained of discrimination in voting

At times in the past the county has gone as long as 18 months with no functioning registration board because of recurring demands from the Negroes.

Board members have denied the discrimination charges, explaining that Negroes who were turned down had failed to meet the qualifications. Alabama law requires prospective voters to answer a questionnaire which asks, among other things, for a definition of the "duties and obligations" of citizenship.

...o new counties hinted—

...ghts probe in state ...ay go beyond Macon

...erson may ...ighted ...ission

...Court of Appeals room in the Postoffice and Federal Building. Storey again estimated the hearings would last "two or possibly three days."

Staff Director Gordon Tiffany said there has been no change that he knows of in the attitude of Macon County officials, whose refusal to give commission agents access to their registration records led to the decision late last month to set the hearings in Montgomery.

IN ANSWER to a question by this reporter, Tiffany said that no agent or representative has talked directly with Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson. "We have talked with, and corresponded with representatives of Patterson's office."

It was Attorney General (and Governor-Elect) Patterson who advised the Macon County officials not to let commission agents see the voting records.

Patterson said the records are not, by state law, public records, and that some of the information on questionnaires filled out by persons seeking voting rights is of a highly personal nature. For example, it includes such questions as whether the applicant has ever suffered a mental illness.

PATTERSON SAID commission agents declined to state specifically whose voting rights were allegedly being denied, or how this was done. He said the whole thing looked like "a fishing expedition, politically inspired."

Chairman John Hannah stressed once again that the commission is purely a fact-finding body, charged by law with investigation valid, sworn, written complaints that voting is being denied by reason of race, religion or national origin.

The commission has until Sept. 9, 1959 to report, though it may be called for preliminary reports or recommendations before that time, he added.

Storey said he assumed the Montgomery hearings would be open. Under law, the commission must go into executive session if it determines that any testimony to be heard will tend to defame or degrade any one. If such closed sessions are held, there are stiff penalties for public disclosure of any testimony taken in the closed meeting.

THE COMMISSION is authorized by Congress to issue its own subponeas. If they are not obeyed, the commission can ask the attorney general of the U. S. to go into federal court and institute contempt proceedings. This would have to be done in the court of Federal Judge Fred Johnson at Montgomery.

While the commission has made no formal decision on this matter, it is plain it will go into federal court, if necessary, to get access to the voting records it wans to inspect.

CHAIRMAN HANNAH said the commission's advisory committee in Alabama has been "approved." This means by the commission. Only after the five to nine members of the committee have agreed to serve is the group's membership announced.

Beyond question, the commission has been having great difficulty getting persons in Alabama, Mississippi and other Deep South states to serve as advisors. In Mississippi, too, the committee has been "approved" by the commission, but acceptances have not come through from those asked to serve.

A commission announcement yesterday identified New York as the "Northern state" in which it has previously said it was checking on complaints of denial of voting rights due to national origin.

The complaints came, it was said, from Puerto Ricans who can speak and read Spanish, but not English—as required by the New York state constitution.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT said, too, a "national conference" with local public school officials of nearby states will be held in Nashville, Tenn., the last week in February.

The aim will be to get "all available information about the problems involved in transition from segregated to non-segregated public schools.

Undoubtedly officials from Alabama will be invited. Acceptances will be on a voluntary basis, however, and no persons will be subpoenaed.

Hannah said "this is a conference, not an inquiry."

Patterson Cites Danger Of Civil Rights Laws

Montgomery Advertiser

Atty. Gen. John Patterson says voter registration machinery in Alabama is in danger of breaking down because of federal intervention.

Montgomery Ala.

The threat of prosecution and personal damage suits under the new Civil Rights Act will make it difficult to get registration officials to serve, the attorney general warned Monday.

As the probable incoming governor, Patterson will be one of three state officials who appoint county boards of registrars for the next four years.

11-4-58

Registrars serve on a parttime basis with pay only for the time they are in session, the attorney general explained, adding:

"If they are faced with the threat of federal officers peeping over their shoulders every time they do something, people will be reluctant to serve."

He said he is fearful they will "think a long time" before accepting office in the shadow of threatened criminal prosecution and suits for damages.

Registration machinery in Macon County, where Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 6-1, has failed to function for as long as 18 months at a time. Patterson said it could easily happen in other counties.

The attorney general said the reluctance to serve has been intensified by the announcement that the Civil Rights Commission will hold a hearing in Montgomery Dec. 8.

That announcement came after registrars in Macon County refused, on Patterson's advice, to let commission investigators see their records.

The Democratic nominee for governor, construing registration files as private records, has said other boards throughout the state also should withhold them from federal agents.

Alabama politics—

Andrews lays plans to tighten registration law

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 21—At least one legislator is convinced something should be done about tightening up on Alabama's voter registration laws.

Bullock Sen.-elect Lawrence K. Andrews says he is going to sponsor legislation to strengthen and make more elastic the questionnaire tests employed by county registrars in determining a registration applicant's citizenship qualifications.

He said at present applicants are asked a series of questions, the answers to which supposedly determine for the registrars whether the prospective voter is entitled to the right of suffrage.

SPARROW

Those questions, proposed by the Alabama Supreme Court several years ago, are all right, Andrews said, but there is one very definite objection to them.

They have been in effect so long, he said, that those seeking mass registration of would-be voters have long since memorized the questions and answers.

Thus armed with the question and answers, they instruct the voter applicants so that they are often able to give the proper replies to each question.

Proposed bill would allow new questions

"THE BILL I HAVE in mind," said Andrews, "is one which would permit substitution of new questions from time to time so as to give registrars a better understanding as to whether the applicant really knows the duties and obligations of citizenship."

Andrews also said he intends to introduce a bill making it a felony punishable by imprisonment and permanent loss of voting rights for a person to buy a vote.

"Vote-buying is one of the worst abuses connected with our system of free government," Andrews said. "The law now makes both the vote buyer and seller equally guilty. Under that sort of law it is well nigh impossible to prove that a vote has been bought.

ANDREWS

"It is generally understood that the vote buyer, rather than the seller, is the greater menace to good government. By making the buyer alone guilty it is much more likely that proof of such a transaction can be obtained."

In other words, he said, the seller can involve the buyer.

Andrews admitted a bill making similar provisions was introduced during the 1955 legislative session.

The bill, he said, passed the Senate, but reportedly was blocked in the House judiciary committee by its chairman, Phenix City's Rep. Jabe Brassell.

Important date, place scheduled

A GOOD DATE an dplace to remember: Dec. 6, Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Washington.

At that time, according to Alabama's Democratic national committeeman, Charles W. McKay Jr. of Sylacauga, the Democratic National Committee will hold what could be a very important session.

Supposedly the National Committee is meeting for one purpose, selection of the 1960 Democratic National Convention city.

"Most anything, however, could come up," said McKay.

Asked if the national chairman, Frank M. Butler of Indiana might resign at that time, McKay said he hesitated to discuss the possibility.

"But," he added, "it could happen."

Butler's resignation said possible

BUTLER, HE SAID, indicated after the recent general election that because of his unyielding stand for a tough civil rights plank in the party's 1960 platform, he might step aside later on.

McKay said he had not discussed such an action and under the circumstances he would be reluctant to do so at this time.

In other words, McKay implied that if Butler is let alone he might step down, whereas he would likely be inclined to stay on until his tenure expires in 1960 if pressured to quit.

One thing that may come up, McKay said, may be an attempted showdown by Louisiana Democrats to force the ouster of Louisiana's national committeeman, Camille Gravel.

The Louisiana State Democratic Executive Committee and other Democratic forces, McKay said, are determined to unseat Gravel on account of his outspoken advocacy of race mixing.

National Committee Chairman Butler, however, has indicated he would fight to keep Gravel on as Louisiana committeeman until the 1960 National Convention. At that time national committeeman tenures expire.

McKay says South is gaining friends

ALABAMA'S NATIONAL committeeman predicted the South "will not leave the Democratic Party in 1960 because the South is the Democratic Party and always has been."

On the other hand, he added, there are strong indications the South is gaining friends on the party's national committee among those representing other parts of the country.

He mentioned among the South's friends on the national committee Pittsburgh's mayor and governor-elect of Pennsylvania, David Lawrence; Tammany boss, Carmin DeSapio, and Utah national committeeman, George Rock.

Besides, McKay added, National Chairman Butler has stepped on a lot of toes besides the toes of Southerners.

For still another reason why the South can look to the national committee for fair treatment, he said, the South has 4 votes on the 106 member national committee.

McKay said that the national committeewoman, Mrs. Lennard Thomas, Judge Roy Mayhall, state chairman, and several others from Alabama probably will attend the Dec. 6 meeting.

Gov. Folsom may not realize it, butaccording to word brought to Montgomery this week from legislators, the one thing about which the folks back home appear to be most concerned is the heavy spending from the governor's mansion and emergency funds.

One legislator said that hardly a day passes without receiving urgent requests "to do something about those two funds."

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GEORGE WALLACE

...LLED BEFORE ...VIL RIGHTERS

in his court is more important than the civil rights hearing.

His possible refusal to surrender the impounded records could prompt the commission to seek a federal district court order to produce them. Such action might lead to a clash of authority between and state and federal courts.

The commission also may have to resort to court orders to gain access to the registration files in the other four counties if the officials refuse to obey the subpoenas.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson has not announced a recent plan of resistance to the subpoenas in the six counties. He has said several times, however, he will oppose in every legal way possible any effort to get the files.

Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, heads the six - member federal commission scheduled to arrive here today.

The commissioners will be housed at Maxwell Air Force Base. One of them, Asst. Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins, is a Negro and city segregation laws prevent him from staying at a white hotel with the others.

ALABAMA

Civil Rights Voting Hearing Opens Today

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI) — The Federal Civil Rights Commission opened its Alabama voter registration probe today in an atmosphere of angry local defiance.

It appeared the hearings, prompted by charges that registrars discriminated against Negroes, would provide the first full test of the commission's powers. Most local authorities expressed determination to withhold their records.

Grand juries in Dallas, Wilcox and Lowndes counties held emergency weekend sessions and ordered that all records in their jurisdictions be impounded.

Of the counties to be investigated, only Macon County had failed to take action specificaly designed to block the federal agency. Macon has a predominantly Negro population and is the site of famous Tuskegee Institute for Negroes.

RECORDS WITHHELD

However, officials in Macon and all other counties were under orders from Gov. - elect John Patterson not to surrender their registration records. The county registrars announced they would comply.

Patterson, now state attorney general, issued a statement Oct. 21 urging registrars to withhold their books on grounds that they are not public documents.

Circuit Judge George C. Wallace, a segregationist, not only orderel that records in two counties impounded but threatened to jail federal agents who might try to seize the books.

Circuit Judge L. S. Hare, who ordered special grand jury sessions during the weekend in Dallas and Wilcox, said he took the action because he did not feel it was the federal government's function to investigate a state's voting laws.

"If there has been a maladministration of Alabama's voting laws it should be investigated in state courts," Hare said.

MOST COMPLAINTS

The commission ordered the hearings after Macon County authorities refused to allow two commission agents to inspect voting records. Agents said it was decided to open the probe with witnesses from Macon because "more sworn complaints were filed from that county than any other in Alabama."

The Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro group originally formed to boycott white merchants, said its investigation showed that in the year ended Aug. 31, only 98 of 319 Negroes who attempted to register in Amacon were accepted as voters. Only 145 were allowed to make application, the group said.

The Negro group's boycott was triggered by an Alabama law drawing in the Tuskegee City limits and thereby removing all but a handful of Negroes from the city voting books. A federal court has refused to disturb the legislation.

Rights Hearing Opens Tomorrow

Resistance May Keep Records From Probers

STATE JUDGE DEFIANT

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Staff

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 6. —The Civil Rights Commission undertakes its first investigation of Negro voting complaints here Monday in a tense atmosphere of Southern hostility.

Segregationist resistance may keep the commission from getting registration files in six South Alabama counties where Negroes have filed charges of racial discrimination.

But spokesmen for the new fact-finding agency say the hearing scheduled to open at 9 a.m. Monday will proceed with or without the voting records.

Jail Threatened

The most outspoken defiance has come from a state judge who has threatened to jail any commission agents who try to get the records in Barbour and Bullock Counties.

Circuit Judge George Wallace, who had impounded the records for a grand jury investigation on complaints of fraud in the registration of some voters, said he will refuse to surrender them to the commission.

Registration files dating back for three years in Barbour, Bullock, Dallas, Owndes, Macon and Wilcox Counties have been subpenaed along with the public officials who have custody of them, and unidentified Negroes who filed the complaints.

Appeal Suggested

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who takes office as governor Jan. 19, has advised voter registration boards to keep the records to themselves in the absence of a Federal Court order to produce them.

Even that may not be enough. Mr. Patterson, who contends the registration files are private and confidential records, could appeal to higher courts if United States Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ordered the files surrendered to the commission.

Such an appeal might keep the records out of the commission's hands for weeks, perhaps months.

The civil rights hearing will be primarily a fact-finding procedure. The commission, headed by Dr. John Hannah, president of Michigan State University, has no power to prefer charges.

Majorities Vary

But it can use the testimony as the basis for recommending stronger Federal civil rights laws or for any action it thinks the executive department can take within the framework of existing laws.

The first public hearing will produce testimony about voting conditions in six fundamentally rural counties where Negroes outnumber white residents.

But even though population ratio ranges almost as high as 5-1 in some communities, white voters have a decided numerical advantage on election day.

Vote Denial Hearings

The state's right defense against alleged racial disfranchisement in Alabama seems to be improper and inadequate. Voting rights are federally guaranteed rights. As for the Negro group, they are rights enshrined by the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Withholding of records requested by the federal government's Commission on Civil Rights in connection with December 8th hearing in Montgomery, Alabama only casts the shadow of suspicion. If the registration officials have nothing to hide, then why defy an agency created by Congress, suggested by the President of the United States, and based on the implementation of the highest law of the land? We don't get and can't see it.

Almost anyone familiar with the voting process in Alabama knows that something is wrong with it. The fact that there are no Negro voters in Lowndes and Wilcox counties; alleged wholesale refusal to register Negro applicants in Dallas County, and the resignation of registration boards in Macon and Bullock counties to prevent Negro registration all tend to point up this unfair and unlawful denial of voting to eligible Negro citizens.

We want the Commission on Civil Rights to get to the bottom of vote denials in Lowndes and Wilcox counties, in particular. Whether there are complaints are not there are the obvious and sordid facts of the total denial of Negro voting in these two counties which have more Negro than white citizens. This newspaper is using this method to present a complaint for those too scared, possibly, to do so for themselves.

The Commission on Civil Rights has the power and the duty to obtain the information it needs, wherever it is, to perform its duty. It has the authority and the means to investigate the conditions in Lowndes and Wilcox counties. It should not let anybody get away with hiding its records. It should not let registration officials do the Commission on Civil Rights like some boards of registrars seem to do Negro applicants seeking to become voters.

If the Commission on Civil Rights fails in Alabama it might as well fold up. If it passes up the opportunity to look into the situation of Lowndes and Wilcox counties it is unworthy of its origin. If it lets the registration officials cover up it deserves disowning by the Congress which created it. This Commission has an opportunity to perform a distinct and historic service. It must not be tricked, flattered into ineffectiveness, or bulldozed by those who would like to go on keeping the ballot away from the poor, the disadvantaged, and the exploited in the same way they seek to keep the records from the government's agency.

To this, we add: our group has the duty to place honest accurate and factual complaints on racial vote denials before the Commission on Civil Rights. Let not history say that our leaders in Alabama failed to do their duty where help was at hand. Let it not be said that our leaders let those down in Lowndes and Wilcox counties. Let it not be said that our leaders slept at the switch. The hour of complaining about racial vote denials in Alabama is at hand. What our leaders do will determine our political status for many years to come.

Montgomery Rights Hearing Opens Monday

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — The government Civil Rights Commission is scheduled to open a hearing Monday to investigate charges by Alabama Negro citizens that they have been denied voting rights.

The Negro voting records subpoenade by the Federal Civil Rights Commission have reportedly arrived at the state captal, but it is still unknown whether they will be turned over to the group.

Two voter registrars from Macon County and their records were taken to the office of Atty. Gen. John Patterson, the governor-elect.

Patterson earlier had told the registrars not to turn over the records to federal investigators, whom he charged with "meddling." They attempted to look at the records on complaints of Negroes, who charged discrimination in voter registration.

The hearing is scheduled to last two days, and the registrars and the records were subpenaed for the hearing.

Meanwhile, members of the commisson will reside at nearby Maxwell Air Force Base during the course of its hearings because they cannot obtain unsegregated hotel accomodations in Montgomery with the Negro member of the commission along. The Negro member is J. Ernest Wilkins, former Undersecretary of Labor.

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ALABAMA

SENATOR JOHN SPARKMAN

MACON COUNTY

CIVIL RIGHTS HEARING. Dec. 8,1958

Sen. Sparkman Says probers are 'meddlers'

BY FRED TAYLOR

News staff writer

Sen. John Sparkman blasted the Civil Rights Commission for "meddling in our local affairs," as members of this federal body were expected to begin arriving at Montgomery Saturday to hear claims that Negroes have been denied voting rights in Macon county.

In a rousing speech to the annual dinner meeting of the Bessemer Bar Assn. Friday night, Sen. Sparkman declared: "THE STATE OF ALABAMA and the South can expect the Eisenhower Civil Rights Commission to continue its announced policy of meddling in our state and local affairs by virtue of its authority under the Eisenhower-Civil Rights Act.

"We can expect certain members of Congress from both major political parties to continue to press for additional punitive civil rights legislation to suppress the rights of the people of the South in order to get the minority bloc votes of the North, East and West. Finally, we can expect the continued hostility of the present Eisenhower administration, which has shown no hesitancy in occupying the South behind bared federal bayonets."

HOWEVER, ALABAMA'S junior senator voiced a note of optimism in pointing out that the cause is winning friends and supporters to its cause in other sections of the nation.

"Voices of reason and constitutional government against the continued usurpation of legislative powers and states' rights are not confined to the South alone," he added.

"Throughout the length and breadth of this great land, protests are being heard. And more and more of our people are beginning to realize that when the rights and customs of some of our people are wantonly disregarded, the rights and traditions of all are sorely jeopardized."

Sparkman told the Bessemer Bar members that "as lawyers and leaders in your community, you have much to contribute during this crisis. Your voices must be those of reason and yet of determination to halt further encroachments on our constitutional rights."

SEN. SPARKMAN, who helped write the Southern Manifesto, said the U. S. Supreme Court had no judicial precedent when it rendered its 1954 decision ordering integration of the schools.

"I can find no grant of power in the Constitution that would authorize the sending of troops to Little Rock," declared Sparkman. "It is widely believed and with much justification, that the sending of troops to Little Rock was a political decision aimed at capturing the Negro vote."

As to the federal move to integrate the schools, Sparkman said "schools have always been the province of state and local governments. It is better for both races, and indeed for the nation, that they remain so."

THE SENATOR deplored the fact that while "we find ourselves inextricably involved in a deepening economic, political and military struggle with Russian Communism," the civil rights political fight has been forced upon us. And he added:

"It will ever be a sad chapter in American history that we must be so diverted in order to protect and defend the basic rights sought to be held forever sacred by the founding fathers who built our nation on the premise that we could have a government of laws and not of men."

Sparkman said one of the bright spots in the struggle was "the recent decision of the Supreme Court refusing to hold Alabama's school placement law unconstitutional on its face."

"This decision is most gratifying to all of us, and the authors of this law are to be congratulated for their superb job," added Sparkman.

MEANTIME, Circuit Judge George Wallace stood pat on his stand challenging the Civil Rights Commission in directing him to surrender voting records of Barbour and Bullock Counties.

Wallace, who impounded the voting files for Grand Jury investigation of vote fraud allegations, said he would jail any commission agents who try to get them.

"They are not going to get these voting records," declared Wallace, runnerup for governor in the Spring elections. "And if any agents of the Civil Rights Commission comes down here to get them, they will be locked up."

Members of the commission, headed by Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, withheld comment on Judge Wallace's challenge.

CHAIRMAN HANNAH conferred with President Eisenhower Friday, as he prepared to leave for Montgomery for the opening of the hearings at 9 a.m. Monday in the Federal Building. The Associated Press reported Hannah's talk with the president dealt only generally with the hearing.

Judge Wallace, who was served with a duces tecum subpoena directing him to produce the Bullock and Barbour voting records, said:

Alabama Judge Defies Rights-Unit Subpoena

Threatens To Jail Agents Seeking Files For Use In U. S. Hearing on Negro Voting

By The Associated Press

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 5.—A belligerent Alabama judge today defied the Civil Rights Commission to make him surrender voter registration records in his custody.

Circuit Judge George Wallace at Clayton, Ala., threatened to jail any commission agent who tries to get possession of the impounded files for next week's hearing on Negro voting.

Protesting angrily that a subpena issued by the commission for the voting records of two counties challenged the authority of his court, Wallace said emphatically that he will not answer the summons.

But he declined to say what he might do later if a federal judge orders him to produce the records. The commission can ask the Justice Department to cite a balky witness for contempt in federal court.

Seeks New Subpoena

Registration files dating back three years have been subpenaed for Monday's hearing from each of the six Alabama counties where the commission is investigating complaints of racial discrimination.

Agents serving the papers in Barbour and Bullock counties found the records had been impounded by Wallace. He said he would take action because petitions had charged fraud in the registration of some voters and in attempts to register others.

So the commission wrote a new subpena to Wallace and formally demanded the files from him.

Other Resistance

Resistance of a less spectacular nature has come also from the other four counties—Dallas, Lowndes, Macon and Wilcox—where Negroes have filed complaints against registration officials.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who becomes Governor Jan. 19, has advised county boards of registrars to withhold the records on the grounds they are private and confidential files which cannot be touched even by court order.

Mr. Patterson has promised to use every legal recourse to keep the files away from the new Federal agency.

Judge Wallace announced months ago he would arrest any FBI agent who attempted to get access to jury boxes in his court.

He said Friday "I still mean it," but to explain why he took no action against investigators who served the subpena on him, he added:

"I have never said I would arrest errand boys."

Associated Press Wirephoto

JUDGE GEORGE WALLACE
Threatens to jail agents

Judge To Defy Rights Subpena

Threatens To Jail Agents Of Commission If They Try To Get Files

By The Associated Press

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Registration files dating back three years have been sub-

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ment of any commission agents who try to take the voting records out of his custody. He said he gave the instructions to Sheriff Bill Adams at Clayton, where the files are being kept.

Controls Three Counties

Wallace has jurisdiction over three counties—Barbour, Bullock, and Dale. No attempt has been made to get the registration files in Dale.

The Civil Rights Commission's chairman, Dr. John Hannah, conferred with President Eisenhower in Washington Friday. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, said his talk with the President dealt only generally with the hearing.

MRS. HELEN F. ALTON

Mrs. Helen F. Alton, 59, was found dead in her home at 2036 Lane about 4 p.m. yester-

Deputy Coroner Harry El- said Mrs. Alton had herself. He said she had in ill health for several

native of Elrod, Ind., Mrs. here in 1926. She member of Strathmoor

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MRS. SUSIE T. DUVALL

Mrs. Susie Tomes Duvall, 62, died at 11:30 a.m. yesterday at her home, 2423 Vermont

Presbyterian Church.

Survivors two include her husband, Oscar M. Alton; a son, Bradley B. Alton; two daughters, Mrs. Jean Hayes and Mrs. Rosemary Horton; a sister, Mrs. Lois Marschall, Casper, Wyo.; two brothers, Roscoe B. Fleming, Denver, and Russell Fleming, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and two grandchildren.

The funeral will be at 10 a.m. Monday at Pearson's, 149 Breckinridge Lane. Burial will be in Resthaven Memorial Park.

MACON HEARINGS

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
2-13-7-58

Bullock County Group Takes Wait-See Stand On Abolition

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

UNION SPRINGS, Ala., March [illegible] reluctant Bullock County of[illegible] took wait - and - see attitude here today in testifying before a legislative committee on the proposed abolition of Macon Coun[illegible]

The Macon County Abolition Commission held a public hearing today seeking the suggestions and sentiments of Bullock residents, inasmuch as this county would be expected to absorb a part of what is now Macon.

The commission got a number of expressions of sentiment, but only one concrete suggestion. It came in the form of a written statement from J. W. Springer Sr., a former member of the House from Bullock.

Springer suggested an automotic plan calling for the abolition of Macon in the event a Negro was elected to public office there. He did not, however, specify what part of Macon he felt Bullock should inherit.

And it was this point which had Bullock officials at their reticent best today. Bullock already has a population of 75 per cent Negro and 25 per cent white and officials here emphasized that they weren't willing to accept many more Negroes into their county.

Former State Sen. L. K. (Snag) Andrews urged that Macon be abolished only as a "dire necessity" and added that the county should be divided on a "theory of neighbors helping themselves." But there are some counties in a position to stand the shock of accepting a large Negro population," Andrews warned, in obvious reference to Bullock. "We in Bullock are going to take our portion of the load," he said, "but we have about as many colored people as we can take care of right now."

Almost identical sentiments came from R. J. Lawrence, county superintendent of education. "We have more Negroes now in our schools than we can handle," Lawrence declared.

He said the county now had 34 schools of which 31 were Negro and three were white. The school population he said was 3,200 Negro children and only 800 white children.

But Lawrence emphasized he would endorse abolition if it was necessary to prevent a county from being dominated by Negroes.

J. P. Thompkins, a county commissioner, warned that there were five Negro schools in the southern section of Macon which adjoin Bullock County.

"That would be the part of Macon we would probaly take, and by giving up that many more Negroes you would be adding insult to injury," he warned.

Others testifying yesterday were Sheriff D. C. Beckham, W. H. Garner of the Union Springs City Council, County Solicitor Richard B. Stone and Circuit Solicitor Seymour Trammell.

Also testifying were several Bullock citizens including Roy Thornton and Allen Tucker Thornton, who said he was 78 years old, said he "lived through one reconstruction and I don't want to live through another." He favored abolition "if that is what Macon County wants."

Macon Group Sets Hearing For Bullock

Montgomery Advertiser
3-6-58

A legislative committee seeking an answer to Macon County's racial problems will hear testimony today from residents of another county where Negroes outnumber white residents.

The hearing at Union Springs in Bullock County will be the first in a surrounding county which, like Macon, has a preponderance of Negroes among its population. The ratio in Bullock is nearly 3-1.

Previous hearings have been conducted in Tallapoosa and Montgomery counties, both of them with more white residents than Negroes.

P-1A

The special Senate-House committee was created by a constitutional amendment which empowered the Legislature to abolish Macon County as a means of preventing Negroes from gaining political control.

Committee members have agreed, however, to try other solutions first, including a reduction in size of Macon County in preference to outright abolition.

And to guide them, they are holding hearings in each of the five neighboring counties which would absorb Macon's population.

Because Bullock already has a predominantly Negro population, the original draft of the gerrymandering legislation would give that county the bulk of Macon's white population. Other counties would get the Negroes.

Macon has almost seven Negroes to each white resident and white spokesmen have expressed fear that the new federal civil rights law will enable enough Negroes to vote to dominate the county.

If Negro elected—

News & Times, Ala.
7A 3-7-58

'Open date' proposal made for Macon County

UNION SPRINGS, Ala., March 7—(AP)—An "open date" proposal for the abolition of Macon County "when and if" a Negro is elected to public office, was recommended yesterday by a former legislator.

The plan, proposed by former State Rep. J. W. Springer Sr., was explained at a public hearing conducted here by the Macon County Abolition Committee.

THE COMMITTEE is holding a series of public hearings to determine opinion in counties which will be affected if Macon County is dissolved or reduced in size. Previous hearings have been held in Tallapoosa and Montgomery Counties. Although both of these have a preponderance of white residents, Bullock has a ratio of about three Negroes for every white person.

Most of the witnesses at yesterday's meeting recommanded abolition of Macon only as a last resort.

ANOTHER LEGISLATOR, Lawrence K. Andrews, asked the committee to divide Macon's Negro population only among counties that can "stand the shock," and said the division should be in proportion to present population.

He also suggested if Macon is abolished, Russell County be included in the plan for dividing population.

Andrews, who is unopposed for the Democratic nomination for the Macon-Bullock Senate seat, is a former member of the Senate and has represented both counties in the Legislature.

Although the details of dissolving the county should be worked out in advance, Springer suggested, no date should be specified for removing Macon from the map. Then, "When and if a Negro should be nominated or elected to any office," the county would automatically be abolished.

BULLOCK COUNTY does not want "any more Negroes than we can handle," commented R. J. Lawrence, superintendent of Bullock's city-county school system. The county's schools currently have about 800 white pupils and about 3200 Negroes, he said.

Negroes are involved in most of the law violations in Bullock County, said Sheriff D. C. Beckham. And, he added, while his force is willing to "do all we can to help" Macon, the addition of more Negro residents in Bullock would mean additional law enforcement work.

The Legislature should decide on the abolition of Macon and not delegate the authority, Circuit Solicitor W. S. Trammel replied in answer to a committee member's question.

"If we take on many more Negroes, we'll have to go to Pike County for help," testified J. P. Tompkins, a member of the County Commission.

34e 1958

ALABAMA

COUNTIES
DALLAS
LOWNDES
MACON

13,000 in Alabama County Voteless, Rights Group Told

Miami Herald

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI) — A witness told the federal Civil Rights Commission Monday that not one of 13,000 Negroes in Alabama's Lowndes County is registered to vote.

Miami Herald

Another county official, one of the handful who agreed to take the stand at the first hearings conducted by the new commission, said that of 8,000 registered voters in Dallas County, Ala., only 128 are Negroes.

Aug 12-9-58

Five other county officials flatly refused a direct order by the commission, appointed by the President, to take the oath and answer questions about allegations that Negroes are denied the right to vote in six Alabama counties.

Commission officials indicated the group may be laying groundwork for a court test of its powers to subpena witnesses and require them to testify under oath.

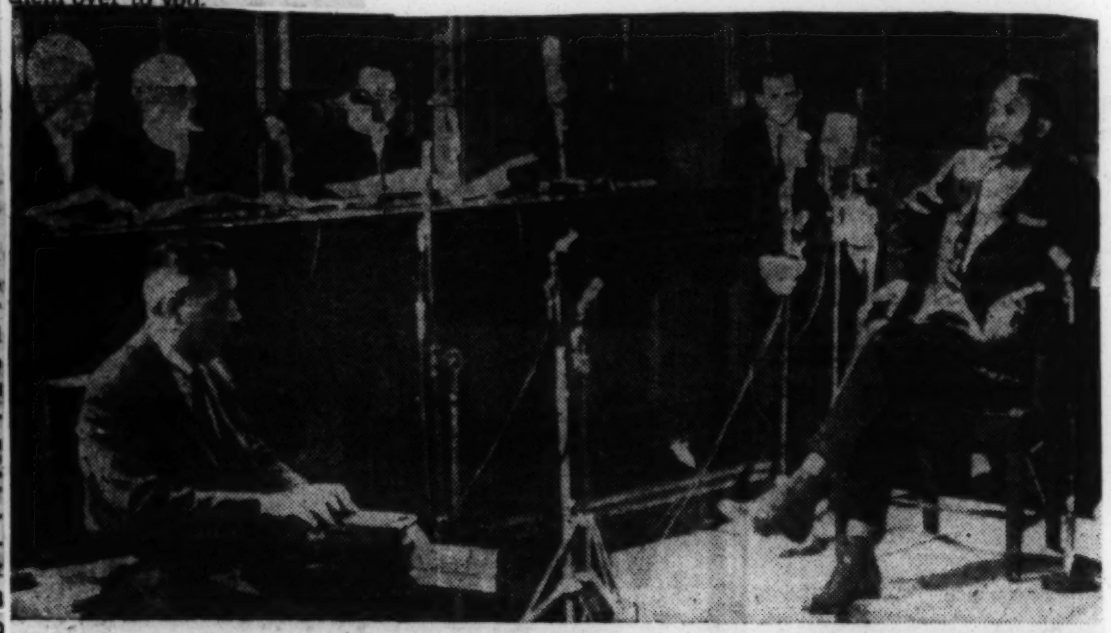
A circuit judge not only refused to testify Monday but defied a subpena to appear at the hearings.

In one surprise development, the Commission was presented with subpenaed vote registration lists for predominantly-Negro Macon County over the protests of Gov.-Elect John Patterson.

Then it developed that the records included only the lists of registered voters and not the records of registrars showing applications which were rejected.

Patterson, who is state attorney general, had ordered Macon County officials to disobey the Commission's subpena of the records and when Probate Judge William Varner of Macon County appeared with them, Patterson protested vigorously.

He told the Commission it has no legal authority to take possession of the records. Judge Varner has no authority to take the records from his county." Varner turned over the records, saying "No court has told me not to turn them over to you."



—Associated Press Wirephoto

Civil Rights Commission Hears First Witness at Hearing
... William P. Michell, right, secretary of Tuskegee Civic Association, testifies

Alabama Comments On Wallace

The Federals Squirmed

The Enterprise Ledger

JUDGE WALLACE pleaded guilty as charged to disobedience to court order and offered no defense. Judge Johnson listened to prosecution witnesses defend Wallace's actions and the circumstances in case that Wallace had contrived to help them. Then Johnson told Wallace he was not guilty since he had committed—

Has there ever been such an open and shut case of the federal authority being backed against the wall and trying to squirm out saving their face and smearing the defendant?

We await round 2.

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Robbed

The Clarke County Democrat

JUDGE GEORGE C. WALLACE was robbed of a sure-fire political issue when Federal Judge Johnson refused to commit him to jail on a contempt-of-court charge. Grover C. Hall Jr. described him as "probably the most distressed appellee man ever to appear before the court."

Gallant Wallace

Union Springs Herald

WHEN the history of federal encroachment upon states rights is finally written, Judge George C. Wallace will be listed among those who fought gallantly for the rights of the people of the sovereign states to resist the dictatorial infringement of the federal government upon their constitutional rights.

The people of Alabama have won another battle against the forces which would finally destroy our way of life, and Alabama should be grateful for men like Judge George C. Wallace who has the courage of his convictions.

Two Losers

The Huntsville Times

THE unfortunate case of Judge George Wallace vs. the federal court system is now concluded, and while the former south Alabama judge did not go to jail, there are two possible losers in the case. The first possibility is George Wallace. Had he been sent to jail for [illegible] a federal court order to turn over voter records, he would have stepped a long way toward winning the governor's chair four years hence. As it is, U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson's refusal to convict him because of "politicaly generated whirlwinds" may backfire on Judge Wallace and his four-year headstart may prove ineffective.

The second and more important possible loser in the case is Alabama and the Southern cause for states rights. The loudly predicted clash and court test of state vs. federal rights failed to materialize after Judge Wallace made, with much show, voter records in question available to the Civil Rights Commission. This in itself is perhaps fortunate for the South and other advocates of states rights, for the history of the present law-writing Supreme Court certainly gives little reason to think a decision might have resulted in favor of states rights.

Judge Wallace's alleged defiance, aided by now-Gov. John Patterson, therefore resulted only in strengthening the hand of those politicians pushing for stronger cicil rights legislation, by turning public opinion outside the South against Alabama and in favor of new legislation.

In all fairness, Judge Wallace might have been very sincere in his effort of resistance, but a quieter approach without so much political overtone would have been the better course if this was the case.

The Loyalists Won

The Tallassee Tribune

SAM ENGLEHARDT won the fast gavel-banging championship of the world in Montgomery on Monday of [last] week.

The record had previously been held jointly by former Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives Rankin Fite and U.S. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn. Mr. Fite won his laurels by pounding through a legislative pay raise on the first day of he session four years ago. Mr. Rayburn's handling of the hickory of authority at the last Democratic national convention entitled him to share honors with Mr. Fite.

Mr. Engelhardt, however, now has the undisputed championship. He is the new chairman of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee by virtue of five broken pledges in the ranks of the states rights wing of the committee. The loyalist wing of the committee, solidly backing the former Macon County senator, is now back in the saddle after upending Frank J. Mizell, Jr. Mr. Mizell is the Montgomery attorney who led the successful fight to wrest control of the committee from the loyalists and to repeal the dastardly oath that binds Alabama office seekers to support Walter Reuther, Adam Clayton Powell, Eleanor Roosevelt, Soapsuds Williams, or whoever is chosen as the national party standard bearer.

Pioneer Wallace

The Andalusia Star-News

THE federal district court, presided over by Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., has been defied. And that federal jurist, in the face of a defiance that would have blanched his predecessor, the late Judge Charles B. Kennemer, seeks to squirm off the hot spot that Circuit Judge George Wallace cooked up.

Judge Johnson, in a specific order, directed Circuit Judge Wallace turn over voter registration records of Barbour and Bullock counties to Civil Rights investigators.

Judge Wallace thumbed his nose at the federal bench and deliberately put the records of both counties into the custody of grand juries. Judge Wallace went further and instructed the grand juries to hold or release the records as they wished.

Federal Judge Johnson argues this was not a defiance of his order.

The people and taxpayers of Alabama, who must look to the Middle District Federal Court in Montgomery for justice to be dispensed, can have no faith in a logic so blind as that.

The actions of Judge Wallace, in defying the federal court and cornering the Civil Rights Commission, was a pioneering venture.

Wallace demonstrated effectively what a state judge can do to quell the Civil Rights holy-rollers when they are bent on meddling with ballot registrations.

A Service To Alabama

Lee County Bulletin

GEORGE WALLACE of Clayton has served Alabama well as legislator and jurist. He has been a knowledgeable and popular public servant. We have been sorry that his recent performances in the public arena have not measured up to the record of service he previously had put together.

Judge Frank Johnson, Alabama born and bred and a classmate of Mr. Wallace's at University of Alabama, did his native state a service of inestimable value when he refused to fall for Wallace's attempt to maneuver himself into political martyrdom.

Of course, following the federal court hearing at Montgomery, Mr. Wallace made the expected fire-eating statement which has been applauded by the more unreasoning. But even he must know that Judge Johnson unmasked what appeared to be his effort to get placed in federal jail, and in doing so made Mr. Wallace look a bit ridiculous.

No "outsider," Judge Johnson has handed down a ruling which ends, once and for all, we hope, this political circus occasioned by efforts of the federal government to determine whether voter rights have been denied. The government got information it was after. Nobody has been handed a sure-fire ride to political office. And if voter registration efforts have been unlawfully denied, no doubt registrars henceforth will be persuaded that those who meet the requirements must be registered.

JUDGE WALLACE
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Johnson Was Too Smart

The Centreville Press

JUDGE GEORGE WALLACE tried his best to get Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to put him in jail for contempt of court, but the judge was too sharp for Mr. Wallace. The facts are that Judge Wallace tried to make it appear through the newspapers that he was defying the federal courts and the Civil Rights Commission, while all the time he was giving them the information that they wanted.

Wallace Flopped

The Florala News

GEORGE C. WALLACE has failed again. He can't even get himself put in jail and he sure tried hard enough to.

We wonder just what did he accomplish by his publicity stunt. At this time we can't see that he accomplished anything that would benefit him in any direction. He claims that he did not keep the records from the Civil Rights Commission solely for the purpose of hiding anything. But his efforts to keep the records failed and anyway, if there was nothing wrong why all the commotion?

Absolutely nothing was accomplished toward keeping the state courts from being plowed under by higher judicial edict, as he claims was his motive. He only worsened conditions. Why did he give the impression that he was defying the court's order by turning the records over to the grand jury when actually he "through devious methods, assisted agents in obtaining the records in the two counties?"

There are many questions George C. Wallace will have to answer if ever again he pokes his head out for governor. Apparently he is ambitious for George C. Wallace and not for the state of Alabama nor for the South.

Keep Voting Records

Editor The Advertiser:

NO No. Don't destroy voters application records. Registrars who function properly need them for their own future protection.

Why not appoint intelligent, honest, courageous citizens, who have nothing to hide, to the Boards of Registrars. Government, good or bad, begins with these boards.

To destroy these records is proof of malfunction and dishonesty. Let's keep them.

J. A. TUCKER.

Hilon Springs, Ala.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Harassed And Threatened

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Since the publication, in a weekly newspaper, of the story of the meeting of a group of Montgomery church women last September, and carried by the weekly two months later, anonymous calls and letters have harassed, threatened and intimidated many of this group of women.

Inaccuracies in reporting the meeting have been called to the attention of the publisher, who has ignored the corrections and continued to misrepresent facts.

Among the inaccuracies in the weekly paper were statements that the meeting was "secret" and "devoted to the problems of integration." The meeting was open to all interested persons and not considered any more newsworthy by our reputable dailies, than other meetings of church groups.

The subject of integration was not discussed. The program was designed to show woman's role in world affairs.

This inter-faith group met for the purpose of religious study and prayer. Such meetings have been held regularly in our city over the past 15 years.

Irresponsible reporting by the same weekly was further evident in the fact that license numbers of cars in the vicinity of the meeting were taken down, and, whether or not owners attended the meeting, were published by this paper with the purported owner's business and address.

WOMEN OF THE FELLOWSHIP
OF THE CONCERNED.

Montgomery.

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Union Springs, Ala.

Let The Supreme Court Do It

Editor, The Advertiser:

Mr. Eisenhower has on several recent television appearances asked the states to assume a greater responsibility in the affairs of the nation.

He is now asking for an increase in the federal tax on gasoline. While we don't claim to be an authority on national finance or the nation's budget, we submit that any cross-roads lawyer might conceivably balance our budget, if given the power to increase, forevermore, the tax on a necessity such as gasoline.

This tax if at all necessary should be a job for the states, not the federal government.

Maybe as a shortcut, and to save the wear and tear on committees, the budget balancing could be referred to the Supreme Court. This august body of infallibles would no doubt do the job in quick time.

This court has served notice on the states that they, the states, are not qualified to: operate their public schools, register their voters, operate their public parks, or qualify any applicant to practice law within state boundary, to mention a few of their recent decisions.

We believe these decisions to be of far more importance to our nation than the balancing of the nation's budget in any given fiscal year.

LAWRENCE V. MEANS.

Montgomery.

Another Order

Editor, The Advertiser:

My name is Wesley Monfee. I would like a parakeet.

WESLEY MONFEE.

Rt. 1, Box 155B, Deatsville, Ala.

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The Fruits The Same

The Selma Times-Journal

THIS time there were 36 who remained to drink from the Common Cup, while five went forth to receive their pieces of silver. But the fruits will be the same.

For the five, only suicide (political) lies ahead, while the 36 never will be lacking in honor among their fellows.

Wallace's Statement Misconstrued

The Clayton Record

ONE of the nuisances of a man being catapulted into the headlines, such as Judge George Wallace has experienced recently, is that they often get blamed for a lot they don't say, as well as full credit for things they perhaps wish they hadn't said.

One misconception that keeps cropping up with irritating regularity in regard to the civil rights investigation is Wallace's statement, made many months ago to the effect that he would lock up any FBI agent tampering with the jury boxes in his circuit. Knuckling under the temptation to create colorful material, some news reporters in rehashing the original story, interpreted this statement to mean that Wallace would forthrightly lock up the civil rights investigators when they came to check the Barbour voting records. The misunderstanding continued to grow until half the populace is now wondering why Wallace has failed to jail the federals "as he said he would."

ACTUALLY, the two situations, though similar in the federal vs. state category, are widely divergent in circumstance and in fact. Judge Wallace did make the positive statement, repeated it often, and is quick to reiterate it, that if any agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation come snooping around the jury boxes in his circuit, he'll jail them. However, and this is a fact that should be gotten straight if only for the record, the Judge has never made the statement, to our knowledge, that he would jail civil rights investigators for attempting to see voting records in a peaceful and lawful manner. Voting records are public records, and public records are open to the public.

Judge Wallace is the first to point out that if these records had not been legally impounded by a grand jury for investigation, and subsequently placed in his custody, there never would have been any arguments about who could or could not see the files.

THE whole issue boils down to whether the commission has the authority to demand access to material that has been legally impounded by a lower court. The issue is not whether or not the commission may come in and examine public documents.

We feel that Judge Wallace has acted in good faith and has shown the marks of a statesman in courageously defending a principle he considers worth defending. Whatever the final outcome of the present difficulty, Judge Wallace will have established himself as a man thoroughly dedicated to the principle of state sovereignty. He is apparently quite willing to face contempt charges and jail, if that's what it takes, to stand by his convictions.

In Wallace, we seem to have a modern-day throwback to the likes of certain olden patriots, to whom intestinal fortitude was no stranger.

Some Friends Hope Wallace Is Sent To Jail

The Andalusia Star- News

IT'S not often that you want to see a friend go to jail. But many Alabama folks who admire Judge George Wallace, for his vigorous challenge of the Civil Rights Commission, are hoping the "Barbour bantam" gets put behind bars. A jail term for Wallace now would pave the way for the Clayton jurist in the next gubernatorial election.

Whether he goes to jail, or not, Judge Wallace has his challenge to Big Jim Folsom on the record for Alabama voters come 1962.

Big Jim, in his swan song message to the Alabama legislature this week, made wild claims for every advance Alabama has made for half a century. The tone of the Folsom speech hinted he wants a third term as governor of Alabama.

The stage is about set for Wallace to tackle Folsom head-on.

Folsom has been reluctant to detail how he staged a cocktail party to entertain Congressman Adam Powell when that Negro solon visited Montgomery some years ago. Folsom has proclaimed that incoming Gov. John Patterson erred in prohibiting Negroes to march in the Patterson inaugural parade.

Folsom, they say, is invincible as a candidate for governor. That invincibility is going to melt when an opponent plasters Folsom with the label: "Negro-lover."

George Wallace can do it and make it stick.

Wallace Should Be Commended

Richmond Times-Dispatch

GEORGE C. WALLACE, an Alabama State Circuit Judge, was fully aware that he risked a federal contempt citation and possibly a jail sentence, when he refused to turn over voter registration records of two counties to the United States Civil Rights Commission.

Judge Frank W. Johnson Jr., of the Federal District Court in Montgomery, had issued an order directing Wallace to make the records available to the commission.

Instead, Wallace turned the records over to hastily summoned special grand juries in the respective counties. He defended his action as a lawful maneuver to protect the records "as a matter of principle."

He did, however, offer to turn over files of four Negroes who had complained to the commission that they had been denied the right to vote.

THIS, it seems to us, would have complied with the federal court's original demand for "relevant" records. These were the records of direct concern to the federal commission, which, so far as we can see, trespassed beyond its congressionally assigned function by demanding *all* county registration records.

If and when this controversy comes before the United States Supreme Court, it may decide otherwise. It may decide that the "intent of Congress" was to have the commission inspect all voting records as relevant to the four specific complaints.

Judge Wallace is to be commended, not only for risking contempt proceedings and a possible jail sentence, but for inviting a showdown involving the right of states under the circumstances.

ONE of the grand juries offered to let Civil Rights Commission agents look at the records. While investigators were checking these records, the other county made a similar offer. A. H. Rosenfeld, Civil Rights Commission complaints director, said he would notify the second county later if its proposal would be accepted.

At first Rosenfeld turned down the first offer. His contention then was that he had *no* authority to deal with the grand jury.

"Our authority," he said, "is to deal with Judge Wallace."

The legal distinction is important. Wallace, as a circuit judge of the state of Alabama, refused to produce the records *on order of a federal court.* The special grand jury, however, was willing to have the commission examine the records, not in compliance with a federal court order, *but of its own volition.*

This would seem to be the crux of the problem.

The state judge—on a matter of principle—considered himself oath-bound to protect the right of the state. The county grand jury, for the same reason, asserted its independence of federal jurisdiction by taking the initiative in cooperating with the commission.

Judge Johnson Should Be Commend

New York Herald Tribune

THE question of the merits of appointive judges, as against elected ones, is of long standing, and with many cogent arguments on both sides. The controversy in Montgomery, Ala., where an elected judge has defied an appointed federal judge, sheds some interesting new light upon it.

Judge George C. Wallace, who has defied Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. on the matter of turning over Negro registration records to the Civil Rights Commission, obviously must think that his action will be politically popular with the Alabama electorate on which he depends for his present position, and his possible future advancement.

Judge Johnson, however, as an appointive judge, has no such dilemma. He is just as much a Southerner as Wallace; the two men in fact were classmates at the University of Alabama Law School. But, secure in a lifetime job he can devote himself to

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION-MONTGOMERY, ALA.
JUDGES - REGISTRARS

Commission Will Get Records With Fed. Court Orders

By DONALD F. MARTIN

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(UPI)—The Federal Civil Rights Commission abruptly ended its two-day hearing into charges of denial of Negro voting rights Tuesday with a call for Justice Department action against defiant witnesses.

Chairman John A. Hannah announced he would ask the Department to seek a federal court order to secure voter registration records in six Alabama counties. The records were impounded by local officials prior to the hearing.

Hannah made his terse and formal announcement, then abruptly adjourned the hearing with the comment "there will be no more action in this case until the [illegible] future."

Two of the 25 subpoenaed witnesses remained to be called when the commission suddenly called off the hearing, first public meeting of the group since it was formed last year.

REFERRED TO JUSTICE

"The commission respectfully refers the complete record of this hearing to the attorney general of the United States for such action as he deems appropriate to the end that will assist this commission to have made available to it the information that is required to enable it to carry out the mandate of the law," Hannah said.

Under the law creating the commission in 1957, Congress gave the Justice Department authority to take necessary action against witnesses who defy the orders of the commission. The federal agency, itself, does not have the power to issue contempt citations. The citations must be issued through federal courts.

Six county registrars refused to testify Monday about qualifying Negro voter applicants and they defied a commission subpoena ordering them to turn their registration records over to the federal agency.

Five of the registrars refused to be sworn in as witnesses.

Circuit Judge George Wallace, outspoken segregationist and running candidate for governor in the spring Democratic primaries, said he was "unimpressed" with the commission's announcement it would seek the help of the Justice Department.

SAYS POSITION SOUND

"My position is sound legally and I don't care who they call in. They can call in the Justice Department or any department or airborne troops as far as I'm concerned. I'm going to test any move they make in the courts of the land."

A Negro witness opened Tuesday's testimony with the statement economic reprisals and threats were the principal reasons none of the 8,000 Negroes in Wilcox County have been qualified to vote.

"I know economic pressure has been applied to members of my race (in Wilcox County) and because of this they have not applied for voter registration," said Mrs. Amelia Platts Boynton, 47, of Selma, Ala.

Selma is located in Dallas County, adjoining Wilcox. Mrs. Boynton is state chairman of the Negro Political Action Committee and chairman of an Elks Civil Liberties Committee. She said her responsibilities included traveling throughout Alabama to check on Negro voter registration.

Against Defiant Officials

Legal Action Launched In Civil Rights Inquiry

News Observer

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission, with assent from Southern members, started legal action Tuesday to compel defiant public officials to produce evidence about Negro voter registration in Alabama.

In a dramatic announcement which abruptly ended a two-day hearing, the commission unanimously asked the Justice Department to seek a federal court order against registration officials who refused to testify or surrender voter records.

A spokesman for Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said in Washington the matter will be handled through Hartwell Davis, the U.S. district attorney at Montgomery. The U.S. District Court in Alabama will be asked to issue the order.

Contempt Situation.

The spokesman noted that if the court order is issued and is not obeyed, a contempt situation will be presented.

Six vote registrars, protesting what they called an invasion of their rights as judicial officers, declined to talk about the functions of their office when called as witnesses at the outset of the hearing Monday. Five of them refused even to testify under oath.

Another subpoenaed witness, Circuit Court Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton, Ala., didn't appear. He had been instructed to produce registration files he has subpoenaed in two of the six counties into which the civil rights agency's first public hearing extended.

In one fashion or another, state and county officials kept the voting records out of the commission's hands in all six counties.

Besides the files in Barbour and Bullock counties which Wallace had impounded, county grand juries in Dallas, Lowndes and Wilcox took custody of the records there, and the files in Macon County were seized by the state's prosecutor in that circuit, Thom F. Young.

Cccepts Challenge.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who directed the massive resistance, accepted the commission challenge.

"If they are going to attempt to try our public officials," he said, "they ought to do it in a court of law, and we will take advantage of every means we have available to represent our judicial officers and protect them from invasions by the federal government and legislative and executive branches of the government."

Patterson contended the voter registration records are confidential and that registrars themselves, as judicial officers, cannot be called to account for their official acts.

Judge Wallace, who ran second to Patterson in the Democratic primary for governor last spring, refused to answer the commission subpoena with the explanation that the federal agency had no legal right to summon him.

The commission heard further testimony Tuesday from Negroes who told of being denied the right to vote in Dallas, Barbour and Bullock counties. It followed the pattern described Monday by more than two score complaining witnesses from Macon County.

The hearing ended without direct testimony from Negroes in Lowndes or Wilcox counties, but two Lowndes County registrars told the commission that no negroes have tried to register there in recent years.

Mrs. S. W. Boynton of Selma, a Negro businesswoman, offered an explanation for that. She told the commission that Negroes in those two counties have been discouraged from seeking registration because of economic pressure.

The commission itself can take no punitive action against any public official because of the denial of voting rights. Its authority is limited to recommending any new federal legislation it may feel is needed to protect civil rights.

Alabama Officials Move to Guard Voting Records

But Rights Commission to Hold Hearings

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) —Alabama officials and grand juries are erecting a barrier of legal red tape around voting records the federal civil rights commission has subpenaed for its first public hearing Monday.

Records or no records, the commission planned to go ahead as scheduled with its investigation of charges that Negroes in six Alabama counties have been denied the right to vote.

Grand juries in three counties Saturday impounded voter registration records subpenaed by the commission. And circuit Judge George Wallace earlier had impounded the records of Barbour and Bullock counties.

These actions left the new fact-finding commission with two alternatives:

1. Seek a federal court order to produce the files.
2. Hear testimony from complaining Negro witnesses and make no further effort to obtain the records.

DECLINES COMMENT

Gordon Tiffany, staff director of the commission, declined comment on the impounding action by the grand juries. But a commission spokesman had said earlier that the hearing would proceed with or without voter records.

The commission has subpenaed registration files from Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox, Macon, Barbour and Bullock counties.

After impounding the Barbour and Bullock records, Wallace said he will refuse to surrender them to the commission and will jail any commission agent who tries to get them.

Circuit Judge James A. Hare said voting records in Dallas and Wilcox counties were turned over to the county grand juries

for investigations in the state courts.

Probate Judge Harrell Hammonds confirmed that he turned over Lowndes county voter records to a grand jury Saturday.

SESSION HINTED

In Macon county, circuit solicitor (prosecutor) Tom Young and circuit Judge Will O. Walton conferred Saturday night on the possibility of calling a grand jury into session. Walton said no action was taken because he had no formal complaint. However, Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson has specifically instructed Macon county authorities not to surrender voter records to the civil rights commission.

Hare said he instructed the Dallas and Wilcox juries to investigate the same complaints made to the commission.

"If there has been a mal-administration of Alamaba's voting laws," he said, "it should be investigated in state courts."

A. H. Rosenfeld, director of the commission's office of complaints, said the agency would first consider voting complaints from Macon county, home of the famed Negro colloge, Tuskegee Institute.

FILES PRIVATE

He declined to say how many complaints were received from this county where Negroes outnumber whites about six to one.

Gov. Elect Patterson claims the registration files are private and confidential papers immune even from court order.

Negroes outnumber white residents in all six counties, but white voters dominate poll lists.

The civil rights commission picked Alabama for its public inquiry after the Macon county registration board of Tuskegee refused to open its records to investigators last month.

The commission can take no punitive action against registration officials accused of racial discrimination.

A staff attorney, Burton Stevenson, said the agency's sole function is to determine if civil rights are being violated and whether, in its judgment, stronger federal laws are needed to protect them.

No Negroes Voting In Ala. County

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — A witness told the Federal Civil Rights Commission Monday that not one of 13,000 Negroes in Alabama's Lowndes County is registered to vote.

Another county official, one of the handful who agreed to take the stand at the first hearings conducted by the new commission said that of 8,000 registered voters in Dallas County, Ala., only 128 are Negroes.

Five other county officials flatly refused a direct order of the commission, appointed by the President, to take the oath and answer questions about allegations that Negroes are denied the right to vote in six Alabama counties.

Commission officials indicated the group may be laying groundwork for a court test of its powers to subpoena witnesses and require them to testify under oath. A circuit judge not only refused to testify Monday but defied a subpoena to appear at the hearings.

Testifying Monday, probate judges Harold Hammonds of Lowndes County and Bernard A. Reynolds of Dallas County presented figures on Negro vote registrations in their counties. Those who refused to take the oath included Bullock County Registrar M. F. Evans, registrars J. W. Spencer, and W. A. Stokes of Barbour County, and two Macon County registrars.

Rights Unit Starts Legal Action To Get Alabama Voter Records

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 9 (AP)—The federal Civil Rights Commission, with assent from Southern members, started legal action Tuesday to compel defiant public officials to produce evidence about Negro registration in Alabama.

In a dramatic announcement that abruptly ended a two-day hearing, the commission unanimously asked the Justice Department to seek a federal-court order against registration officials who refused to testify or surrender voter records.

Shortly afterward a spokesman for Attorney General Rogers said in Washington that the matter would be handled through Hartwell Davis, the United States district attorney at Montgomery. The U. S. District Court in Alabama will be asked to issue the order.

The spokesman noted that if the court order is issued and not obeyed, a contempt situation will be presented for handling by the federal court. Contempt penalties are fixed at the discretion of the court involved.

Patterson Accepts Unit's Challenge

Six voter registrars, protesting what they called an invasion of their rights as judicial officers, declined to talk about the functions of their office when called at witnesses at the outset of the hearing Monday. Five of them refused even to testify under oath.

Another subpoenaed witness, Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton, Ala., didn't even show up. He had been instructed to produce voter-registration files he has subpoenaed in two of the six counties into which the civil-rights agency's first public hearing extended.

In one fashion or another, State and County officials kept the voting out of the commission's hands in all six counties.

Besides the files in Barbour and Bullock that Wallace had impounded, county grand juries in Dallas, Lowndes, and Wilcox took custody of the records there, and the files in Macon County were seized by the State's prosecutor in that circuit, Thom F. Young.

Alabama Attorney General John Patterson, who directed the resistance, accepted the commission's challenge.

"If they are going to attempt to try our public officials," he said, "they ought to do it in a court of law, and we will take advantage of every means we have available to represent our pudicial officers and protect them from invasions by the Federal Government and legislative and executive branches of the Government."

More Negroes Say Voting Right Withheld

Patterson contended the voter registration records are confidential and that registrars themselves, as judicial officers, cannot be called to account for their official acts.

The commission heard further testimony Tuesday from Negroes who told of being denied the right to vote in Dallas, Barbour, and Bullock counties. It followed the pattern described Monday by more than 40 complaining witnesses from Macon County.

The hearing ended without direct testimony from Negroes in Lowndes or Wilcox counties, but two Lowndes County registrars told the commission that no Negroes have tried to register there in recent years.

A Negro businesswoman, Mrs. S. W. Boynton of Selma in Dallas County, offered an explanation for that Tuesday. She told the commission that Negroes in those two counties have been discouraged from seeking registration because of economic pressure.

IKE DENOUNCES DEFIANCE OF ALA. OFFICIALS TO PROBERS

Next Balk May Bring Officials Contempt Of Court Citations

BY HELEN THOMAS

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Eisenhower denounced as 'reprehensible" Wednesday the defiance of Alabama officials toward his Civil Rights Commission investigating the alleged denial of voting rights to Negroes in the state.

The President told his news conference their action showed the American people that individuals "can defy the laws of the land" at their pleasure if they had the support of public opinion in their particular community.

"I think this is a rather sad sort of thing," he said. He added that it could lead to a deterioration in the quality of governmental activity and a loss of respect toward authority on the part of the public.

RECORDS TO BE DEMANDED

He said such results are what "make this kind of thing so repre-

Meanwhile, Justice Department officials disclosed that the Federal District Court in Montgomery, Ala. would be asked to compel balky Alabama voting registrars to testify before the commission and to produce records.

If these officials persist in their defiance of the commission in the face of a court order, they could be held in contempt of court.

Department officials also disclosed that they had been conducting their own investigation of charges that Alabama Negroes had been denied voting rights. But they said their investigators had met the same sort of defiance.

In Montgomery, Governor-elect John Patterson, of Alabama, declined comment on the President's statement. But Patterson said Attorney General William P. Rogers had changed his position on the separation of governmental powers.

He said Rogers recently stated in an article in the American Bar Assn., Journal that "Legislative and judicial branches have no right to encroach upon executive branches." He said Rogers wrote the article after attempts by Congress and the courts to force the Justice Department to open its files.

REFUSAL TO TESTIFY

Now, Patterson said, Rogers apparently is trying to force Alabama officials to give up their records.

The President's remarks were prompted by a question about how he felt about the refusal of Alabama authorities to cooperate with the commission. Six officials refused to testify and five even declined to be sworn as witnesses.

"Well, I don't feel very well about it," he replied. In appointments they have always been.

The court, he said, merely held that a state violates the Federal Constitution when it denies a colored child, who is otherwise qualified for admission to a particular public school, and who seeks admission, the right to enter that school.

"The legal issue has been settled," Mr. Rogers said, adding: "No serious-minded person can doubt the permanence of the school decision. The issue now is the manner and method of accommodation to it.

"If the community's attitude is governed by a respect for the constitutional rights of others the problems can be solved with due consideration for all of the interests involved."

BOMBINGS CITED

Attitudes of defiance, Mr. Rogers said, "create an atmosphere in which extremists and fanatics are encouraged to take the law into their own hands." He pointed to the actual bombings or threats of violence against churches, synagogues, and schools.

"For the most part," Mr. Rogers said, "these shameful acts have taken place in communities where necessary adjustments have been made without incident. They appear to be retaliation against people of good will who are demonstrating by their acts that the adjustments required do not lead to the dire consequences predicted by the fanatics.

"The responsibility for this wanton destruction of property rests, in my opinion, on the doorsteps of those who stir up race prejudice and advocate defiance of law."

The Attorney General said the FBI is lending every possible assistance in an all-out effort to catch the guilty persons.

Another consequence of "attitudes of defiance," Mr. Rogers said, is an upsurge in hate literature. He said there has been about a 400 per cent increase in this type of mail, "much of it printed in the basements of professional bigots."

Rights Group Asks Legal Aid In Ala. Probe

Federal Order Sought To Obtain Voting Records

News-Courier

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)— The Civil Rights Commission, with assent from Southern members started legal action Tuesday to compel defiant public officials to produce evidence about Negro voter registration in Alabama.

In a dramatic announcement which abruptly ended a two-day hearing, the commission unanimously asked the Justice Department to seek a federal court order against registration officials who refused to testify or surrender voter records.

A spokesman for Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said in Washington the matter will be handled through Hartwell Davis, the U.S. district attorney at Montgomery. The U.S. District Court in Alabama will be asked to issue the order.

CONTEMPT SITUATION

The spokesman noted that if the court order is issued and is not obeyed, a contempt situation will be presented.

In Montgomery, Davis said he is working on a petition to federal court. He declined to say when it might be filed.

Six vote registrars, protesting what they called an invasion of their rights as judicial officers, declined to talk about the functions of their office when called as witnesses at the outset of the hearing Monday. Five of them refused even to testify under oath.

Another subpoenaed witness, Circuit Court Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton, Ala., didn't appear. He had been instructed to produce registration files he has subpoenaed in two of the six counties into which the civil rights agency's first public hearing extended.

In one fashion or another, state and county officials kept the voting records out of the commission's hands in all six counties.

Besides the files in Barbour and Bullock counties which Wallace had impounded, county grand juries in Dallas, Lowndes and Wilcox took custody of the records there and the files in Macon County were seized by the state's prosecutor in that circuit, Thom F. Young.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who directed the massive resistance, accepted the commission challenge.

PATTERSON'S STAND

"If they are going to attempt to try our public officials," he said, "they ought to do it in a court of law, and we will take advantage of every means we have available to represent our judicial officers and protect them from invasions by the federal government and legislative and executive branches of the government."

Patterson contended the voter registration records are confidential and that registrars themselves, as judicial officers, cannot be called to account for their official acts.

Judge Wallace, who ran second to Patterson in the Democratic primary for governor last spring, refused to answer the commission subpoena with the explanation that the federal agency had no legal right to summon him.

The commission heard further testimony Tuesday from Negroes who told of being denied the right to vote in Dallas, Barbour and

Dept. Records Ltr 4-60

Justice Department Sets Next Effort To Get Voter Records Of Counties

Bullock counties. It followed the pattern described Monday by more than two score complaining witnesses from Macon County.

The hearing ended without direct testimony from Negroes in Lowndes or Wilcox counties, but two Lowndes County registrars told the commission that no Negroes have tried to register there in recent years.

Mrs. S. W. Boynton of Selma, a Negro businesswoman, offered an explanation for that. She told the commission that Negroes in those two counties have been discouraged from seeking registration because of economic pressure.

The commission itself can take no punitive action against any public official because of the denial of voting rights. Its authority is limited to recommending any new federal legislation it may feel is needed to protect civil rights.

All six members of the commission attended the hearing, including three Southerners — Dean Robert G. Storey of Southern Methodist University law school, the vice chairman; former Gov. John Battle of Virginia and ex-Gov. Doyle Carlton of Florida.

The other members are Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University and commission chairman; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; and J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago Negro attorney who is U.S. assistant secretary of labor.

After a two-day hearing in which officials of six Alabama counties closed ranks to oppose what was termed Federal "snooping," the Civil Rights Commission adjourned Tuesday noon and shortly thereafter it was announced that the Justice Department will move in to throw its weight against the balky county officials.

Voter records, sought by the Commission for its investigation into alleged violation of civil rights in connection with failure to register Negroes, were largely denied the Commission although some records from Macon County were presented.

Circuit judges in all counties affected, with the exception of Judge Will O. Walton and Judge Albert Hooten, of the circuit which includes Macon, had impounded voter records and the state, led by Atty. Gen. John Patterson contended that the Commission had no right to inspect the records since they are not public property and members of the Boards of Registrars are judicial officers.

One circuit judge, George Wallace, of Clayton, not only did not turn over records which he had impounded but failed to respond to a summons as a witness.

Witnesses during the two-day hearing were mostly Negroes, who responded to a repetitious series of leading questions by a Negro member of the Commission, J. Ernest Wilkins, with replies which indicated some Negroes had not been registered.

After conclusion of the hearing it was disclosed that the Justice Department had sent two agents to Alabama, apparently to lay the ground work for legal action against the reluctant Alabama officials.

It was expected that Federal court orders will be issued calling on the county officials to produce the records. In event this action is taken, it was expected a bitter legal battle will be waged in Federal court by Atty. Gen. Patterson to prevent seizure of the records.

Macon County Vote Records Subpoenaed By Rights Group

The Civil Rights Commission Monday subpoenaed Macon County Probate Judge William Varner and the voting records in his possession for next Monday's hearing on Negro voting.

Varner said he was subpoenaed to appear at the hearing and produce all voting files in his office covering the past three years. He would not reveal what the records contain.

The judge said he planned no individual resistance, but would come here from Tuskegee to discuss the matter with Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

E. P. Livingston, chairman of the Macon County Board of Registrars, said he was out of town Monday and received no subpoena.

The records in possession of the Board of Registrars are believed to contain the data on the number of Negroes turned down for registration. The scope of Varner's records had not been determined.

It was not known whether Civil Rights Commission agents, working in close-mouthed secrecy, had served any other subpoenas. They have refused to disucss the matter.

Civil Rights Commission Members As Seen In Profile After Montgomery

BY E. L. HOLLAND, JR.
Associate Editor, The News

WITH THE FEDERAL government's civil rights intrusion highly aggravating to the people of Alabama, in consequence of the hearing in Montgomery and the obvious difficulties bound to grow out of the reluctance of some state officials to testify, or turn over records, all who wish thoroughly to understand the situation should know as much as possible about the makeup and manner of the six men who make that commission.

Chairman Hannah

THE CHAIRMAN is Dr. John Alfred Hannah, 56. He is, as he was seen on the commission bench in small Room 416, fourth floor of the Montgomery Federal and Post Office Building, a man of slightly taller than average stature, with a clear firm voice, a thatch of graying hair which is neither bountiful nor particularly sparse. With reporters he was a blunt, cooperative fellow and Alabamians may well take note of the fact that he is no simple pedagogue whose head is in the clouds. In brief, a man of sternness, of capacity, who by his record has shown he can handle himself in the company of men.

A member of some six fraternities, a member of the board of visitors of the Air Force Academy, a director in several solid business firms, participant on the joint United States-Canada Defense Board, onetime chairman of the board of directors of the Detroit branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, and with a host of other impressive affiliations, professional and businesswise, this man from Grand Rapids, Mich., is somebody to be reckoned with. Be it noted that when sovereign states' rights advocates are dealing with someone who is in essence thing less than a heavyweight politically. It is possibly of some interest that "Who's Who in America" has not listed him at least since 1951, that being the earliest volume still in our files. Carlton's position as to the Southern view of federal encroachment seems to be somewhat clouded, consequently, since little or nothing has been heard from him or about him in some years. It would be interesting, of course, to know why and how President Eisenhower happened to name him.

THESE SIX MEN, then, are the members of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. On the whole they are men of stature and established reputation. As we have said, it is a good idea to know with whom you're dealing.

distinguished legal career behind him and is a granite rock on the commission on which Southerners generally can fix some staunch hopes. He will not "win" the commission struggle, but it can be said that the other members listen to his caution and counsel.

Carlton Of Florida

SIXTH MEMBER OF the commision is former Gov. Doyle Carlton of Florida. Carlton is a quiet man obviously—this can be said because during the full day's hearing Monday, when every other member of the commission was speaking up to ask questions, Carlton said not a word. He finally asked a few questions Tuesday morning, the first time he spoke up bringing from one press table observer the all but shocked comment: "He's in there!" Carlton was governor of Florida in the mid-thirties, had been a city attorney of Tampa before that and is considered by newsmen who have observed him in his home state as being somewhat critical of them, they had best measure their opponent, and measure him well. Thus Hannah who on the bench in Montgomery was polite but unyielding. The fact that he gave over the chairmanship of the commission to Dean Robert G. Storey of Southern Methodist University Law School was solely because the commission wanted the bulk of the group's business to be handled by a lawyer.

were white. With Negroes he was, to some at the press tables, occsionally almost paternalistic but even with those of his race who were clearly up from the cornfields he dealt in a manner of total equality. In brief, he could not be rated as a Negro who thought himself better, economically or otherwise, than the least fortunate of his race. Wilkins has been an assistant secretary of state of the United States, was admitted to the bar in 1921, is cut in the Chicago pattern, has several degrees, has served on a number of government and private boards, and knows, too, what he is doing.

Battle Of Virginia

THE MAN ON the commission clearly most dedicated to the solid cause of Southern tradition as well as state sovereignty was former Gov. John Stewart Battle, 68, in the latter years of his active career, and a man who seemed to an observer to be somewhat weary but yet firm to the core and devoted to dignity among men. A pipe smoker who, as no other commission member did, occasionally yielded to a need of the weed and ducked out for a few puffs, Battle has gray eyes which flit from one person's face to another with an incisiveness to make the person being watched feel almost as if he were being looked through, summed up and assessed in mathematical fashion. Gov. Battle's questions to Negroes were courteous to a maximum, even when he clearly thought some wool was being pulled over others' eyes, and he addressed Negro men as "Mr.," Negro women as "Mrs." or "Miss." He yielded nothing but stood firmly and impressively as a true Southern gentleman, and in a manner to give that phrase a refreshed value. Gov. Battle comes from Charlottesville, Va., has a solmenly said "I direct and command" witnesses to take the oath. This was a technique applied for the Justice Department, of course, distasteful to Alabamians, but nevertheless something that had an impact. We cannot wisely ignore this man in any way.

The Rev. Hesburgh

ALSO ON THE COMMISSION were four other men. President of Notre Dame, the Rev. Theodore Martin Hesburgh, born in New York, is the youngest member of the group. He is 41, handsome as a movie star in a rugged way, has rich black hair and speech which borders on being clipped. He has a substantial background, is a graduate of several colleges with a hatful of degrees, has served as a military chaplain, is affiliated in an academic way with the Ford Motor Company Fund, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, is a member of the board of visitors of the U. S. Naval Academy and has been called on before by the government to serve on advisory boards. Father Hesburgh is also an impressive man and certainly, as president of the University of Notre Dame, a man who knows what he is and what he is about when dealing with human beings and human problems.

J. Ernest Wilkins

A FOURTH MEMBER of the commission is its sole Negro member, J. Ernest Wilkins, 64, and doesn't look it, born in Farmington, Mo., Wilkins is clearly a dedicated servant of the cause of Negro advancement. His questioning of the white witnesses at Montgomery was exceedingly polite but naturally, for a man with his record and background, giving no ground because of the fact that they teous alike to whites and Negroes. He proved himself adept at getting all fundamental facts about every witness into the record, occasionally showed a genuine tendency toward humor of a non-aggravating sort, and was clearly highly respected by all members of the commission. The press found him not to be effusive, but quite reachable and a master of the business at hand. He was firm but rode not a whit roughshod over anyone except in the cases of witnesses, subpoenaed, who refused to take the oath. At such points of refusal, he was not a man to be rated lowly when he

Texas' Storey

LAWYER TO THE CORE is Robert Gerald Storey, 65, who was born in Greenville, Tex. A graduate of Texas University with a law degree from T. C. U., he has practiced law, served in state legal capacities, been a counsel for several business firms and is himself a director of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. The list of his achievements is impressive and it may be noted that he served valiantly in the armed services in both world wars and holds the Legion of Merit and Bronze Star from our country and the Legion of Honor—no small award—from France.

On the bench, Dean Storey, who runs the S. M. U. Law School now, was cour-

Macon Registrars Quit In State-Federal Clash

By Leon Goggin

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)— A federal versus state power clash loomed today on a federal court's demand that an Alabama judge and five voter registrars show their records to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

After District Court orders were issued Thursday, rapid-fire developments indicated further possible difficulty for the year-old federal agency probing complaints of discrimination against Negro voters.

Macon County Registrars E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers, two of the five who silently defied the commission at its first hearing Monday and Tuesday, resigned on grounds they were being intimidated.

They said they would obey orders to appear at a second hearing here before the six-man commission or a subcommittee Dec. 19.

But they said, "We aren't registrars any more and no records are in our possession." What effect this may have on the investigation had not been determined.

Refusal to obey the orders could bring contempt citations and possible penalties of imprisonment or fines. This would be at the court's decision.

A promise of "vigorous opposition" to the court orders came from Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who will take office as governor next month.

The 37-year-old official, upon whose advice the registrars kept silent at the hearing, said he was considering intervention in the form of a motion to set aside the orders issued by U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.

"We would like to argue the merits of Judge Johnson's orders in court without having the risk of a contempt citation," he said.

Served with the orders, in addition to Livington and Rogers, were Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton, Ala., Registrars J. W. Spencer and W. A. Stokes of Barbour County and M. P. Evans of Bullock County.

Wallace, who would only say he was conferring with his attorney about the federal order, refused even to appear at the first hearing. As a state judge, he said, he is immune from federal investigations.

The subpoenaed registrars refused—on similar grounds of immunity—to be sworn in, to testify or produce their records.

Their defiance caused the Civil Rights Commission to abruptly halt its inquiry Tuesday with the announcement it would seek stronger means of persuasion from U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers. Two Justice Department agents then came here and worked secretly toward issuance of the court orders.

Atty. Gen. Patterson emphasized he did not advise Livingston and Rogers to resign. "They told me they were considering resignning because they felt the civil rights commission was intimidating them."

Patterson contends the federal government lacks authority over state judicial officers, but that the investigating was uncalled for because there is no discrimination against anyone as to voting rights. If there was, he says, the persons affected have proper recourse under state law.

The Alabama official said he was "at a loss to understand" President Eisenhower's reference Wednesday to the massive resistance as a "sad and reprehensible thing."

"The commission would have no more right to do what they tried to do down here than they would have to subpoena a member of the Supreme Court of the United States and ask him why he decided a case in a certain way," Patterson said.

Indications were strong, meanwhile, that Dr. John A. Hannah, commission chairman, has named a subcommittee to hold the second hearing here next Friday.

This was brought out in the justice department's petition for the court orders. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, could not be reached for comment, and names of the subcommittee members had not been learned.

The commission's first hearing dealt mostly with testimony from numerous Negroes, some of them weigh high academic degrees.

They testified they tried persistently to register, but that difficult tests, tedious procedures and uncooperative officials prevented them from attaining their constitutional rights because of their race.

Fair Skies May Presage Heavy Vote In Alabama

By TOM INGRAM

A last-minute flurry between the Democratic and Republican candidates for governor coupled with a forecast of fair skies may result in a near-record vote Tuesday in the general election.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, the Democratic nominee, closed out his campaign Monday with the prediction of a heavy vote. He said Democrats would turn out en masse to protest the use of federal troops to enforce integration at Little Rock's Central High School.

But William L. Longshore Jr., the Republican candidate, disagreed. He insisted that segregation was not an issue in the governor's race because "I am just as much opposed to integration as my opponent."

Patterson said he had found "a lot of enthusiasm" among Democratic voters, adding that Tuesday's vote may reach an all-time high for the formal election of a governor in Alabama. The record vote for such an election was established in 1954 when 332,000 voters went to the polls.

While Patterson and Longshore were having their last say-so, a third candidate in the gubernatorial race took a swing at the state Democratic Party's so-called "loyalty oath." Jackson, running as an independent, commented:

"I am happy that history will record that I made the choice of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee to remain a patriot rather than take an oath of allegiance to a national party that would destroy our segregated way of life."

OPEN AT 8 P.M.

Polls will open at 8 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. in counties where there are no voting machines; they will be open until 6 p.m. where machines are used except in Jefferson County where the machines will not be closed until 7 p.m.

Republican candidates are challenging Democratic nominees in all other statewide offices—lieutenant governor, attorney general, auditor, treasurer, secretary of state and agriculture commissioner.

In addition, a GOP candidate is running for Congress in the Ninth District (Alabama's other eight congressmen, all Democrats are unopposed for reelection) as well as for 12 seats in the Alabama Legislature.

Unchallenged are the Democratic nominees for nine other state offices—state school superintendent, three seats on the Supreme Court, three seats on the Court of Appeals, and two places on the Public Service Commission.

Prior to departing for Phenix City where he will vote Tuesday, Patterson issued an election eve statement in which he tagged segregation and civil rights as the issues uppermost in the minds of the voters.

"The people in Alabama have a deep resentment over the way the Republican administration has treated the South on civil rights and segregation," Patterson declared. "The use of troops at Little Rock shocked them. They are going to the polls tomorrow as much to vote against the Republicans as to vote for the Democrats."

Longshore responded with the observation that the Democratic Party is more objectionable to the South than the Republican Party.

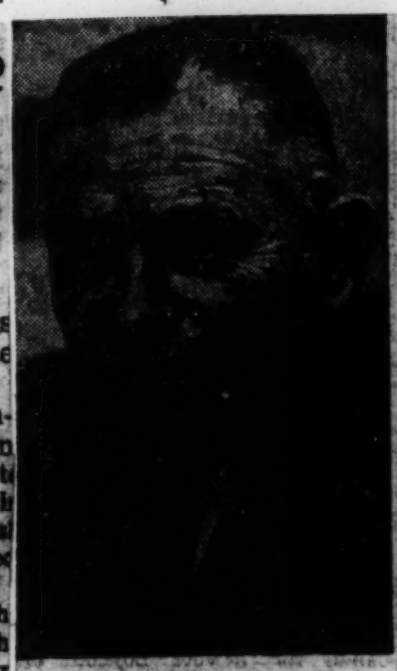
"We will never have any influence in either major party until we have two strong parties in the South," he added.

In addition to voting in the seven contested state races, voters will also decide the fate of three proposed amendments to the state Constitution. All three are local in application, affecting but one county.

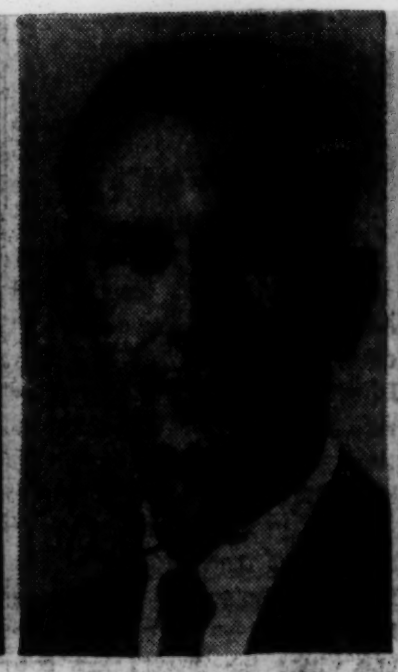
Amendment No. 1 would prohibit legislation being passed to alter the form of government in Lauderdale County, or to abolish or shorten the term of an elective office there.

No. 2, being submitted for the fifth time, proposes to give the Marion County governing body unlimited power to go into business and to levy taxes on the people of that county. The amendment has been rejected overwhelmingly four times previously.

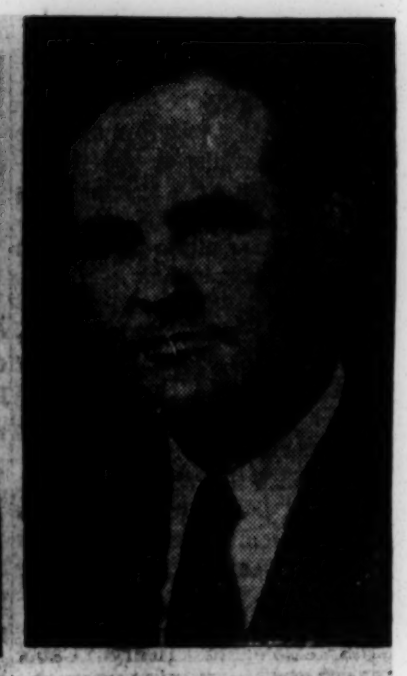
Amendment No. 3 would authorize the levying of an additional 5.5 mill property tax in Montgomery County, earmarked for schools. Such a tax would have to be approved by local voters before going into effect.



MARVIN JACKSON
On Independent Ticket



W. L. LONGSHORE
Republican Candidate



JOHN PATTERSON
Democratic Nominee

In Alabama Cities—

Republicans Get Most Negro Votes

The Republicans got the biggest chunk of the big city Alabama Negro vote in Tuesday's general election.

Republican candidates showed strength in Negro boxes in Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile and Tuskegee.

Republican Gubernatorial Candidate William L. Longshore Jr. carried two boxes near Legion Field in a heavily-populated Negro area.

In one of them, Longshore polled 507 votes to Patterson's 313. In the other, Longshore polled 313 votes to Patterson's 272.

In four Mobile boxes, also heavily Negro, Longshore led Patterson by a score of 390 to 136.

Incomplete returns from Tuesday's election gave the Republicans nearly a third of the votes in Macon County. Normally, as Sheriff Preston Hornsby expressed it — "You can count the Republican votes on your fingers."

Longshore made his best showing in Montgomery in the two boxes where Negroes have heavy voting strength.

A segregationist leader, outgoing Sen. Engelhardt of Macon, said the heavy Republican vote among Negroes in his county indicated:

1. An endorsement of President Eisenhower's racial policies, particularly the use of Federal troops to enforce an integration order in Little Rock, Ark.

2. A protest against the governor-elect, Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who tried to break up a Negro boycott against white merchants in Tuskegee, Macon County seat.

Negroes have been boycotting Tuskegee white-owned stores for 16 months in protest against an Engelhardt-sponsored law which has virtually eliminated Negro voting there by "gerrymandering" the town boundaries so that most Negroes now live outside the city.

Patterson sought a court order to prohibit members and followers of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, from using force or pressure to stop other Negroes from trading with white merchants.

A judge in state court denied the injunction request because he said Patterson had failed to prove the TCA was sponsoring the boycott.

Macon County Votes Strong For The GOP

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — Republican candidates polled an unusually heavy vote yesterday in Macon County where Gov.-elect John Patterson, a Democrat, tried to break up a Negro boycott of white Tuskegee stores.

Returns from 14 of the county's 18 boxes gave Patterson 1,208 votes and his GOP opponent, W. L. Longshore Jr., 394.

Sheriff Preston Hornsby said most of the Republican votes came from the boxes near Tuskegee Institute and the Veterans Administration hospital, centers of heavy Negro population.

Normally in a general election for governor, Hornsby said "you can count the Republican votes on your fingers."

Negroes have boycotted Tuskegee merchants for 16 months in protest against a legislative act which virtually eliminated Negro

voting in the city by rearranging the boundaries and leaving most Negro residences outside the city limits.

Patterson sought in vain to get a permanent court injunction to prohibit members and followers of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, from using force or pressure to keep other Negroes from trading in town.

The TCA's acting president, the Rev. K. L. Buford, said he does not know how most Negroes voted.

He explained that his organization endorsed neither candidate for governor because "we did not feel any of the candidates was worthy of our support."

Longshores and Patterson both took a firm stand against integration.

SLAP AT EISENHOWER

Patterson Says Alabama Repudiated Race Policy

BY BOB INGRAM

Gov.-elect John Patterson said Wednesday his landslide victory in the Democratic election was a repudiation of the Eisenhower Administration's racial policies by Alabama voters.

Patterson had been a heavy favorite to win in this Democratic state, but the margin of his triumph was a crushing blow to the Republican Party in Alabama which in recent years had shown some signs of strength.

With returns from Tuesday's election still incomplete, Republican gubernatorial nominee William L. Longshore Jr. found himself hardpressed to corral a measly 12 per cent of the total vote.

Returns from 2,232 of the state's 3,068 boxes gave Patterson 167,829 votes. Longshore was far back with 26,888 while Marvin Jackson, running as an independent, had received 1,275.

This was a far cry from the governor's race four years ago when GOP nominee Tom Abernethy received 26.6 per cent of the total vote and set the Republicans to talking of a two-party system in Alabama. The voters put a stop to that talk Tuesday.

The rout of the Republicans would have been worse had it not been for the Negro vote.

The GOP slate polled nearly a third of the vote in Macon County, a county not known to be a Republican stronghold. A Macon official said most of the Republican votes came from the vicinity of Tuskegee Institute, a Negro college.

The same pattern was evidenced in Birmingham, both predominantly Negro; In Mobile the four boxes won by the Republicans have a mapority of Negro voters.

The Republicans failed to carry a box in Montgomery County, but the boxes where they made the most respectable showings were where Negro voting was heaviest.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, segregation leader, interpreted the Negro bloc vote for the GOP as being an endorsement of President Eisenhower's racial policies and a protest against Democratic nominee Patterson and his strong stand in support of segregation.

While the Democrats margin of victory was enormous, the winning party could get little consolation from the turnout. There had been predictions of a record vote in protest to Eisenhower, but this failed to materialize.

New York Times

Alabama Officials Display Callous Contempt for Law

The defiance of the Civil Rights Commission by state and county officials of Alabama, led by Gov.-elect John Patterson, could not have been calculated to do more damage to the segregationist position if it had been planned by the NAACP itself.

Refusal of Alabama authorities to turn over voting records to the commission is simply another way of saying that the State of Alabama is attempting to prevent the objective truth about discrimination against Negroes at the polls from becoming a matter of public and official record. It cannot and will not succeed in this attempt. The commission, sharply divided between Southerners and Northerners, is established by law not as a law-enforcing but as a fact-finding body. Whatever it is going to do, however, it has to have the help of the courts to do it.

In his fine statement at the opening of the hearings, chairman John A. Hannah of the commission emphasized in the most moderate and conciliatory language that the group "does not consider itself a protagonist for one view or another" but that it hopes "through dispassionate evaluation and appraisal of the facts" to bring "some sort of reason and light" to bear on these controversial and inflammatory matters of national concern. Who, seeking the truth, could ask for less?

The Montgomery hearings are the first to be held in public by the commission and were opened by what vice chairman Robert G. Storey referred to as "the cradle of the Confederacy" solely because the largest number of seemingly substantial complaints of voting discrimination happened to come from Alabama. Dr. Hannah took the occasion to point out, as any fair-minded person would do, that great progress has been made in the South in recent years in admitting Negroes to the exercise of the voting franchise. But it is common knowledge that in many localities the Negro is still denied that most fundamental right of American citizens.

It is the statutory duty of the commission to look into the evidence before submitting its report to the President and Congress next September. In their resistance to the reasoned efforts of this ultra-moderate presidential commission to carry out its sworn duty the new state and county officials are displaying an intolerable contempt for law.

Montgomery Advertiser

★ Tell It To Old Grandma ★

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Patterson And The Law

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — On several occasions I have had the great privilege and pleasure of talking to John Patterson, the attorney general and governor-elect of Alabama. Mr. Patterson is one of the most attractive and persuasive figures in American public life.

John Patterson gained his office after the heinous murder of his father. The people of Alabama sympathized with the Patterson family and were moved by the drive of John Patterson to chase the gamblers out of Alabama and revenge his father's death. Many of us in law enforcement throughout the country have been inspired by his deeds.

There is, therefore, dismay to read in our local paper that Mr. Patterson is actually opposing the efforts of the United States Civil Rights Commission to discover whether the voting privileges of American citizens have been denied. There is wonder as to why John Patterson cannot give the same protective sympathy to Negro American citizens as he gave to all the citizens of Alabama when he waged his war against crime.

It is hurting to the democratic ideal to consider that a man who was elected because of his fight for law and order, now acts to hinder the recognition of legal rights of all the citizens of his great state. I would ask John Patterson and the citizens of Alabama to return to that flame of justice which lead them to clean up Alabama. Is it not time for Alabama to be fair to all its citizens?

ALEXANDER GREENFELD,
Deputy Attorney General,
State of Delaware.
Wilmington, Delaware.

◆

The South Must Resist

Editor, The Advertiser:

I read with interest your article concerning cooperation with the Civil Rights Commission. There are many reasons why resistance is the best policy. Not the least of these is that we ought to have the right to test the constitutionality of the law creating the commission.

You and Battle seem to think that the same is constitutional. I think not. Assuming that it is constitutional, the statute does not give the commission the right to subpoena our judicial officers or any other officers for that matter. There is no law allowing such. We certainly ought to be allowed to test that power and give the Supreme Court the chance to rewrite some more of the Constitution. They may decide this time not to hold hands and jump.

The President has refused to give up records of his office and the executive branch to our elected officials in Congress, which I believe he had a right to do. Now he has the nerve to say that it is reprehensible for our officers to refuse to give their records to a politically inspired commission.

If we should follow the advice of Battle and others then we waive our sovereignty. If we agree that a circuit judge of this great state of ours, charged with the responsibility of the protection of our citizens, can be brought before a body such as the Civil Rights Commission at their call, then we have thrown out the window the last vestige of states rights. That would be an admission that the federal government is supreme. This I will not admit even if they occupy the South in a show of power.

In my opinion we are in the last stages of abolition of state governments. We must resist.

WILLIAM L. BYRD.
Alexander City, Ala.

Wallace, 5 Others Could Go To Jail For Months

U.S. JUDGE INSTRUCTS THEM TO PRODUCE VOTE RECORDS

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

An Alabama judge and five other public officials may go to jail, perhaps for months, unless they abandon their refusal to produce evidence about Negro voter registration.

A federal judge noted as a courtroom hearing has instructed them to surrender contested records to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and refrain from questioning about registration in their counties.

DESPITE THEIR PROTESTS of judicial immunity, the officials could be put behind bars and kept there even while appealing the sentence to higher courts.

The fantastic crisis over the disputed right of the federal government to question the acts of registration officers has left troubled Macon County once again with no functioning machinery to register new voters.

Both surviving members of the Macon Board of Registrars — the third member died last month — resigned in protest against the civil rights hearing at which they and registrars in two other counties refused to testify.

THE RESIGNATION of Chairman E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers left prospective voters with no way to register in the county where Negroes out-number white residents nearly 6-1.

Livingston and Rogers refused to testify under oath at the two-day hearing in Montgomery, protesting that they are judicial officers whose official conduct cannot be challenged. So did registrars W. A. Stokes and J. W. Spencer in Barbour County and M. T. Evans in Bullock.

They also appeared without their registration files explaining they had been impounded by state authorities. The same strategy likewise kept the commission from getting records in Dallas, Lowndes and Wilcox counties, but the refusal to testify did not extend to registrars in those counties.

THE VOTING FILES in Barbour and Bullock were impounded by Circuit Judge George Wallace even before the commission subpoenaed them. Wallace ignored a demand to produce them at the hearing and refused even to appear himself.

Wallace and the five silent registration officials were all included in the federal court order issued Thursday by U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Alabama's governor-elect who directed the resistance at the hearing, has promised to resist the court order. He contends the commission had no right to subpoena the voter registration records or question the official acts of the board members.

HE SAID HE WILL ask Johnson for a hearing next week to give him the chance to raise the legal issues before the Friday afternoon deadline. If he could do that, then appeal to higher courts if turned down by the judge here, the question could be settled before reaching the point of a contempt citation.

But Johnson may not agree to that. He may wait until Friday and then cite the defiant officials if they fail to produce the requested evidence.

If the federal judge pursues that course, he will give the defendants a chance then to show why they shouldn't be punished for defiance of his order. They might convince him that they had a legal right to refuse to testify or to produce their records.

If they failed, Johnson could send them to jail and keep them there until they agree to comply with the commission's demands, no matter how long it might be. He could even refuse to release them on bond pending an appeal to higher courts.

34e 1958 ALABAMA

TUSKEGEE WHOLESALE GROCERY COMPANY
COST $48,000- BOUGHT BY TUSKEGEE CITY COUNCIL
TO BE USED AS A WAREHOUSE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LIGHT

TUSKEGEE CITY BUYS BUILDING
BOYCOTT CASUALTY

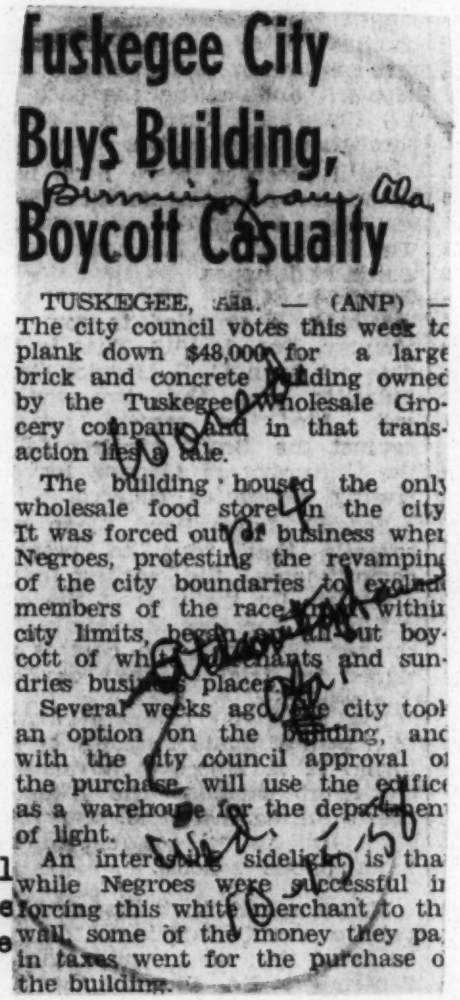
Tuskegee, Ala. (ANP) The City Council votes this week to plank down $48,000 for a large brick and concrete building owned by the Tuskegee Wholesale Grocery company and in that transaction lies a tale.

The building housed the only wholesale food store in the city. It was forced out of business when Negroes, protesting the revamping of the city boundaries to exclude members of the race from within city limits, began an all-out boycott of white merchants and sundries business places.

Several weeks, ago the city council approval of the purchase, will use the edifice as a warehouse for the Department of Light.

An interesting sidelight is that while Negroes were successful in forcing this white merchant to the wall some of the money they pay in taxes went for the purchase of the building.

Daily World
p.1.
Sun. 10-12-58
Atlanta, Ga.



Tuskegee City Buys Building, Boycott Casualty

Birmingham Ala.

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Several weeks ago the city took an option on the building, and with the city council approval of the purchase, will use the edifice as a warehouse for the department of light.

An interesting sidelight is that while Negroes were successful in forcing this white merchant to the wall, some of the money they pay in taxes went for the purchase of the building.

ALABAMA

34e. 1958

Civil Rights Echoes From Alabama

The Civil Rights Commission, because of a defiant attitude on the part of Alabama local officials, began action on Tuesday to compel public officials to produce evidence about Negro voter registration in Alabama. This was incurred after non-cooperation on the part of local officials to turn over to the commisssion certain evidence in the voter registration investigation.

This is well on the road to the issuance of contempt citations and in such a procedure the federal government would be the winner. A judge is the sole determiner of contempt. Hence former Governor Battle of Virginia, a member of the commission, warned the Alabama officials that attempts to defy the order of the commission would suggest that there was something to hide; that cooperation was the wise course to take.

Still the advice of Governor Battle was not heeded and now there remains no other than the rigid course the government is on the border of instituting in support of the commission.

The condition posed in Lowndes County, Alabama, alone where the Negro residents outnumber the whites three to one, and not a single Negro on the registration books, would of itself be an alarming situation. It is therefore no matter of surprise that such a flagrant violation of legal rights would be followed into.

The whole of our legal system would fall into disrepute, if with such an undercurrent going by unnoticed, in time it would route the whole of our Democratic procession.

It must be said that the government has moved in a plausible direction; it is saying more than is summed up in the administration. It is writing a parable of legal merit not only for Alabama, but for the nation as a whole.

Thusly, may "the stars that fell on Alabama," emit a flood whose powerful glow may enlighten the ages.

Civil Rights Commission Drumming For Business

Monday the first public hearing of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission will be held here.

According to reports from Washington the Commission was eager to have chance to hold an investigation before it had run into difficulty with Congressional interference.

The Commission was established by the civil rights law passed in the year of 1957. Although given broad powers for investigating reporting on alleged cases of racial discrimination in a number of fields, including housing — the principal purpose of the law was to enforce voting rights for Negroes.

But the Commission's admitted embarrassment, there have been precious few complaints. And more and more Negroes are registering and voting. In the year and a half since the civil rights law was passed by Congress there have been less than 40 complaints of voting discrimination considered worth serious inquiry. And many of these have been thrown out.

One New York newspaper reported a Commission spokesman the other day as saying, with remarkable candor: "People around here are surprised and disappointed." They had expected a rush once they opened for business. It didn't materialize. So when the Macon County complaint came along, it was a natural; the Commission is anxious to show some activity before Congress convenes.

Because the Commission hasn't done anything to speak of, Northern politicians have been clamoring for a new, stronger law. But even the civil rights division of the Justice Department reports it has received only 16 valid complaints since the civil rights act was passed. (The law granted the Department new enforcement powers.)

And this out of an average of 1,200 letters a month containing gripes about all manner of alleged discrimination, including denial of suffrage to women and ex-convicts. There have been very few complaints from Negroes protesting voting discrimination.

The Wall Street Journal points to the biggest reason: Negro registration was increasing at a rapid clip, political distortions to the contrary notwithstanding, all over the Deep South before the passage of the civil rights act. From 1947 to 1956, for instance, Negro registration in 11 southern states jumped from 600,000 to 1,300,000—more than double in less than a decade.

Last year, to cite another example, total registration of all new voters, white and Negro, *decreased* in Georgia, but the number of registered Negro voters in the state *increased* by about 2,000 in the same period.

All of which adds up to a distressing dearth of complaints for the Commission. This is undoubtedly the chief reason for the haste in scheduling a hearing here. It wouldn't look good to have 1958 end without some southern devilry to report.

DEC. 8, 1958
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION HEARING
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Probers Coming Dec. 8 To Air Negro Charges

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI) — The Civil Rights Commission agreed unanimously today to hold a hearing at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 8 to look into charges that Negroes are being denied the right to vote in the state.

Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey said conditions of the hearing will determine whether the commission will subpena voting records of Macon County, Ala., which were denied its staff representatives Monday. Storey said he thought the records would be needed for a full hearing.

The commission also announced it will hold a hearing Feb. 2 in New York City on discrimination in public housing and urban renewal projects. Chairman John A. Hannah said the choice of New York as the site did not indicate any feeling the city has been negligent.

"We have no feeling that the housing situation is worse in New York than elsewhere," he said. "We desire to accumulate as much information as we can get regarding public housing and civil rights."

The Alabama hearing will be conducted by the entire commission and probably will last about three days. Storey said he assumed the proceedings would be open to the public, although no decision was reached at today's regular commission meeting.

The commission reported additional complaints of voting discrimination denials in Alabama and Mississippi since its previous meeting on Sept. 10. It ordered preliminary surveys of these new complaints. As customary, it did not identify the source of the complaints.

The commission said its Montgomery hearing was called in connection with its duty "to investigate sworn allegation that certain citizens are being denied the right to vote and to have their votes counted by reason of their color, race, religion or national origin."

It said it had hoped to get all the facts necessary "through the co-operation and understanding of local and state officials." But it noted its agents had been denied access to voting records "by Macon County officials acting on the advice of the attorney general of Alabama." Macon County is predominantly Negro.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson has advised the state's 67 county voter registration boards to withhold their records from Federal agents.

Storey said the commission's decision to hold the Montgomery hearing was not based on refusal to furnish the records. He said the commission merely thought it proper to hold the inquiry "from the information we received."

The commission also said it was making a preliminary investigation of a complaint of denial of voting rights in a Northern state. Hannah said the complaint charged denial on the ground of national origin, rather than race. He declined to identify the state because of the "inconclusive nature" of the charge.

Hearing Scheduled For Dec. 8

Alabama Cases Will Come Up In Montgomery

By BETTY PRYOR
United Press International

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Civil Rights Commission has implied it may use its subpoena powers, if necessary to obtain voting records for a forthcoming hearing at Montgomery, Ala.

The new commission scheduled as first hearing in the Alabama capital Dec. 8 to look into complaints that colored residents in the state are being denied their right to vote. It promised a thorough and open-minded inquiry.

THE commission also scheduled a hearing Feb. 2 in New York City on discrimination in public housing and urban renewal projects. Chairman John A. Hannah said the choice of New York as the site did not indicate any feeling the city has been negligent.

"We have no feeling that the housing situation is worse in New York than elsewhere," he said. "We desire to accumulate as much information as we can get regarding public housing and civil rights."

THE ALABAMA hearing will be conducted by the entire commission and probably will last about three days. Hannah said he assumed the proceedings would be open to the public although no decision was reached at Thursday's commission meeting.

In announcing the Alabama hearing, the commission expressed disappointment that Macon county, Ala. registrars refused to let its investigators look at voting records last Monday. The registrars said they acted on advice from State Atty. Gen. John Patterson that the records were not public and need not be shown.

Site Sought For Rights Hearing Here

An official of the Civil Rights Commission was in Montgomery Thursday making arrangements for the Dec. 8 hearing of the commission to be held here.

Col. A. H. Rosenfeld of Mount Holly, N. J., director of the Office of Complaints, Information and Survey for the commission, said that a definite site for the hearings has not been set yet. He was making inquiries in the Post Office as to a possible location for the hearings.

The hearings will be open to the public, the retired infantry officer said, unless "circumstances arise such that testimony given might be harmful to someone." Under such circumstances the commission can go into executive session and close the hearings to the public, Rosenfeld said.

The colonel said the commission's job is simply to investigate sworn complaints filed with the commission. It is strictly a fact-finding body which is required to file its report with the President and with the Congress," he said. "It is not a police body and is not interested in integration."

Rights Panel Sets Hearing In Alabama

By ANTHONY LEWIS

(Copyright 1958 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON The Civil Rights Commission will hold public hearings in Montgomery, Ala., beginning Dec. 8 in a move to compel disclosure of Alabama voting records.

Officials of Macon County, Ala., refused this week to give registration documents to commission investigators. They acted on the advice of John Patterson, Alabama attorney general and Democratic nominee for governor.

The six-member rights commission voted unanimously today to go to Alabama and investigate charges of discrimination against Negro voters. The hearings will be the first held since the commission was created a year ago by the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

SUBPOENA POWERS

The commission has subpoena powers under the act. While no statement was made on the subject Thursday, all indications were that the Macon County voting records would be subpoenaed.

Dr. John A. Hannah, commission chairman, said the position of Alabama officials was not the only reason for the hearing. He said the basic ground for going to the area was to investigate complaints about voting discrimination for reasons of race.

Commission investigators have been studying such charges in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. Dr. Hannah indicated that they had met no resistance in the other two states like that in Alabama, but he would not rule out the possibility of hearings there, too.

SWORN COMPLANT

The commission also disclosed it has authorized a voting investigation in a Northern state. The state was not identified.

In this case, Dr. Hannah said, the commission has received a sworn complaint about denials of the right to vote on grounds of the would-be voter's national origin.

The commission also announced that it would hold public hearings in New York City starting next Feb. 2 on the subject of discrimination in housing.

Dr. Hannah said the inquiry would be purely a fact-finding one.

Reporters asked Dr. Hannah why the commission has not scheduled hearing on education, in Little Rock, for example, or in the Virginia areas where schools have been closed to avoid racial integration.

Dr. Hannah said no need has been felt for school hearings so far. He repeated that the commission "is a fact-finding organization," and said it was not clear what good the group could do in the troubled school situation.

All the members of the commission, including the three from the south, voted to proceed with an Alabama hearing.

The Southern members are Robert G. Storey, vice-chairman, of Texas; John S. Battle of Virginia, and Doyle E. Carlton of Florida. The two other commissioners are Father Theodore M. Hesburgh of Notre Dame University in South Bend, Ind., and Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor.

In Montgomery Patterson accused the rights commission of playing politics.

Patterson denounced as "politically inspired" the commission's announcement that a hearing will be held to look into charges of the denial of Negroes' voting rights.

The attorney general said Thursday's announcement from the commission "is further proof of the intention of the Republican administration to destroy the rights of the states and reduce our Constitution to a mere scrap of paper."

Info 'leaking' banned by law

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11—The first hearing set by the Civil Rights Commission at Montgomery starting Dec. 8 may offer a test run on one of the toughest secrecy rules ever written for a federal agency.

This rule was part of the act creating the commission, and it was approved by all but the Southern opponents of the civil rights act.

It will apply automatically whenever the commission takes any testimony in a closed hearing.

And it is likely that at least part of the Alabama hearing (on alleged denial of voting rights to certain Negroes in Macon County) may be closed.

THIS IS BECAUSE of another statutory provision in the act—one that says if the commission determines that any evidence it is getting may tend to degrade or incriminate any person, it shall receive such evidence in closed session.

The secrecy rule is as follows:

"No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the commission.

Whoever releases or uses in public without the consent of the commission evidence or testimony taken in executive session shall be fined not more than $1000 or imprisoned for not more than one year."

THIS WOULD SEEM to apply to anyone—whether a witness, a commission member or official, a newspaper or a radio or television station.

Thus, a newspaper could be taken into court if it printed a "leaked" story.

The fact is that no committee of Congress, nor any other federal agency that this reporter knows of, has so stiff a secrecy rule covering closed hearings.

The penalties were put into the law presumably to help the commission in its efforts to protect citizens from baseless or irresponsible charges. Aim is to give the commission a chance to evaluate such charges in closed session before allowing witness to state them in public.

OTHER COMMISSION rules for its hearings include:

1. A requirement that all prepared statements that witnesses want to read into the record be submitted to the commission 24 hours in advance. That is, the day before the hearing. (The commission can permit, or forbid the reading.)

2. Questioning of witness will be by members of the commission or authorized staff members only. This means that a citizen will not have the privilege of cross-examining a witness who makes charges against him, although accused persons can appear volutarily to give their side of a story.

3. Witnesses get $4 a day pay, eight cents a mile for travel and $12 a day for living expenses, if they do not live in the vicinity. Witnesses cannot be summoned from outside the state in which the hearing is held.

THE COMMISSION will meet here tomorrow to make final plans for the Montgomery hearings. It will decide then whether it will issue subpoenas to compel Macon County Voter Registration Board members to bring their records. On advice of Atty. Gen. John Patterson, board members have declined to let agents of the commission see the records.

Patterson, who is governor-elect as well as attorney general, said that the commission's agents want to "conduct a fishing expedition." He said he was told that agents declined to name the persons who complained to the commission that their voting rights were being denied, and also refused to specify in what manner those rights had been denied.

IF THE LOCAL OFFICIALS persist in their refusal to give the commission access to the records, the commission is expected to go into Federal Court and file contempt proceedings.

The Federal Court having jurisdiction in this case would be that of Judge Frank Johnson Jr. in Montgomery.

Civil Rights Commission Starts Work in Montgomery

MONTGOMERY (AP)—Agents of the Civil Rights Commission were in Montgomery today, reportedly with subpoenas to serve on witnesses for next Monday's hearing on Negro voting.

The commission has ordered the hearing in Montgomery to investigate complaints that Negroes have been denied the right to vote in Macon and perhaps other Alabama Counties.

It will be the first major proceeding for the new federal agency since its creation by Congress last year.

A spokesman, Burton Stevenson of Washington, declined to discuss the nature of the agents' visit here, but said "conceivably" they will serve subpoenas while in Alabama. He said they probably will return to Washington later in the week.

Stevenson refused to say whether witnesses might be called from other counties besides Macon, where members of the County Registration Board at Tuskegee earlier refused to let commission agents see their records.

Complaints have been made by Negroes in Montgomery as well as Macon County.

The two agents who tried in vain last month to get the Macon County records—O. J. Peterson and B. J. Goodyear—were here today with Stevenson.

The registration boards in Macon and Montgomery, and all other counties in the state, were in session today by law. They are required to meet on the first and third Mondays of each month in addition to other fixed periods.

President told he needs good legal advice

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 11—(AP)—An Alabama White Citizens Council official suggested today that President Eisenhower would do well to find "an able constitutional lawyer" to explain the 10th Amendment to him.

William E. Garner, vice chairman of the pro-segregation Montgomery Citizens Council, made his suggestion in a letter addressed to the President.

Garner's letter was in reply to Mr. Eisenhower's criticism yesterday of public officials who refused to cooperate with the U. S. Civil Rights Commission during a hearing here this week.

THE PRESIDENT termed conduct of the Alabama officials as "reprehensible."

At Washington today, White House Secretary James C. Hagerty said the president had made his position clear yesterday and there would be no comment on Garner's letter.

Garner, a Montgomery attorney, told the president in defending the Alabama officials himself guilty of the "reprehensible" kind of action attributed to the Ala-

"reprehensible" kind which you talk about widespread disregard for the law of the land—really is not in Alabama. It is in the District of Columbia.

"There the Supreme Court arrogated to itself the making of national policy and the unmaking of law by its pandering to the radicals in Congress abandoning principles to court the vote of left-wing minorities and you slavishly are acting as errand boy for both of these branches of government rather than acting as a check on them as the Constitution commands."

GARNER SAID American people if called on to list "reprehensible" actions in U. S. history, "could place at the top much of your own conduct—such as your sending elite troops to occupy an American city and bayonet its citizens."

GARNER ACCUSED the president of denouncing radicals in political speeches but "inviting them into the White House to advise you, as you did on June 23 when you conferred with an NAACP delegation the members of which have scores of citations of Communist front affiliations."

"You have sounded an appeal for respect for the law," Garner said. "We suggest that you begin such a movement yourself by meeting at an early date with Attorney General Rogers and members of

doubt that the lease of four acres or more of land fronting on the causeway to Mrs. Finch was largely, if not overwhelmingly, in her favor.

Rental rate figures interesting

THE STATE APPARENTLY PROVED that the annual rental rate, amounting to about 20 to 30 cents a year per front foot for the 745 feet fronting on the causeway, was about one-tenth of what the state had been receiving from other causeway leases.

The state also presented through testimony of a real estate appraiser that a fair rental cost for the property should have been $7.50 a year for each front foot.

Mrs. Finch apparently was correct in her claim that the same land had been leased to her late father at virtually the same rate set out in her lease.

That, however, apparently did not disprove the state's contention that the terms of the lease were in Mrs. Finch's favor.

Van Antwerp supports lease

PRINCIPAL WITNESS IN SUPPORT of the lease was former State Sen. Garet Van Antwerp of Mobile.

The witness, who also represented her in the case, sought to show that the terms were not out of line. He said he had a working knowledge of realty values of causeway property.

Van Antwerp testified also that Mrs. Finch's father was a longtime friend and that he was representing her without charge.

34e 1958 CONFERENCE ON VOTING RESTRICTIONS

CONFERENCE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND- HEADED BY MR. AUBREY WILLIAMS, (MONTGOMERY, ALA).

Negro Voting Data Compiled

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

After hearing reports on Negro voting curbs in eight Southern states, the one-day "Conference on Voting Restrictions in Southern States" voted yesterday to turn the information over to the Civil Rights Commission.

An interracial audience of an estimated 400 persons heard the reports from white and Negro speakers at the session, sponsored by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., of New Orleans, and held at Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K sts. N.W.

The vote followed a summary of the reports by James Nabrit Jr., secretary of Howard University, who said: "Negro voters must run the gauntlet of apathy, ignorance, fear, economic reprisals, bodily harm and racial discrimination in order to register as voters and, having registered they must then face these same obstacles in order to vote."

The Conference also urged the Senate Judiciary Committee to confirm appointments to the Civil Rights Commission immediately, and personnel immediately, and said, by resolution without debate or dissent, that voting curbs "call for immediate remedial action by the Executive and Legislative branches of Government."

Speaking from Mississippi was the Rev. John LaBauve, pastor of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church of Mound Bayou, who read a report by two other Negro leaders unable to be present.

The report stated that in only six of Mississippi's 82 counties is the Negro free to vote; and in 33 there is "gross intimidation." Father LaBauve left the prepared text to say: "We are appealing to every right-minded man and woman in the nation and the world. Keep in mind. Some of us might have to leave Mississippi—many of us already have—and we ask you to receive us with open minds and open hearts. They are asking for a fight and we are going to fight."

Charles G. Gomillion, staff member of Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Ala., said obstacles for Negroes in his State include involved questionnaires, rejection for minor errors, harassment by registrars who often hold irregular hours, and a system where by prospective Negro voters need to be vouched for by white voters.

Minister Fled

From Florida, the Rev. Ben F. Wyland of St. Petersburg, president of the Florida Council for Racial Cooperation, told how the Rev. Dee Hawkins and three other Negroes went to register in Liberty County in North Florida where one Negro is on the voter list:

"Mr. Hawkins said the supervisor was polite and told them to go ahead and register, but that night all hell broke loose.

"The minister wrote me a letter saying, 'They are causing me to leave home. I was bomb-shot in my home.' He fled from Liberty County."

Speakers from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana painted a brgihter picture for Negro voters.

Kenneth Walker, editor of the Colfax, La., Chronicle, said the recent purging of Negroes from registration books by the White Citizens Council was as much a political scheme as racial—an attempt by the "anti-Longs" to reduce the power of the "Longs."

Carolina Report

Modjeska M. Simkins of Columbia, S. C., vice president of the SCEF, reported that only Williamsburg County in South Carolina has "obvious restrictions" against Negro voters.

Miss Willson Whitman of Southern Pines, N. C., said apathy among Negro voters was the principal deterrent to their voting in North Carolina. In Virginia, said W. Hale Thompson, Newport News attorney, "the greatest restrictions against voting are not legal at all, but rather sociological and psychological . . . The pattern of segregation has inflicted upon the masses of Negroes a feeling of despair."

Said Austin T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, after stating that Negro voting curbs in Georgia primarily arise in rural areas:

"In all candor, and notwithstanding the attitude of the State officials, it should be said that the greastest obstacle in the way of registration of Negroes arises from the indifference and timidity on the part of too large a segment of the Negro people of Georgia . . .

"Our biggest job, therefore, is one of education among our own people."

Keynote speaker was Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, Ala., SCEF president and director of the National Youth Administration in the early days of the New Deal.

He said the Negro struggle today may force a realignment of the major political parties—pushing the "Southern oligarchy" of the Democratic Party and the "right wing" of the Republican Party into one faction, and the "liberals" of both parties into another.

"We must aim at political reform in the South and force the liberal Southerners in the Senate and House to cease their playing footsie with the Byrds and Talmadges and the Eastlands," he said.

Southern leaders tell of vote ban, plan campaign

WASHINGTON

There has been a noticeable hardening of attitudes against integration and free exercise of voting rights in the South, delegates attending the Conference on Voting Restrictions agreed here Sunday.

The two-day session was held at Asbury Methodist Church.

The general belief that the White Citizens Council is just a dedicated minority is dangerous, contended Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, which sponsored the meeting.

"The danger lies," he said, "in the fact that the so-called good and decent white people in the South are hiding behind the activities of the councils."

THE FAILURE of the churches to exercise a militant leadership role in solving the racial conflict was pointed up by the Rev. Benjamin F. Whalen of St. Petersburg, Fla. He is secretary of the Florida Council of Churches.

Delegates from Virginia and North Carolina reported that while the situation in these states was bad, it was by no means as vicious as it is in the deep South. Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi appear to be "the hardest nuts to crack," they said.

He said: In Florida we are facing two ways. We have political leaders who face the future and favor a colored citizen's basic right to vote and advance himself.

"And we have political leaders who face the past determined to block the path of colored citizens by threats and intimidation."

The Rev. Mr. Wyland said the colored population in Florida is about 600,000 and that 369,463 of these are old enough to vote, but only 148,636 have been able to qualify.

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"FIVE COUNTIES in northern Florida use intimidation whenever necessary to prevent or discourage colored persons from registering. In these counties, there are 16,533 colored persons old enough to vote but only 110 have been able to register.

"Union County has 2,542 colored persons over 21 and not one is registered to vote; Gadsden County has 10,930 with five registered."

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MRS. MODJESKA M. SIMKINS, vice president, Southern Conference Educational Fund and former secretary, South Carolina NAACP Conference, said:

"A rather thorough check of possible difficulties surrounding voter registration in South Carolina failed to turn up reports of obvious restrictions, except in Williamsburg County; of which Kingstree is the county seat.

". . . The fact is, of course, that the underlying purpose of those opposed to the exercise of voting rights is to delay things."

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AUSTIN T. WALDEN, an attorney, of Georgia, said:

"Out of a potential of 650,000, only 160,000 colored persons are registered to vote in Georgia.

"More than four-fifths of that registration was placed on the books within two years following the demise of the white primary."

He continued: "In the past lives have been lost and property practically confiscated. Colored citizens have been driven out of the community, their homes fired into at night because of their efforts to register and vote."

". . . It should be said that the greatest obstacle in the way of registration arises from the indifference and timidity on the part of too large a segment of the colored people in Georgia . . . our biggest job, therefore, is one of education among our own people."

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KENNETH WALKER, editor, Colfax (La.) Chronicle, said:

"I think the shortage of colored registrants in Louisana stems from essentially two things. One is lack of concern —a 'don't want to cause no trouble' attitude. The other is plain lack of ability to read and write well.

"Voting restrictions do exist Louisiana — with political as well as racial overtones . . . The situation in Louisiana is good . . . and getting better."

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REGISTRARS in Alabama use various techniques to discourage colored potential voters from qualifying, Charles G. Gomillion, chairman Division of Social Sciences, Tuskegee Institute, said.

"The registrars themselves retard the process by holding conversations with the applicants. In some counties, the registrars do not function regularly because they lack supplies or equipment, or there is no room available in which they can work.

"Some boards have resigned rather than provide opportunities for colored citizens to qualify as electors."

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AARON E. HENRY, executive secretary, Regional Council of Negro Leadership, said:

"The colored citizen registers and votes freely in only six of the 82 counties of Mississippi. In 43 counties there is a situation where every now and then a favored colored citizen is able to register.

"The application to vote in Mississippi makes it necessary for one to be more highly trained to qualify as a voter than to qualify as a school teacher."

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W. HALE THOMPSON, Emporia, Va. attorney, said:

"Voting restrictions in Virginia are designed to keep the

Vote Restrictions

electorate small and controllable.

"About 34 percent of the white population went to the polls in 1956. However, 64 to 66 percent of the qualified colored citizens voted."

"Of approximately 750,000 colored persons in Virginia, slightly more than 80,000 are qualified to vote. However, a greater percentage of them generally vote than do the whites who are qualified."

* * *

AUBREY WILLIAMS of Montgomery, Ala., in an address entitled "Report from the South," said:

"We must do all within our power to see to it that the federal government gives unequivocal support to the mandates of the federal courts and increasingly pressure the federal law enforcement departments to do their duty.

"We must work to secure southern white support and assistance. We must aim at political reform in the South and force the liberal Southerners in the Senate and House to cease their playing footsie with the Byrds and the Talmadges and the Eastlands . . ."

MISS WILLSON WHITMAN, author and editor, of North Carolina, said:

"It is estimated that only 26 percent of the eligible colored voters go to the polls in North Carolina.

"In the northeastern part of the state, notably in Northampton and Halifax counties, literacy tests, so-called, have been used to disqualify colored voters and it is hoped that cases now pending will show that these tests are contrary to the Bill of Rights of the Federal Constitution."

Southerners Threatened And Harmed

Launch Movement On Registration At D. C. Meeting

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPS)—Colored persons who seek to register and vote in some southern states must "run the gauntlet of apathy, ignorance, fear, bodily harm and racial discrimination," James M. Nabrit, Jr., declared Sunday in summing up the reports made to the Conference on Voting Restrictions in Southern States.

Mr. Nabrit, who is secretary of Howard university and professor of civil rights law in the Howard Law school, added that if a colored person desires to run for office or poses a threat to entrenched segregationist interests "repeated purges" of the voting registration list or actual carving up of entire counties" to nullify any effective participation in politics.

Three types of action were suggested by Mr. Nabrit:

1. Political action to enlist national party support of a strong and decisive Civil Rights Commission.

2. A southwide state-by-state campaign to get colored people to register.

3. An educational campaign to instruct colored people in the value of the vote, the use of the ballot, how to register, how to vote, and that voting is a federal right.

Violations Easy To Find

The Civil Rights Commission "if it ever begins operation," Mr. Nabrit said, should have an easy job of pinpointing violations of the right to vote because of color.

Hearings on the civil rights bill, he said, are full of testimony of "threats, violence, murder, roving registration and polling places, absent registrars, trick questions asked of colored applicants only, repeated purges of voting lists and economic and political intimidation of colored persons by whites."

Quoting figures of the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Nabrit said there was a total of 1,238,000 (one million two hundred thirty-eight thousand thirty-eight) colored voters in the South in 1956, as follows:

Alabama, 53,366; Arkansas, 69,577; Florida, 148,703; Georgia, 163,389; Louisiana, 161,410; Mississippi, 20,000; North Carolina, 135,000; South Carolina, 99,890; Tennessee, 90,000; Texas, 214,000, and Virginia, 82,603.

There are probably 200,000 more colored voters now, Mr. Nabrit said, with the likelihood of a total increase of 1,000,000 in those states by 1960 "if purges do not offset a large part of this gain."

The Howard professor urged "a strong campaign" to increase the number of colored registered voters.

One-Day Campaign

The one-day "Conference on Voting Restrictions in Southern States" was held at Asbury Methodist church here Sunday afternoon.

The meeting was sponsored by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

Aubrey Williams of Montgomery Ala., president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and keynote speaker for the conference, said in his keynote address that the conference was held to "report on a region of our nation which trouble exists for many citizens in obtaining the right to vote." He said he was speaking of some six or seven states of the Deep South.

"We feel Congress can profit by a greater knowledge of what is going on in these states," he said.

Struggle Into Open

Admitting that racial relations in the South have worsened since the Supreme court decision outlawing racial segregation in public education, Mr. Williams called "degrading" the peace which had previously existed between colored and white people.

"The struggle is into the open," he said, "and we are not afraid of it."

NEGRO POLL GAINS IN SOUTH FORECAST

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UP)—A Negro leader told [illegible] conference on voting restrictions Sunday that Negroes "must run the gantlet of apathy, ignorance, fear, bodily harm and racial discrimination" to register or vote in the South.

James M. Nabrit Jr., secretary of Howard University, summarized reports by representatives of nine states. Some said much progress had been made in recent years. Several speakers of the Southern Conference Educational Fund said a small turnout at the polls had resulted from apathy as much as direct interference.

Mr. Nabrit said that by 1960 the number of Negro voters in eleven Southern states might be 1,000,000 higher than in 1956 "if purges do not offset a large part of this gain." He estimated a gain this year of 200,000 Negro voters over the 1,238,000 in 1956.

"All over America voting participation is lowest in the low income, low education groups in our population, black as well as white," he said.

Mr. Nabrit listed these points to encourage eligible voters to go to the polls:

Bipartisan support for "a strong and decisive report by the Civil Rights Commission," a drive to get Southern Negroes to register and a campaign to "instruct Negroes in the value of the vote, the use of the ballot, how to register, how to vote and that voting is a Federal right."

"actual carving up of entire counties" to nullify any effective participation in politics.

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Hearings on the civil rights bill man in charge of suggested and current action and a group of consultants.

Five of the workshops will be held simultaneously on Monday, May 12, beginning at 1 p.m. and lasting for three hours. Six workshops will be held Tuesday, May 13, beginning at 9 a.m. and running for three hours.

In addition to the workshops, several full meetings drawing together all of the conference participants will be held.

Eisenhower To Speak

A highlight of the Summit meeting, it was announced this week, will be an address by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who will speak at a luncheon meeting on Monday. Other speakers at open meetings will be Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky, Thurgood Marshall, the Rev. A. H. Shuttleworth of Birmingham and Judge William Hastie of the U. S. Appeals court, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford of New York is serving as coordinator for the conference. She urged this week that all persons planning to attend the 'Summit meeting make their hotel reservations at once.

Mrs. Norford said that hundreds of persons already have indicated their enthusiasm over the coming meeting. Among the comments on the conference received from various parts of the country are:

JAMES N. NABRIT, JR., secretary, Howard university, "... I think this may very well be one of the most momentous and history-making meetings ever held by us . . ."

JACKIE ROBINSON, "I consider it a great honor to be invited to speak before such a distinguished group."

LESTER B. GRANGER, executive director, National Urban League, "From May 10-15, I am scheduled to be in Chicago attending the National Conference on Social Welfare. However, the NNPA's scheduled conference of Negro leaders in Washington seems to me to be so important that I am arranging to fly down to Washington to participate in the conference."

JOHN HOPE 2d, "I wish to congratulate the National Newspaper Publishers association for taking the leadership in convening such a timely and important meeting."

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, "I think the meeting is timely and the program significant."

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34e 1958 CONFERENCE ON VOTING RESTRICTIONS

Southern Leaders To Tell Of Fight For The Ballot

34e

The Conference on Voting Restrictions in Southern [illegible] Methodist Church here on Sunday, April 27, will hear a report from the leader of the fight against the abolishment of Macon County, Ala., designed to curb colored people from voting in that community.

He is Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, head of the social science department at Tuskegee Institute and president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, the organization campaigning to gain equal voting privileges for colored people in that area.

As spokesman for TCA, Dr. Gomillion appeared before a committee of the Alabama Legislature and voiced the protest of those opposed to the plan. However, the state enacted the law gerrymandering all but a few colored voters out of that district. Dr. Gomillion said that his organization will continue their efforts despite this.

• • •

SAID THE TCA leader, "—We want every individual, white and black, to enjoy the dignity of full American citizenship. — Our 'Crusade for Freedom' is to have all share these hallowed rights."

Others who will report at the conference on developments in their respective states are the Rev. Ben F. Wyland, Tampa, Fla., executive secretary of the Florida Council for Interracial Cooperation; Aaron Henry, Clarksdale, Miss., executive secretary, Regional Conference of Negro Leadership;

Kenneth Walker, Colfax, La., editor, Colfax Chronicle newspaper; W. Hale Thompson, a Newport News, Va. attorney; Miss Willson Whitman, Southern Pines, N.C., author and editor;

Mrs. Andrew S. Simkins, Columbia, S.C. civil rights leader; Austin T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga. attorney and the Rev. John L. Tilley, Baltimore, Md., who led a campaign that recently added over 10,000 new voters to the rolls in less than three months.

Making the keynote address at the conference will be Aubrey Williams, editor, Farm and Home magazine and president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, sponsors of the Conference. Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, will summarize the conference reports.

Bishop Edgar T. Love of the Methodist Church, is general chairman of the conference. Heading the local arrangements committee is Francis A. Gregory, an assistant superintendent of Washington public schools.

Tuskegee Case To Be Discussed

C. G. Gomillion And Others Will Report At Parley

34e

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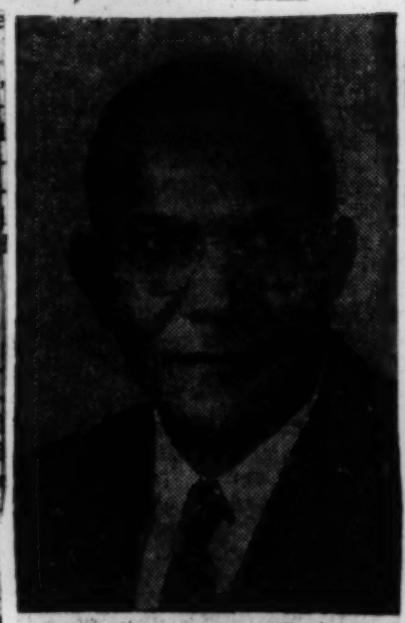

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Reports On Vote Progress In South

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Mixed Group Hears Tales Of 'Reprisals' In South

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stories of economic reprisals, literacy tests, fear and apathy were related at a Negro-white conference Sunday on voting restrictions in the Southern states.

The conferees listened to reports from leaders interested in gaining full voting rights for Negores in eight Southern states and the border states of Maryland.

Leaders said the reports would be turned over to the new federal Civil Rights Commission for consideration when it gets down to business.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Southern Conference Educational Fund headed by Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala., publisher and former head of the National Youth Administration in the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration.

Williams in a keynote speech said the federal government is allowing what he called its stable of informers to be used to destroy white persons in the South who stand up for the rights of individuals regardless of color or nationality.

"This is not only a shameless thing, but it is a dangerous thing," said Williams. "Unless we Americans turn our faces against liars and informers, no man's character or livelihood will be safe."

Williams said if what he called the state of repression continues to grow in the South it will be in the same condition it was three years before the explosion of the Civil War. He said a blanket of silence lies over the whole South as men fear to talk about a different point of view on the race question.

Saying the overwhelming weight of evidence is that the Negro has at last made up his mind to secure his rights as a citizen, Williams said:

"If this is true, then we may well have the stuff out of which can come a true and sincere realignment of political parties in the country."

Chairman of the conference was Bishop Edgar A. Love of the Baltimore area of the Methodist Church (Negro). He is a vice president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Summarizing the state reports, James M. Nabrit Jr., secretary of Howard University of Washington, said they show Negro voters "must run the gauntlet of apathy, ignorance, fear, bodily harm, and racial discrimination" in order to register.

"The Negro must be aroused," Narbit said, "until he seeks registration by the tens of thousands. It is much easier to deny registration to 1 or 10 than it is to 100 or 1,000."

Here in brief are excepts from the reports made on the Carolinas:

North Carolina — Miss Willson Whitman, editor and writer of Southern Pines, said it is estimated that only 26 per cent of the eligible Negro voters go to the polls in the state. She said there is little or no trouble registering Negro voters in the larger cities and in those parts of the state where white elments in control feel little or no fear of Negro majorities.

But she said in the northeastern part of the state, notably in Northampton and Halifax counties, "literacy tests, so-called, have been used to disqualify Negro voters and it is hoped that cases now pending will show that these tests are contrary to the Bill of Rights of the federal Constitution."

South Carolina — Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, a vice president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, said a check of possible difficulties surrounding voter registration in her state failed to turn up reports of obvious restrictions, except in Williamsburg County, of which Kingstree is the county seat.

She said a businessman, J. F. Dimery, a product of Howard University, reported last Dec. 5 he had been turned down in Williamsburg County on a literacy test.

South Denying Negro Rights, Meeting Told

Washington, April 27 (AP)— Stories of economic reprisals, literacy tests, fear, and apathy were related at a Negro-white conference Sunday on "voting restrictions in the Southern states."

The conferees listened to reports from leaders interested in gaining full voting rights for Negroes in eight Southern states and the border states of Maryland. The eight were Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia and North and South Carolina.

Leaders said the reports would be turned over to the new federal Civil Rights Commission for consideration when it gets down to business.

The conference was held under the auspicies of the Southern Conference Educational Fund readed by Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala., publisher and former head of the National Youth Administration in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration.

Williams, in a keynote speech, said the Federal Government is allowing what he called its "stable of informers" to be used to destroy white persons in the South who stand up for the rights of individuals regardless of color or nationality.

He said a "blanket of silence" lives over the whole South as men fear to talk about a "different point of view" on the race question.

Summarizing the state reports, James M. Nabrit, Jr., secretary of Howard University at Washington, said they show Negro voters "must run the gauntlet of apathy, ignorance, fear, bodily harm, and racial discrimination" in order to register.

South Curbs Negro Votes, Group Says

Southern States have renewed efforts to curb Negro voter registration despite passage of the Civil Rights Act by Congress last year, the Southern Regional Council reported yesterday.

The Council, a biracial organization seeking better racial relations, issued the special report from its Atlanta headquarters. It consisted of excerpts from newspaper articles which, the Council said, "give a clear picture of the move to disenfranchise the Negro."

The report came as another biracial organization, the Southern Conference Educational Fund of New Orleans, completed plans for a public meeting here Sunday on voting restrictions aimed at Negroes in the South.

The one-day "Conference on Voting Restrictions in the South" is scheduled from 2:30 to 5 p. m. at the Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K sts. nw.

Speakers from nine Southern States will make reports. Keynote speaker will be Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, Ala., president of the SCEF and editor of "Southern Farm and Home." James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, will summarize the reports at the conclusion of the conference.

Reports will be given from these States and speakers:

Virginia—W. Hale Thompson, Newport News attorney; Maryland—The Rev. John L. Tilley of Baltimore; Louisiana—Kenneth Walker, editor of the Colfax Chronicle; Mississippi—Albert Powell, president of the Mississippi Progressive Voters League; Georgia—T. Austin Walker, Atlanta attorney; Florida—The Rev Ben T. Wyland of St. Petersburg, president of the Florida Council for Interracial Cooperation; North Carolina—Miss Willson Whitman, Southern Pines author and editor, and South Carolina—Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia.

Negro Calls Voting Easier In Virginia

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Compared to some other Southern states, Virginia is "heaven" for prospective Negro voters, a Negro attorney said yesterday.

The crux of the problem in Virginia is that all the people —colored or white—don't have an interest in voting," said W. Hale Thompson, Newport News attorney and member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's legal staff.

Only three state offices—Governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general — are filled by elections and there isn't much to generate interest," he said, adding that Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) is running unopposed in the Democratic primary and the Republicans "are flopping around and it looks like they won't offer any opposition."

Thompson made his comments during a press conference of principal speakers of a one-day "Conference on Voting Restrictions in Southern States," scheduled from 2:30 to 5 p. m. today at the Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K sts. nw.

The meeting is sponsored by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. and will be open to the public.

Thompson had just heard a report by Charles G. Gomillion, chairman of the division of social science at Tuskegee Institute, who outlined how Alabama registrars use delaying tactics and other gimmicks to block Negro registrants.

"Virginia is heaven to what you have in Alabama," said Thompson.

He discounted the Virginia poll tax as a deterrent to Negro voting, saying that many people forget to pay it in time, "but that happens irrespective of race."

Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, Ala., president of the SCEF and keynote speaker for Sunday's conference, said the session was being called to give Congress and the Civil Rights Commission more information on Negro voting restrictions in the South than is presented in the press.

He said several members of Congress and Gordon M. Tiffany, nominated for staff director of the Civil Rights Commission, had been invited. Tiffany, however, replied he would not attend because his nomination has not yet been confirmed.

One speaker for the conference, the Rev. Ben F. Wyland of St. Petersburg, Fla., said he was disturbed by "the silence of the white church" in the South. "When they do their duty," he said, "the racial problem will be on its way to solution."

Negroes Arrested At 3 City Polling Places As Violators

Three Negroes were arrested Tuesday at three polling places on charges of violating statutes governing elections. Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers said, and a fourth was arrested as a witness.

Sellers said three of the Negroes were charged with violating title 17, section 144 of the state code. The section states, "Except as voters are admitted to vote and assist them and except the inspectors or his deputies, the inspectors, returning officer, clerks of election and watchers, not more than two shall be permitted within the bar of polling places."

Sellers identified the three arrested as A. H. Huffman, 45, of Union Cr.; Fannie Allen Neal, of 2002 Rutland St.; and Rufus Lewis, 50, 801 Bolivar St.

Herman Powell, 20, of 183 Hobson Ferry Rd., was booked on loitering charges, Sellers said. Detectives W. H. Simpler and C. G. Cox said Huffman was arrested on the steps of the City Auditorium and the Neal woman was picked up at the Hamner Hall precinct.

Lewis was arrested outside the County Courthouse by Detectives C. J. May and C. W. Jones.

Sellers said all three arrests were made after they had received complaints from election officials.

Powell was arrested at the City Auditorium by Patrolman Robert Hamilton, who said Powell had been told to move on but didn't. Detective Captant E. P. Brown said none of the arrests were made by warrant. He said one of the Negroes had marked ballots on his person but that the marked ballots were immaterial to the charges.

MARKED IN RED

Police said Lewis had a pocketful of marked ballots and that some of the ballots had names written on them. The ballots were marked with red pencils.

All four of the suspects were released on $100 bonds and were ordered to appear in Recorder's Court Friday for a preliminary hearing.

A Negro, who identified himself as R. H. Harris, posted cash bonds for all four of the suspects, police said.

Powell was reported to have had on his person when he was arrested a notebook with all the pages torn out and the covers torn nearly into two pieces.

The suspects carried clip boards with a roster of registered Negro voters of Montgomrey, Sellers said.

A poll watcher identified two of the suspects, Huffman and Neal, as vote checkers for labor endorsed candidates. Earl Pippin, legislative director of the Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO, could not be contacted for comment.

Detectives said Lewis, Huffman and Neal were at the polls with a list of the Negro voters to check them as they came to vote. They said the suspects had been told they must remain at least 30 feet from the doors of polling places.

Sellers said the possession of marked ballots and a list of voters 30 feet from the polling places is not in violation of state election laws.

Three Negroes charged in capital election case

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 7—(AP)—Three Negroes were charged with violating the Corrupt Practices Act yesterday during the Democratic primary election, city police reported.

The three were identified as the Rev. A. H. Hoffman, Rufus Lewis and Fannie Allen Neal. They were charged with violation of Title 17, Section 144 of the state code, which provides that only persons permitted by law are allowed within 30 feet of a polling place.

City detectives testified that the three were arrested with voter lists in their possession within the prohibited zone near the Hamner Hall Precinct. Lewis is chairman of the MIA voter registration committee.

UNCONFIRMED reports said marked ballots to guide Negro voters were being distributed. However, Lewis declined to comment on this.

As Negroes came from the polling place, he said he and Hoffman were checking off their names to obtain a percentage of the number who had cast their ballot.

The charges against the three had nothing to do with whether or not they possessed a sample ballot, said City Detective Capt. E. P. Brown.

The three, free on $100 bond each, are to appear Friday in City Recorder's Court.

The defendants, Rufus Lewis, the Rev. A. H. Hoffman and Annie Allen Neal, all of Montgomery, were fined $25 and costs. They were charged with violating a state law which says no one except certain authorized persons are allowed within 30 feet of a polling place.

In a separate case, Rosa Wilson, another Negro who was charged with disorderly conduct as a result of a scuffle with a white woman on a city bus recently, was fined $50 and costs.

Mrs. B. A. Gray of Montgomery testified that the defendant sat on her lap while trying to occupy a seat alongside her.

Negroes Fined In Poll Case

Montgomery Trio Plan To Appeal

MONTGOMERY, May 9 (AP)—A Montgomery Improvement Assn. official and two other Negroes were convicted in city court today on charges of violating an election law during Tuesday's election.

Their attorney, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery, served notice of appeal to Circuit Court.

Three Negroes Charged In Election Case

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Three Negroes were charged with violating the corrupt practices act yesterday during the Democratic primary election, city police reported.

The three were identified as the Rev. A. H. Hoffman, Rufus Lewis and Fannie Allen Neal.

They were charged with violation of Title 17, Section 144 of the State Code, which provides that only persons permitted by law are allowed within 30 feet of a polling place.

Lewis is chairman of the voter registration committee of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro organization which figured prominently in the 1956 boycott of segregated city buses here.

Hoffman was identified as pastor of a Montgomery Negro Baptist Church.

Unconfirmed reports said marked ballots to guide Negro voters were being distributed. However, Lewis declined to comment on this.

As Negroes came from the polling place, he said he and Hoffman were checking off their names to obtain a percentage of the number who had cast their ballot.

The charges against the three had nothing to do with whether or not they possessed a sample ballot, said City Det. Capt. E. P. Brown.

MACON COUNTY BOARD OF REGISTRARS

Tuskegee, Alabama Jan. 9, 1958

The names of persons proposed to be PURGED from the list of registered voters in Macon County, Alabama. Any person who may wish to protest this action MUST Appear before the Macon County Board of Registrars, February, 10th-11th-12th-13th-14th or 15th-1958 at the Macon County Court House at Tuskegee, Ala. Authority Section 44 Title 17 Code of Alabama 1940.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE MALES
BEAT NO. 1

Doster, Earl L., Jr., King, William Richard, Roberts, J. W., Segrest, Charles, H., Tulles, Rolf E.

DECEASED

Akin, Jas. C., Burbage, Jesse Samuel, Sr., Cofield, A. H., Craft, W. A., Miller, Archie L., Oswalt, W. R., Reynolds, L. A., Steele, Chester A., Stilwell, L. A., Waters, John S.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE FEMALES

Tulles, Dorothy H., Doster, Elsie Doris.

DECEASED

Gautier Sue B., Morgan, Daisy Perry, Ida H., Powell, Ann P. Pruitt, Brenie C., Ro[illegible] Irene W.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE MALES
BEAT NO. 2

Baker, Richmond H., Davis, John B., Jr., Howard, Otis Law, Rupert, Rogers, Harry [illegible], Yellow, Bennie F., Va[illegible], Whitman, Jesse, C.

DECEASED

Bufford, M. B., Davis, Jefferson L., Davis, Grady, Hickman John H., Payne, J. B., Vaughn J. W., Whitman, H. H.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE FEMALES BEAT NO. 2

Davis, Miss E. V., Grimes, Annie R.

DECEASED

Griggs, Jeanette, Johnson, Alberta.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE MALES
BEAT NO. 3

Blanton, Earnest Willie, Godfrey, Ruben H., Godfrey, R. R. Groce, John P.

DECEASED BEAT NO. 3

Godfrey, Percy, Lawson, S., O Rear, Lawrence A., Rogers, W. F., Thompson, F. I.,

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE FEMALES BEAT NO. 3

O Rear, Essie S., Strength Frances Jones, Turner, Pauline Sistrunk.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE MALES BEAT NO. 6

Bryan, Rolla Foy

DECEASED

Randall, J. H.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE MALES BEAT NO. 7

Carr, T. C., Menefee, Charles G., Rogers, C., Wall, W. U., Wright, Harry G., Wright, Harry S.

DECEASED

Booth B. W.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE FEMALES BEAT NO. 7

Carr, Ethel G., Wright, Janie Nichols.

DECEASED

Lightfoot, Mamie P.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE MALES BEAT NO. 8

Woodward, J. W. Reed.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE MALES BEAT NO. 9

Adams, L. A., Agee, C. M., Bass, John Westley, Jr., Bass, Paul A., Bateman, John D., Boles, John Frank, Boles, Ralph C., Bradley, Henry G., Bryant, O C., Calhoun, Douglas C., Calhoun, John A., Calhoun, John William, Carlisle, Robert M., Coley, Alfred, Coley, Arvail S., Coley, J. W. Jr., Connell, Herbert Benners, Connell, P. H. Copeland, J. W. Culpepper, Chas H., Culpepper, Thos. R., Delbridge C. C. Jr., Dorrough, Thomas, A Jr., Fuller, W. Cooper, Fincher Sidney A., Flurry, Pollard, Freeman, Winston W., Friday, Wm Lester, Garner, Hermon, Godfrey Carter E., Golden, Murry A., Gregory, David C., Griffith, George L. Guthrie, Donald, Henderson, Herbert E., Horn, Douglas L., Jackson, Ernest L., Jackson, F. C Jackson, James Calvin, Johnson, Jas. Richard, Johnson, Wm. S. Jr., Kent, Arthur W., Langley, Albert M., Langley, Raines Frank, Mangum, Ray, Marcoto, Roy C. Moon, Charlie, McDonald, James H McLain, J. D., McLain, W. H., Paddock, L. B., Posey, T. B., Pratt, Pratt, Lorenza, Marshall J., Randall, D., Ray, Killie C C., Rucker, Driftwood, Robert Allen, Sargent, Stevenson, Joe W. A. Jr., Strickland, Jas. sky, Edward J., Swann, Bolling, Thomas, Earnest L., Thompson, Olin E., Thompson, B., Towery, W. W., Walton, Wilbur, Whitman, C E., Wilkerson, Robert L. Jr., Wood, G. C., Yarbrough, Bail F., York Gilbert G.

DECEASED WHITE MALES
BEAT NO. 9

Adcock, George B., Bentley, W. H., Coley, J. W., Copeland, Frank M., Goodson, Bedford F., Hatchett, Arthur Hulen, Hill, W. T., Humphries, Dolphus, Jackson, J. C., Ledbetter, Homer, Moss, W. P., McGharr, Charles Bernard, Pugh, James E., Ruff, R. C., Taylor, W. N., Thomas, George C., Thompson, E. P., Todd, H. C., Ward, H. C., York, Shirley C.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE FEMALES BEAT NO 9

Agee, Pauline R., Bass, Sarah E., Collins, Kate, Copelard, Mrs. F. M., Culpepper, Mrs. Chas. F., Culpepper, Frances C., Dillard, Laura, Dorrough, Ellen M., Fincher, Annie Nell, Fincher, Gertrude E., Fincher, Gladys, Hawkins, Mary L., Jackson, Easel W., Jackson, Levert L., Jackson, Thelma C., Langley, Flossie I., Marcarto, Sarah Elizabeth B., Moss, Kay Louise, McDonald, Margaret L. W., McGuire, A Huffie, McLain, Tinnie, Posey, Elizabeth Evelyn, Pratt, Anna L., Ruff, Elaine, Sargent, Jewett L., Shanks, Annie Collins, Stough, Mrs. Armon Ward, Lois W., Wood, Willie Lee.

DECEASED

Dorrough, Sallie, Dubberly, Mrs L. D., Fincher, Hattie, Hayes, Ever F., Moon, Laura F., Stevenson Ethel, Stevenson, Lucile, Thompson, Lizzie J.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE MALES BEAT NO. 10

Logan, Jerry, M.,

DECEASED

Hannon, J. P., Screws, Jacob, A.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
WHITE FEMALES BEAT NO. 10

Crowe, Rosa G.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
COLORED MALES BEAT NO. 1

Dubose, Robert E., Jr., Yates, Archie B. Jr., Yates, Clayton C., Riase, Samuel Jr.,

DECEASED

Branch, George C., Derbigny, Irving A., Lowe, Frank J. Rev.

MOVED FROM COUNTY
COLORED FEMALES BEAT NO. 1

DuBose, Angelo Edwards

DECEASED COLORED MALES
BEAT NO. 9

Momon, Dave, Pollard, Lucius C.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST

MOVED FROM COUNTY
COLORED MALES BEAT NO. 1

Carson, William B.

DECEASED

Antoine, Paul, Glass, Robert M., Grant, Ernest A., Todd, J. C,

DECEASED COLORED FEMALES
BEAT NO. 1

Bingham, Edith F.

DECEASED COLORED MALES
BEAT NO 10

Harris, McKinley.

Macon County Board of Registrars E. P. Livingston, Chairman J. W. Zachry, Member, Grady Rogers, Member.

Alabama Voters Have A Big Job Between Now And May 6

The date of the Democratic primary in Alabama is May 6. Many people are going to run for many offices in Alabama and elsewhere this Fall, and here in Alabama, of course, the winners of the Democratic primary, in the great majority of instances, are as good as in office if they win the primary.

The run-off of course will come four weeks later, or June 3.

Simply a list of the offices to be filled—not a list of offices with candidates running for those offices—is an impressive reminder that voters in this state will have to do a considerable amount of studying and thinking if they are to make informed decisions in marking their ballots.

Here is a list of offices to be filled:

Governor.
Lieutenant Governor.
Attorney General.
State Auditor.
Secretary of State.
State Treasurer.
Superintendent of Education.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries.

Two associate members of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Thirty-five State Senators.

One hundred and six State Representatives.

The Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court.

Two associate justices of the Alabama Supreme Court.

Three judges of the Court of Appeals.

All Circuit Judges—ten in Birmingham, and two in the Bessemer division.

All Circuit Solicitors.

All Judges of Probate.

All Sheriffs.

All clerks of Circuit Courts.

County Commissioners or members of the Boards of Revenue.

All members of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

These are the positions to be filled in the counties. In addition there is one federal race in each Congressional District.

Lord Byron once wrote:

"For what were all these country patriots born?
To hunt, and vote, and raise the price of corn?"

In Alabama, let us all be hunting for the best candidates and then vote.

Fire Destroys Vote Machines

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 16 (U.P.)—Roaring flames swept through a city warehouse today, gutting an undetermined number of city voting machines and leaving the building a total loss.

Mayor W. A. Gayle said no estimate of the loss was available until it was determined exactly how many voting machines were lost in the Alabama blaze.

Many of the machines, costing between $1500 and $1600, were saved by canvas covers and thousands of gallons of water poured on the flames.

Gayle said the machines and the building were "fully covered" by insurance.

Fire Chief R. L. Lampley said a coal heater was believed cause of the fire, which was fanned by stiff winds. The flames spread rapidly throughout the building and almost set afire the city jail.

Four pumpers and a ladder truck fought the fire for almost two hours.

Gayle said the building would be razed and new construction started immediately.

Alabama Vote Leader Fights Intimidation

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In spite of continued harassments and intimidations of Negroes who would register to vote in Alabama, the campaign of the Alabama State Coordinating Association is moving ahead quietly and effectively.

President W. C. Patton, head of the seven-year-old organization, has disclosed that special forms have been prepared for Negroes refused the right to register and these forms are so prepared that they will constitute each a formal complaint and petition to the new Civil Rights Commission.

Mr. Patton also disclosed that intimidations of upper echelon Negroes is continuing wherever they seek to break down the registration barriers.

IN CLARK COUNTY where only 400 Negroes are registered out of an eligible 6422, two Negro teachers were fired for their registration efforts.

In Washington County another Negro teacher went under severe pressure after the 1952 registration total of 36 Negroes was upped to 600 in 1954. In the county there are 1,677 eligible Negro voters.

Late in 1957 the association mailed out 140,000 pieces of printed matter explaining the answers to tough questions propounded to kayo would-be Negro registrants.

This matter was sent by first-class mail, Mr. Patton said, because that is now the only safe may to assure its reaching its addressees. He said that mails other than first-class are tampered with, as also are bus express shipments from his office.

MR. PATTON said he believed these things to be the work of the White Citizens Councils, but his group is going ahead with its plans to push the statewide registration in Alabama in spite of any sort intimidations.

"The new Civil Rights Commission should have a fertile field in Alabama," Mr. Patton said, in telling how the special "rejection forms" of his group are to be used.

There are 516,000 eligible Negro voters in Alabama, 53,000 are registered.

Negroes Shape Drive For Vote Registration

With a goal of two million new voters by 1960, Southern Negroes are getting ready for a sharply intensified registration campaign in 11 Dixie states.

The massive drive which would more than double the estimated number of Negroes now eligible to vote in the Deep South will start with a series of Lincoln Day rallies in 20 or more Southern cities Feb. 12. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) is among the Negro leaders scheduled to speak.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which is sponsoring the campaign, said his people will be urged to use the new federal civil rights law "wherever necessary to point out discrimination."

Abernathy and other members of the conference executive committee will discuss detailed plans for the voter registration effort at a meeting in Atlanta today.

The Baptist minister said no state-by-state allocations have been announced but that the "long-range goal" of the campaign is two million new Negro voters within the next two years. He said the conference has adopted a budget of $200,000 to spend on the vote drive this year.

Abernathy said an estimated 1,238,000 Negro voters were registered in the 11 Southern states in 1956, only about one-fourth of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age.

By contrast, he said 60 per cent of the white residents in those states are registered voters.

The conference leader said Texas, with 214,000, led the Southern states in the number of eligible Negro voters while Mississippi, with only 20,000 estimated Negro voters in 1955 was at the bottom of the list.

Alabama had 53,366 last year, he said; Arkansas had 69,677, Florida 148,703, Georgia 163,389, Louisiana 161,410, North Carolina 135,000 South Carolina 99,890, Tennessee 90,000 and Virginia 82,693.

Abernathy said Lincoln Day rallies will launch the campaign in Atlanta; Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile and Tuskegee Ala.; New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Shreveport, La.; Tallahassee, Jacksonville, and Miami, Fla.; Chattanooga, Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Dallas and Houston, Tex.; Clarksdale, Miss.; Durham and Greensboro, N.C., Columbia, S.C., and possibly others in Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia.

Powell is scheduled to address the Houston rally and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, the conference president, will speak in Miami. King led the bus boycott which preceded the Supreme Court decision outlawing bus segregation in Montgomery.

NEGROES TO DISCUSS DRIVE TO GET VOTES

To Discuss Plan At Atlanta Meeting Today

2,000,000 MORE SOUGHT

By The Associated Press

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Plan $200,000 Budget

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Texas Total Highest

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Evidence Found In Choctaw Of Illegal Absentee Voting

BUTLER, Ala. (AP)—A state Democratic subcommittee has found evidence of illegal absentee voting in the probate judge's race in Choctaw County, the subcommittee chairman said today.

John Petree Jr., Jasper attorney, said the three-man subcommittee found illegal votes for both candidates in the absentee box. Petree said some of the voters had not paid their poll tax, others had insufficient reason to vote in the absentee box, and some were registered as voters in other states.

The subcommittee recessed indefinitely after hearing legal arguments by opposing counsel Friday. Petree said the absentee box will be recounted to determine which candidate got the most legal votes in that box.

The month-long hearing stemmed from a contest of the nomination for probate judge in the May Democratic Primary. Incumbent Probate Judge Hunter Phillips contested and claimed fraud in the absentee voting.

Richard E. McPhearson of Silas filed a cross-contest in which he charged irregularities in the county's other 35 boxes.

The county Democratic committee originally declared McPhearson the nominee by a 62-vote margin over Phillips. After filing of the contests, the county committee vacated the nomination and voted to call a new primary.

McPhearson appealed the ruling to the state committee and state party chairman Ray Mayhall named the three-man committee to investigate the case.

Petree said if Phillips gains 62 or more votes on McPhearson in the recount of the absentee box, the subcommittee will resume its investigation of voting in the other 35 boxes on McPhearson's cross-contest.

The chairman added, however, that if Phillips fails to increase his margin by 62 votes the investigation will be ended.

The subcommittee has questioned scores of witnesses so far, including many former residents of Choctaw County who now live in the Mobile area but continue to vote in the Choctaw absentee box.

Petree said the subcommittee will deliver its verdict on the absentee voting to Mayhall.

Double-voting suspected—

Marion County Grand Jury starts election investigation

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND
News staff writer

HAMILTON, Ala., May 15 — The Marion County Grand Jury began today probing into reports of illegal voting in the May 6 primary in which Rep. Rankin Fite apparently lost out by [illegible] votes.

All of the ballot boxes in the county were ordered impounded for Grand Jury consideration.

Superior Court Judge Nelson Vinson last week ordered two boxes, 18-A at Brilliant and 18-B at Pulltight, impounded. The two boxes, located three miles apart, used the same voting list.

Judge Vinson said he took the action after receiving reports that some persons had voted at Brilliant and then drove down the road to Pulltight and voted again.

This election was the first time the two boxes have been divided.

CIRCUIT Solicitor Bob Moore of Winfield said he charged the Grand Jury to look into rumors "and some affidavits" of double voting. He said he impounded all the boxes in case the Grand Jury wanted to look into them.

Reports in Marion County on the eve of the beginning of the Grand Jury probe were that voting irregularities may have been fairly widespread in this primary.

One member of the county's Democratic Executive Committee told The News that Box 1-F at Hamilton appeared to have been tampered with.

He said that hours after the election the box appeared to be empty of ballots but when checked later it contained the ballots. The committeeman declined to allow his name to be used.

HAMILTON ATTY. John Self was the apparent winner over House Speaker Fite by a vote of 3995 to 3992.

Fite, strong supporter of Gov. Folsom's legislative program, had served two terms in the Legislature.

He did not file an official request for a recount of the election. Presumably, such formal request could be made in the event there is a clear indication that fraud or irregularities of some kind might have cost him the election.

REPORTS IN Marion County were that perhaps as many as three persons could be shown to have voted at both Brilliant and Pulltite.

Should this be proved—and nothing else—the final results of the election would depend upon whether it could be shown that these voters cast ballots for Fite's opponent.

In such event, presumably six ballots against Fite could be declared void.

Fite has made no statement pending the Grand Jury inspection.

No fraud found in probe of Marion vote

HAMILTON, Ala., May 24— No fraud was found by a Marion County Grand Jury which spent more than a week looking into charges of illegal balloting in the May 6 Democratic primary.

Reporting Friday afternoon to Circuit Judge Bob Moore Jr., the jury returned no indictment but recommended that a school for election officials be held prior to the June 3 primary.

CIRCUIT Solicitor Wayne Weaver of Haleyville said the Grand Jury did find some instances of mistakes in procedure brought about by the failure of some poll workers to fully understand the election laws.

Closest race in Marion County was that in which Rep. Rankin Fite, speaker of the House in the last administration, lost his bid for reelection by a margin of three votes to Hamilton Atty. John Self. The count was 3995 to 3992.

REP. FITE told The News Saturday he planned no action.

"I do not, and never had, any intention to contest the election," Rep. Fite said.

The special jury, headed by Rayford Cantrell of Hamilton, was convened by Judge Moore to investigate reports of double voting and other irregularities.

Three Negroes convicted in election case

MONTGOMERY, May 10—(AP)—A Montgomery Improvement Assn. official and two other Negroes were convicted in city court Friday on charges of violating an election law during Tuesday's election.

Their attorney, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery, served notice of appeal to Circuit Court.

The defendants, Rufus Lewis, the Rev. A. H. Hoffman and Annie Allen Neal, all of Montgomery, were fined $25 and costs. They were charged with violating a state law which says no one except certain authorized persons are allowed within 30 feet of a polling place.

City detectives testified that the three were arrested with voter lists in their possession within the prohibited zone near the Hammer Hall Precinct. Lewis is chairman of the MIA voter registration committee.

In a separate case, Rosa Wilson, another Negro who was charged with disorderly conduct as a result of a scuffle with a white woman on a city bus recently, was fined $50 and costs.

Mrs. B. A. Gray of Montgomery testified that the defendant sat on her lap while trying to occupy a seat alongside her.

Covington Ballot Box Impounded

ANDALUSIA (AP)—Circuit Judge B. W. Simmons Tuesday ordered the Covington County absentee ballot box be impounded pending an investigation by the county grand jury.

Simmons directed in his court order that the Alabama attorney general be notified "for his information and also for his cooperation with the grand jury conducting an investigation if said attorney general so desires."

Attorney Lenoir Thompson, charged prior to last Tuesday's Democratic primary that three persons whose names were listed as casting absentee votes denied doing so.

Thompson asked the FBI to investigate the reports. An FBI spokesman at Mobile declined comment on the charges.

Thompson said the absentee list carried 615 names as compared with a normal 300 to 350.

Hiram J. Brogden, Covington probate judge the past 36 years, also issued a statement requesting that Simmons call for an immediate grand jury investigation instead of waiting to convene the jury this summer.

Brogden led the race in seeking renomination in the May 6 primary and faces a runoff with Leland Enzor, mayor of Andalusia.

Charges of voting irregularities in the primary have been made in four other counties—Baldwin, Choctaw, Fayette and Marion.

Contests were filed Monday in the sheriff's race in Baldwin and the probate judge's race in Choctaw. In addition, two boxes have been impounded in Marion County, and all boxes were impounded in Fayette for investigation into alleged voting irregularities.

Mrs. Agnes Baggett for state treasurer.

Races which will require a runoff include, lieutenant governor, with candidates Albert Boutwell, 197,854, and E. W. Skidmore, 143,881, for secretary of state, Charles (Pete) Mathews, 119,545, and Bettye Frink, 109,573; superintendent of education, Frank R. Stewart, 236,884, and I. G. Browder, 172,193.

The certified vote recorded for other gubernatorial candidates included:

Laurie C. Battle, 38,955; John G. Crommelin, 2,245; W. E. Dodd, 4,753; Shearer Elebash, 1,177; Jimmy Faulkner, 91,712; James Winston Gullatt, 798; Karl Harrison, 12,448; George Hawkins, 24,152; C. C. (Jack) Owen, 15,270; Ralph (Shorty) Price, 655; A. W. Todd, 59,240; and Billy Walker, 7,963.

In the three-man race for attorney general, Gallion received 277,712; Richmond Flowers, 126,023, and C. W. (Charlie) McKay Jr., 115,533.

Mrs. Garner won a decisive victory in her bid for the auditor's office with 283,709 votes, while her opponent, John Brandon received 211,585.

In addition to Mathews and Frink in the race for secretary of state, Anne L. Conway received 72,121; Ruby Folsom Ellis, 72,085; Roy T. King, 82,324; and Eloise Stewart, 65,336.

Behind Mrs. Baggett, who had 299,794 votes, were R. A. (Bob) Davison with 73,308 votes, and Carl Griffin with 131,055.

Floyd D. Dotson, a third candidate in the race for superintendent of education received 106,188.

The official vote count for the race for commissioner of agriculture and industries, included 300,908 for Bamberg, 121,770 for J. C. Gentle, and 79,402 for Crowford Roquemore.

Other candidates in the race for lieutenant governor included, Robert (Bob) T. Butler, 36,037; Asa E. (Ace) Carter, 35,501; and Sam Englhardt with 123,007.

Sitting on the committee with Mayhall here Tuesday were James T. Beeland of Greenville, Nelson O. Fuller of Centreville, J. W. Lovelace of Dadeville and Charles M. Pinkston of Montgomery.

Vote Contest Papers Filed By Johnston

WETUMPKA, Ala. — Leonard Johnston, a Wetumpka barber who lost his race for the state House of Representatives by one vote, has sent papers contesting the election to the Democratic state chairman.

Johnston had 3,494 votes to 3,495 for John A. Howle, a Wetumpka insurance man, in official returns from the June 3 runoff for the Democratic nomination for House Place No. 1 in Elmore County.

Johnston said the contest papers contend the barber was fraudulently deprived of the nomination.

The attorney also said the papers charge Howle is ineligible to hold office. But, pending a hearing, he declined to state the grounds for that contention.

He added that the suit also contends that in the runoff, legal ballots were rejected and illegal votes counted.

Roy Mayhall of Jasper, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, said Wednesday night that he had received the papers and would officially file them Thursday.

Mayhall will now appoint a three-man committee to investigate the charges and make recommendations to the state committee, but he declined to say whom he would appoint.

Absentee Voting Underway About 55 Have Voted Here

Absentee voting for the June 3 election is off to a brisk start here.

About 55 persons have voted absentee so far, said Register M. R. Joiner Friday afternoon.

Balloting was to have started May 15 but did not begin until four days later because the ballots had not arrived, Joiner said.

The delay was caused by an error in counting votes in the Democratic executive committee races. The ballots had to be printed because of the error twice, local officials were told.

The deadline for absentee voting is through Thursday, May 29.

A sample ballot:

For Governor—Vote for One
( ) JOHN PATTERSON
( ) GEORGE WALLACE
For Lieutenant Governor — Vote for One

( ) ALBERT BOUTWELL
( ) E. W. SKIDMORE
For Secretary of State—Vote for One
( ) BETTYE FRINK
( ) CHARLES (PETE) MATHEWS
For Judge of 29th Judicial Circuit — Vote for One
( ) HENRY O. HURST
( ) WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN
For Member of the House of Representatives Talladega County, Place No. 2—Vote for One.
( ) ASHLEY L. CAMP, JR.
( ) JERRY WORTHY
For Member of the State Democratic Executive Committee 4th Congressional District—Vote for Two
( ) ROBERT M. ALTON, JR.
( ) TRAVIS L. ARNOLD
( ) TOM COOLEY
( ) ALBERT J. (JACK) WINFIELD
For Sheriff—Vote for One
( ) L. D. (LUKE) BREWER
( ) JAMES H. COSTNER
For County Board of Education —Vote for One
( ) P. A. BACHELDER
( ) J. B. BOYKIN
For County Commissioner, District 1 —Vote for One
( ) HOWARD BUSSEY
( ) ALFRED J. TURNER

Patterson Vow To Aid Vote Probe Reported

GUNTERSVILLE (AP)—Marshall County authorities reportedly have been promised help by Atty. Gen. John Patterson in an investigation of voting in the May 6 Democratic primary.

The report from Circuit Judge Stuart Stone Friday conflicted, however, with a statement by Patterson assistant that it was the policy of the attorney general's office to stay out of "local situations."

Asst. Atty. Gen. William N. Brown said he made this remark to Circuit Solicitor John W. Brown when the latter asked for help with a grand jury investigation scheduled to begin June 2.

But according to the ciurcuit judge, Patterson said he would send a solicitor from an adjoining county to help the Marshall County authorities.

Brown said that 153 challenged votes were cast in Marshall County in the May 6 balloting, the largest in the history of the county. It is the duty of a grand jury to investigate all votee challenges.

ATTY. GEN. PATTERSON TESTIFIES
Macon Probers Hear Perjury Hint

TUSKEGEE—Atty. Gen. John Patterson appeared before the Macon County Grand Jury Wednesday to give testimony concerning a possible perjury case resulting from a January injunction hearing on a Negro boycott of white merchants here.

Patterson appeared before the grand jury with three of his assistants, Joe Robertson, Joe Malone and James Webb.

The jury is expected to report Thursday on the possible perjury law violations along with some 46 other cases before the panel.

Details of the case before the jury were not revealed, but The Advertiser learned that the testimony Wednesday concerned a witness who appeared at the boycott injunction hearing last January.

At the January hearing, the attorney general sought a permanent injunction against the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization which Patterson accused of directing a Negro boycott of white businesses here.

The TCA has been under a temporary injunction since Aug. 15, 1957, when Circuit Judge Will O. Walton enjoined the organization from "using any force, threats, intimidation, and coercion to prevent any persons from trading with or buying goods and services from any merchant in Tuskegee and Macon County."

The boycott started in June, 1957, as a protest to legislation which gerrymandered Tuskegee's city limits to exclude from the city all except 10 of a total of 120 Negro voters.

The hearing this year climaxed an investigation by Patterson and his staff which was high lighted by raids on the TCA office and a printing shop to seize records and other materials for evidence.

Choctaw Judge Vote Voided

BUTLER, May 29 (AP) — The Choctaw County Democratic Executive Committee has voided the May 6 primary nomination for probate judge, and a new election is to be called.

The committee ruled after a day-long hearing at Butler yesterday of a contest of returns from the May 6 primary. Committee voted 18-14 to throw out the nomination of Richard E. McPhearson and call a new primary election.

Either side may appeal to the State Democratic Committee witnin 10 days.

An official canvass of returns from the May 6 primary has listed McPhearson as winner over incumbent Probate Judge Hunter Phillips by a margin of 2140 to 2078.

Phillips filed a contest May 12 contending there had been irregularities in handling of the absentee vote. McPhearson later filed a cross contest charging fraud and misconduct in handling of the vote at the county's other 35 ballot boxes.

Party officials said it will take between 90 and 120 days to prepare for a new primary.

Seven bonded, two are sought in vote cases

GUNTERSVILLE, Ala., June 21—Two more persons were being sought Saturday by Sheriff L. P. Dickson on election irregularity charges.

Seven others are free on bond as a result of indictments returned by a Marshall County Grand Jury investigating charges stemming out of the May 6 Democratic primary.

All of those arrested were residents of Guntersville Rt. 2. Six of the seven were officials at Crossroads Box of Beat 2.

The seventh was charged with intoxication at the polls. It was understood the two others being sought also are charged with being drunk at the polls.

Those arrested Friday were released on bond of $500 on each count against them.

Indictments were returned against the following who have been arrested:

Walter A. Parker, 61, seven counts of altering or changing ballots and one charge of being intoxicated at the polls.

John Sorter, 67, seven counts of altering of changing ballots.

Frank Sorter, 42, seven counts of altering or changing ballots.

D. Whitworth, 71, seven counts of altering or changing ballots.

Herman Hyatt, 48, seven counts of altering or changing ballots.

Doris Sorter, 31, seven counts of altering or changing ballots; R. B. Johnson, 27, intoxication at the polls.

than group are: Mrs. E. B. McDaniels Jr., president; Mrs. Clark Rutledge, vice president; Mrs. Helene Elliott, secretary and Mrs. William Nomberg, treasurer.

Members of the board of directors are: Mrs. R. A. Dowling Jr., publication chairman; Mrs. S. A. Cherry, voters service chairman; Miss Sicily Raley, resource chairman; Mrs. Billy Joe Adams, finance chairman; Mrs. C. C. McEachin Jr., local survey chairman; Mrs. J. B. Hart, membership chairman and Mrs. Pat Elliott, public relations chairman.

Mrs. David Wilson will serve as "Bulletin" editor. Mrs. Drury Flowers is budget chairman and serving with her are: Mrs. Billy J. Adams, Mrs. William Nomberg and Mrs. Coke Jones Jr.

The main project of the new Provisional League of Women Voters of Dothan, which will be undertaken this summer, will be a complete survey of Dothan city government.

The fourth week in each month has been proclaimed "Provisional League of Women Voters Week" in Dothan.

officials as John Sorter, 67; Frank Sorter, 42, Walter A. Parker, 51, D Whitworth, 71, and Herman Hyatt, 48, all officials of the Cross Roads box of Beat 2 in Marshall County.

He said that Parker in addition was charged with being drunk at the polls, as was R. B. Johnson, 27, Guntersville Rt. 2, who was not an election official.

The jury was called into session June 2 by Judge Stuart Stone after election boxes were impounded. County Solicitor John W. Brown said 153 challenged votes were cast May 6, highest in county history.

Names of accused persons not yet in custody were withheld pending their arrest.

Dothan Forms Provisional Voter League

DOTHAN (AP)—After a series of pre-provisional meetings to form a League of Women Voters in Dothan a provisional league has been organized. The group will remain on a provisional status for one year and after having completed the required study, will become a qualified League of Women Voters.

Mrs. I. Berman of Montgomery, president of the Alabama League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Marie Frutell, organizational chairman of the Alabama League, assisted the Dothan women in organizing.

Officers elected to head the Do-

11 Indicted In Marshall Vote Probe

GUNTERSVILLE (AP) — Eleven persons including at least five election officials were indicted Friday on charges of voting irregularities in the May 6 Democratic primary.

The Marshall County grand jury, in returning the indictments, charged that "serious irregularities" occurred in almost every voting box in the primary.

The grand jury report accused some election officials and citizens of failing to cooperate in its investigation, and indicated more indictments may be returned.

The jury recessed until Aug. 5.

Marshall County Sheriff L. P. Dickson said five election officials were indicted on seven counts each of altering or changing ballots, and allowed $500 bond on each count.

The sheriff named the election

Lamar County People Favor Cleanup Of Voter Lists

BY HALE SCARBROUGH
Post-Herald State Editor

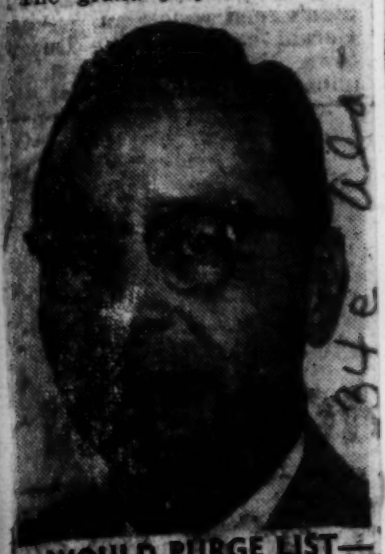
The sentiment of Lamar County people is that the county's voter registration list has to be cleaned out, says Veteran Legislator Jack Hankins, Vernon weekly newspaper publisher.

Hankins said he probably would sponsor local legislation in the regular session of the Legislature to require a re-identification of voters who registered in Lamar prior to the time the state's 1951 voter qualification law went into effect and also to bring about re-registration of all who have registered since that time.

The Lamar grand jury, investigating numerous complaints of election frauds in the May and June Democratic primaries, proposed the re-identification and re-registration.

Several counties over Alabama already have used one or both methods of cleaning up voting lists.

The grand jury also recommended that Lamar County buy and use voting machines, and Hankins said the county government may put that proposition to a referendum this Fall.



WOULD PURGE LIST—Rep. Jack Hankins.

Still another grand jury recommendation was for doing away with absentee balloting, except for persons in the military service. Much of the dispute over the Spring primaries in the West Alabama county concerned the absentee box.

Hankins said he had talked to a good many people about the voting list situation in his county, and also with Woodrow Roberts of Fayette, who holds the Democratic nomination for senator from Fayette, Lamar and Walker Counties. Roberts agrees, he says, that a clean-out is needed.

Hankins said he intended to investigate the way other counties have handled re-identification before deciding how to provide for it in his county. He said it might be done at a long session, six months or so, of the Board of Registrars, or by the probate judge's office over a period of a year or more.

Lamar County had, by the 1950 census, 16,441 residents, and has more than 8500 names on the poll list. "That's more that we have people over 21 in the county, he said."

He said he did not believe the list had been purged properly in 25 years.

The county had several vote fraud indictments returned four years ago, but no convictions. This time the grand jury made no indictments, but said it found mistakes in all but eight boxes used in the two primaries and listed various other abuses.

There were 583 ballots in an absentee box, the jury noted. About 6500 votes were cast in the June 3 runoff.

Re-identification means that all voters would be required to appear and sign a statement that they still are eligible to be on the list. Those who don't would be cut off.

A re-identification presumably would clear the poll list of dead people and persons who have left the county or are disqualified in other ways. Re-registration simply would require everybody wanting on the poll list to register again, thereby gaining the same end.

Hankins, 44, has served two terms in the Legislature and part of another. He won the Democratic nomination from Lamar in the May 3 voting.

MISCOUNT CHARGED

Elmore Jury Indicts 2 Election Officials

WETUMPKA — [illegible] election officials were indicted Wednesday on vote [illegible]ges growing out of the Democratic runoff primary in [illegible]nty June 3.

They w[illegible]ed, following their arrest, as J. A. Ruffin and Herm[illegible]ns, who live near Holtville. They were inspectors [illegible] Box 2. Both were free[illegible] bonds of $500 each.

The [illegible]nts charge both Ruffin [illegible], and Evans, an electr[illegible]d plumber, with a m[illegible] ballots which resulte[illegible] false return of the votes in [illegible] box.

Evans also was accused of marking a voter's ballot for the opposing candidate after she had asked him to help her. The indictment alleges that Mrs. Bessie Culpepper expressed a desire to vote for Leonard Johnston for the House of Representatives but that Evans marked the ballot for Johnston's opponent, John Alfred Howle.

Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee said that under Alabama law, an inspector may help a voter at the voter's request.

Evans, contacted Wednesday night, said he had no comment to make in regard to the charges. He indicated that he and Ruffin would issue a formal statement later. Ruffin could not be contacted.

The charges all grew out of the Johnston-Howle runoff contest. The official canvass of returns at first gave Howle the nomination by one vote, but a recount by a subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee showed Johnston nominated by 59 votes.

The grand jury besides returning the indictments also disclosed that county officials have made plans to replace the old paper ballots with voting machines in future elections in Elmore County.

Grand juries many times in the past have recommended the use of voting machines in the county, and the jurors in their report Wednesday said it should be done.

The jury also criticized absentee voting practices and recommended passage of a state law abolishing the absentee ballot except for members of the armed forces.

Teacher tells Tuskegee not to be complacent

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "The kingdoms are crumbling. You and I have a part to play, not so much in the destruction of these little kingdoms, but in the building of a new kingdom."

Under the theme, "The Complacent Negro in Today's Crisis," Mrs. Daniel W. Wynn recently emphasized those words to the 61st mass meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association in a Washington Chapel AME Church address here.

She asserted, "the faithless administrators and the mystified, mixed-up, insecure leaders of our state and local governments and our educational institutions cannot reign much longer."

MRS. WYNN, a public school teacher, said certain school officials "are ready to abolish PTAs if they continue to expose the weaknesses of the administration which include the local boards and school principals."

She stated pointedly:

"In this area of the country, local school administrators say very plainly by their actions that colored schools do not need efficient janitorial service;

"That is is all right for colored children to be pulled out of class to clean up the building and that colored schools do not need to follow the state law respecting the required course of study."

* * *

SHE CONCLUDED HER address by calling upon colored persons to "beseech our faithless brother to create a new faith in himself and in those who are our leaders."

READING FROM left to right: Misses Doris Nearror; Pauline Morgan; Arrie Adams and Josephine Alexander. All graduates of Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing, 1958.

READING FROM left to right: Miss Patrica Pugh; Roland Davis, and James Ralston.

READING FROM left to right: Miss Deloria Young; Walter Williams, Joanne Adams; Kate Bulls; Charlie Miller; Peggy A. Mitchell; Sylvia Dunham; Eddielyn Naggles, and Marjan Braye.

Get Out The Vote Rally In The Bessemer City Election Planned

BESSEMER, Ala. (SNS)—A meeting to complete plans for getting out the vote in the Bessemer city election Monday, Sept. 15, was set for this Friday night at Dunbar High School.

The Get-Out-the-Vote Rally is sponsored by the special advisory committee working for passage of a proposed $1 million school bond issue. Two other measures are an $800,000 hospital bond issue and extension of a 2½ mill school tax levy.

Advisory committee members are J. S. Abrams, principal of Dunbar High School; Mrs. Pearl Wyatt, P. T. A. leader; Dr. J. W. Dowdell, Herbert Pinson, Rev. Leon Glover and Silas Gamble.

The Bessemer Voters League headed by Asbury Howard, is understood to have met last Friday night to discuss the three proposals. The league is scheduled to meet again Friday night at 8:00 at First Baptist Church of East Bessemer of which the Rev. J. S. Saunders is the pastor.

Bessemer leaders have failed to explain their endorsement of the hospital proposal in the face of the charge that public hospitals in Jefferson County usually exclude Negro students from nurse training and deny staff privileges to Negro doctors.

A rift is believed to have developed in the usually solid Bessemer leadership over the alleged selection by city officials of the "Committee of Six" which is understood to be working vigorously for approval of the three proposals.

Lamar Jury To Resume Vote Probe

VERNON, Aug. 18 (UPI)—The Lamar County Grand Jury will resume its recessed investigation of reputed irregularities during the June 3 Democratic runoff primary tomorrow.

The jury convened last week to look into the charges but recessed until tomorrow after taking testimony. Deputy Sol. O. E. Young Jr. said it may take "several more days" to complete the investigation.

The grand jury inquiry was touched off by the nomination of Rex Frazier for commissioner in District One over J. Lester Street.

Street contested the vote outcome, however, and a recount by the County Democratic Executive Committee gave the nomination to Street. The committee said it found a discrepancy of 119 votes in Box 3 at Vernon and in the absentee box.

Street was declared the official winner by the committee, son of Silas the winner over incumbent Judge Hunter Phillips by a margin of 2,140 votes to 2,078 in the May 6 party primary.

Phillips contested and charged there was illegal absentee voting. McPhearson filed a cross-contest in which he charged fraud and misconduct in handling of the county's other 35 boxes.

The committee then voted May 23 to vacate the nomination and call a new primary. McPhearson appealed that decision to the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The first days of the hearing were devoted primarily to hearing of testimony on absentee voting irregularities. A number of witnesses said numerous persons who voted in the absentee box were not qualified, including many who no longer live in the county.

John Petree Jr., of Jasper, the subcommittee chairman, said the group wished to convene at Mobile next week in order to hear testimony from more than 100 witnesses in that area. The testimony will concern absentee ballots.

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He said that Parker in addition was charged with being drunk at the polls, as was R. B. Johnson, 27, Guntersville Rt. 2, who was not an election official.

The jury was called into session June 2 by Judge Stuart Stone after election boxes were impounded. County Solicitor John W. Brown said 153 challenged votes were cast May 6, highest in county history.

Names of accused persons not yet in custody were withheld pending their arrest.

Unit Hears Testimony On Choctaw Balloting

BUTLER, Ala. (AP)—A state Democratic subcommittee Friday heard testimony concerning alleged vote selling in Choctaw County.

The subcommittee took testimony from in excess of 30 more witnesses in the third day of its hearing on irregularities in Choctaw balloting. The subcommittee then recessed until Thursday when it expects to convene at Mobile.

The subcommittee was named by State Democratic Chairman Roy Mayhall of Jasper to hear an appeal of a Choctaw County Democratic Executive Committee ruling voiding the nomination for county probate judge.

One acquitted, five dis

Six freed in voting case at Fayette

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

FAYETTE, Ala., Aug. 28—Vote fraud charges against five persons were nolle prossed (quashed) here yesterday after a Circuit Court jury acquitted a rural mail carrier of violating the election law.

The jury deliberated only 20 minutes in finding a not guilty verdict for Earl Cannon, 37, of nearby Berry.

Circuit Judge Cecil Strawbridge of Vernon quashed charges against five persons whose cases were pending. The nolle prosses were entered at the request of Circuit Sol. Louis P. Moore, who prosecuted Cannon.

The jury verdict and subsequent court orders closed out the first cases of voting law violations in Fayette County in more than a quarter of a century.

TEN PERSONS had been indicted by the Grand Jury on charges of irregularities in the May 6 Democratic Primary election.

Three women and one man pleaded guilty and were fined $100 before Cannon came to trial.

Sol. Moore had charged that all 10 conspired to "round up" voters and get them to cast absentee ballots for certain candidates in the May 6 Primary.

Cannon, a mail carrier seven years, had been charged with five counts of aiding persons to cast illegal ballots.

He was tried on only one count, of aiding a Negro tenant farmer, Doc Glass, to cast an illegal absentee ballot.

Cannon's defense attorneys argued that Cannon had no part in any conspiracy.

They said he merely drove the five voters to the courthouse at the request of Mrs. Louise Barnes, one of the women who pleaded guilty.

CANNON, taking the witness stand in his own behalf, testified Mrs. Barnes came to his house and asked him to drive her car, in which there were four passengers, to Fayette.

He said she asked him to pick up Glass on the way into town.

Passengers in the auto had testified earlier Mrs. Barnes complained of a headache.

Cannon testified he took the five persons to the office of the Register in Chancery at the courthouse.

He said he assisted them in voting only after they "insisted," because they couldn't read or write.

Cannon said he read the names of candidates from the ballot but marked no ballots for the voters.

He said he held the hand of one of the voters, an elderly man whose hand shakes so that he can't write.

CANNON TESTIFIED he didn't ask any of the five if they planned to be out of town on election day.

The state had contended Cannon knew the five voters had no right to cast absentee ballots.

The law provides that voters may cast absentee ballots only if they will be out of town on regular business on election day.

Cannon was defended by Edward deGraffenreid and his son, Ryan, of Tuscaloosa, and David Enslen of Fayette.

Moore was assisted in the prosecution by Fayette County Sol. C. M. Holder.

The state dropped charges against Glen Ballard of Winfield, William Edgar Gray of Berry, Mrs. Mamie Holt of Winfield and Mrs. Mary Nell Earnest of Winfield, all charged with aiding persons to cast illegal absentee ballots, and James Black of Fayette, charged with bribery.

In addition to Mrs. Barnes, those who pleaded guilty were Mrs. Mildred Simpson, Mrs. Loyal Collins and Riley Sparks of Berry.

REPORT ONLY 25 OUT OF 100 REGISTERED TO VOTE

By VICTOR CALVERTON

NEW YORK — (ANP) — You can complain all day and weep all night, but public officials will not pay much attention to you. Local, state and federal governments listen to voters.

This is a warning given to non-voters in a little folder published by the NAACP, under the title "Is Your Name Written There? - on the voting list?" Readers are told:

"If you want to have a say about how you are treated as a citizen, you must register and vote."

The apathy of the Negro is a problem of great concern to the NAACP and other civic organizations. The report that only 25 out of every 100 Negroes in the South of voting age are actually registered, is startling to some leaders. The folder says "Sixty out of every 100 white citizens of voting age" in the South "are registered."

In some localities fewer than 25 out of 100 Negro citizens are registered.

Henry Lee Moon, NAACP public relationist, is in charge of all regions in the current drive to get more Negroes to qualify to vote.

Rep. Martin Seeks Tightening Up Of Election Laws

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 10 (AP)—A veteran Black Belt legislator proposed today a general tightening up of Alabama's voter registration laws by raising the qualifications for voting.

Rep. W. L. (Doc) Martin of Greene County made his proposal at a meeting of the Alabama Legislative Council which recommends prospective new laws to the Legislature.

Martin suggested that the present law might be changed to require all voter applicants to take an examination. They would get their exams in sealed envelopes, he said, and send them to Montgomery for grading on an electric (IBM) tabulating machine.

The Eutaw insurance man, who won the Democratic nomination to a sixth consecutive four-year term in the House last Spring, said under his plan there would be no indication on the examination papers as to the sex or race of the applicant.

The papers would be sealed up by each individual after finishing the examinations, he suggested, then mailed immediately to Montgomery for grading by machine.

Martin said there would be no means of identity as to the sex or race of the applicant. All examination papers would be treated alike with provision for machine grading to guard against human errors.

His proposal was passed on to Charles Cooper, director of the Legislative Reference Service, with instructions to work out a bill along these lines for consideration by the council later.

Council members passed a resolution requesting that the 1959 Legislature authorize a special study of state and county election laws with a view to enacting a new election code.

Several lawmakers commented that the present election laws have become outmoded and should be revised so they will be more workable.

At the suggestion of Rep. Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery the council group voted to recommend several minor changes in the Alabama corrupt practices act to next year's Legislature.

Goodwyn proposed that a requirement that candidates file pre-election campaign expense statements before primary and general elections be deleted.

Under the present law candidates must file reports on campaign expenditures and contributions before and after each election.

The Legislative Reference Service director said he checked laws of 40 other states and found only 14 now require pre-election reports.

PROPOSES CHANGE—Rep. W. L. Martin.

"About Denial Of Voting Rights"

Writing June 15 in The New York Times with a Washington dateline, Anthony Lewis discusses the "slow" work of the nine-month-old Congress created Civil Rights Commission in which he makes this disturbing report, in part: ". . . The surprising fact—announced by Mr. (Gordon MacLean) Tiffany (staff director) this week—is that no properly sworn complaints about the denial of voting rights have been received. The reason can only be guessed."

What has happened to some of the information allegedly collected, say in Alabama, by the Alabama Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights and the Montgomery Improvement Association? An answer is in order from the leadership of these organizations. For how can one explain satisfactorily the reportedly high rejection of Negro voter-registration applicants in Montgomery County, the alleged baswelling in Jefferson County, the devious schemes operative reportedly in Macon County, and the stream of alleged complaints out of Dallas County?

What about the total denial of Negro voting in Wilcox and Lowndes counties? Does anyone mean to say that such conditions as these have gone unreported by "properly sworn complaints" from either the victims or those expected to speak for them? Our leaders of voter-registration are called on to explain this.

Reporter Lewis tries to explain the lack of "properly" presented vote denial complaints this way: "In many parts of the South Negroes might be afraid to sign their names to complaints against discriminatory treatment. There have been at least, many allegations of physical and economic reprisals for such public protest."

If that be true, then why isn't it checked into, aired and corrected? Under the watered down new Civil Rights Law the Department of Justice seems to have the law by which it can move in hard and fas. against such calculated, designed and wilful practices to hamper the right to vote. This new law to provide fully the right to vote, and to protect it vigorously must never be allowed to lie unused. Above all, Negro leaders should not sit silently by and permit the new voting law to waste away while would-be Negro voters are frozen in disfranchisement.

This important observation is made by Reporter Lewis: "But the Civil Rights Act does not require the injured person to swear out the complaint. It could be done by ministers or other Negro leaders. And these leaders, who are lacking in neither skill nor courage, have not come to the commission with proper complaints either."

All this is in contrast to what in Alabama we have been hearing from our major voter-registration leaders. For they have conducted workshops which included discussions of the Civil Rights Acts, provided forms on which complaints could easily be made, and set up what seemed to be machinery for pre-screening of complaints. This is one of the reasons we think that our voter-registration leaders should be asked to explain the delay in getting the voter rejection complaints before the Civil Rights Commission.

Cannon Freed In Vote Trial

FAYETTE, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Earl Cannon, Berry, rural mail carrier, was found not guilty of vote fraud charges in circuit court here after the jury deliberated only 20 minutes this afternoon.

Cannon was accused of illegally helping Negro Doc Glass of Berry cast a ballot in the absentee box during the May 6 Democratic primary. Had he been found guilty, Cannon might have lost his job for violation of federal law.

The trial stemmed from a grand jury investigation into alleged voting irregularities in the May voting. Ten persons were indicted by the grand jury.

Four persons have pleaded guilty, Cannon was found innocent and five others are yet to be tried. After completing Cannon's case, the court adjourned until its Spring term next year.

All four persons pleading guilty to charges were from Berry. Riley Sparks admitted aiding a person to vote illegally in the absentee box and was fined $100. Mrs. Betty Barnes, wife of Berry Mayor Garland Barnes, was fined $100 after she pleaded guilty to vote fraud charges.

Others fined $100 after entering guilty pleas to charges of vote fraud were Mrs. Mildred Simpson, widow of a former state representative, and Mrs. Loyal Collins.

Bonds Forfeited On Negroes Charged With Poll Violations

Bonds of three Negroes charged with violating Alabama elections laws during the May Democratic Primary were ordered forfeited Monday by Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter and new warrants for their arrests issued after the trio failed to appear for arraignment proceedings.

A. D. Huffman, 45 of 810 Union Cr.; Fannie Allen Neal, 62, 262 Rutland St.; and Rufus D. Lewis, 50, 810 Bolivar St. were charged with standing too close to polling places and fined $15 and costs each in Recorders' Court.

They were arrested at polling places at Hamner Hall, city hall and the county courthouse after election officials reported they were standing within 30 feet of the polls, police said.

The cases of the three defendants were listed on Monday's docket along with those of persons indicted by the Montgomery County Grand Jury which reported last week.

According to Circuit Clerk John K. Mathews the three cases were heard by Judge Eugene Loe sitting as an ex officio justice of the peace and when appealed by Negro attorney Fred Gray to circuit court were placed on the docket with state cases.

Mathews said the cases were not regular city appeal cases—scheduled to come up for trial in circuit court Wednesday and Thursday.

MACON COUNTY has 697 Todd votes that will either go to Wallace or Patterson — or by the boards. Shorty Price landed one vote in Macon and four kinsmen voted for Attorney Gullatte. The final tally of Todd to go for Wallace over Patterson in Macon puts quite a value on the Todd vote.

Judge William Varner's friends were elated over the election results which found the veteran probate judge leading his combined opposition by more than 600 votes.

Biggest vote getter in the county was State Senator Sam Engelhardt who polled 1,867 votes to 903 for Skidmore and 273 for Boutwell. The runoff for the office of lieutenant governor in Macon will be interesting.

Grand Jury Will Probe Chilton Vote

CLANTON, Ala. (AP) — Chilton County officials are investigating charges of double voting and voting by unauthorized persons in the May 6 Democratic primary.

County Solicitor L. F. Gerald said Tuesday night all the Chilton primary results had been impounded for investigation by his office and the county grand jury.

Officials had not determined whether to call a special grand jury session for the probe, he said, declining elaboration on the alleged irregularities.

Chilton was the sixth county in which the first primary vote has been questioned. Probes also are pending in Marshall and Covington counties, while alleged discrepancies in Marion, Baldwin and Fayette were declared of no consequence.

Latest county to call off inquiries in the primary was Baldwin, where Tuesday the county Democratic executive committee upheld the nomination of Sheriff Taylor Wilkins.

The committee declared Wilkins the Democratic nominee after a two-hour hearing on charges Hamilton F. Hall's charges of bribery and fraud.

Hall, who polled 5,423 votes to Wilkins' 6,676, contested the election files on charges of mistake or misconduct in all the county's 44 voting boxes.

None of several witnesses at the hearing testified he had seen any specific irregularities during the voting.

Choctaw Vote Inquiry Ends Mobile Probe

MOBILE, Ala. (AP) — A state Democratic subcommittee Thursday wound up its hearings in Mobile in the contested probate judgeship election in Choctaw County.

The three member panel which has authority to make a final decision in the election contest recessed until next Wednesday, when it will convene again at the Choctaw County Courthouse in Butler.

The recess was voted after attorneys for Richard E. McPhearson of Silas, put about 10 witnesses on the stand.

Attorneys for Probate Judge Hunter Phillips have completed presentation of evidence in connection with Phillips' charges that sufficient fraud existed in Choctaw absentee balloting to change the results in McPhearson's favor.

200 QUESTIONED

Counsel for McPhearson is now presenting evidence to refute the charges brought in the Phillips contest. McPhearson also has filed a cross-contest, alleging that fraud existed in the other 35 boxes of Choctaw County in the May 6 primary balloting.

So far, almost 200 witnesses have been questioned.

The subcommittee is composed of John Petree Jr. of Jasper, chairman, Ralph Smith of Guntersville, and Grady Cleveland of Eufaula. They were appointed by State Party Chairman Roy Mayhall of Jasper, after an appeal was filed with the state committee.

Phillips won a round in the contest Thursday prior to recess of the hearings.

The subcommittee denied a motion by McPhearson's attorneys asking that the evidence presented by Phillips' counsel be thrown out because they contended it did not prove Phillips' allegations. If granted, the action would have had the effect of ending Phillips' contest.

The subcommittee members made no comment on their decision to deny the motion.

Subcommittee members are trying to determine if a sufficient number of illegal votes were cast to change the results as shown in the official canvass.

McPhearson was declared the nominee on the basis of a 62-vote margin. Phillips then contested and McPhearson filed a cross-contest.

The Choctaw County Democratic Executive Committee voted May 28 to vacate the nomination and hold a new primary. McPhearson appealed this decision to the state committee.

The subcommittee opened its hearings in Butler nearly three weeks ago. It questioned a number of witnesses there before moving to Mobile to interrogate more than 100 former Choctaw Countians who now live in Mobile but who voted absentee ballots in Choctaw in the May primary.

There was no indication when a final decision can be expected.

Elmore vote fraud case may be dropped

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

WETUMPKA, Ala., July 2—A hearing on vote irregularities in the Elmore County June 3 runoff was suspended here today as counsel for opposing principals conferred on a proposal to drop all charges and counter-charges.

Leonard Johnston, candidate for the House of Representatives who initiated the contest, made an offer this morning to drop charges of voting irregularities and settle for a simple recount of the ballots.

JOHNSTON was defeated by John Alfred Howle by one vote in the race for the Elmore County House of Representatives seat.

Johnston had previously withdrawn the charge that Howle was ineligible to be a candidate in the race.

The conference became more complex than anticipated when it was learned that Howle intended to press a charge, in turn, of ballot box tampering.

The hearing is being held by a subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

JOHNSTON'S charges have largely been centered on allegations of unqualified people acting as poll workers.

Much of the testimony in the hearing, which began yesterday, revolved around Box 1, Beat 8, the last box to be reported in the June 3 tally. The box gave Howle an edge of 35 votes, which gave him a one-vote margin in the countywide canvass.

Eighty-eight witnesses had been subpoenaed for the hearing.

Attorney for Johnston in the case is George Howard. Ross Milner and Robert Tyler are attorneys for Howle.

Motion made to end Choctaw vote case

MOBILE, Ala., July 2—Attorneys for a Silas, Ala., man moved today for dismissal of a contest of the Choctaw County probate judge nomination.

The motion by counsel for Richard E. McPhearson, declared the winner in the race, contended that attorneys for incumbent Probate Judge Hunter Phillips failed to prove charges of fraud in handling of absentee ballots in Choctaw. Phillips had contested the nomination.

A State Democratic subcommittee has been hearing evidence in the contest for the past three weeks.

If the motion is denied, the three-man group will begin hearing witnesses called by McPhearson's attorneys.

Elmore Vote Probe Ready

Demos To Hear Johnson Complaint

WETUMPKA, June 30 (UPI) —A three-man subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee begins an investigation tomorrow of charges of election irregularities in Elmore County.

The subcommittee will hear complaints by Leonard Johnson, Wetumpka's sitting barber, who lost his bid for a House seat from Elmore by one vote.

The three-man subcommittee is composed of Floyd Ansley of Birmingham from the Ninth District, chairman; William B. Fite of Hamilton, Seventh District; and Jack M. Bridges of Headland, Third District.

The official returns from the Elmore runoff primary June 3 gave Johnson 3494 votes and John A. Howle, 3495. Howle is an insurance man.

Johnson charged in protest papers filed with Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, chairman of the executive committee, that vote buying, intimidation and/or "other misconduct" prevented a fair election. He also said Howle was ineligible for election, but gave no specific reasons why.

The subcommittee is empowered to determine which candidate received the most legal votes and declare him the winner or it can declare it

cannot determine which candidate received the most legal votes and call another runoff.

Mayhall said any action of the subcommittee is final.

Dothan Forms Provisional Voter League

DOTHAN — After a series of pre-provisional meetings to form a League of Women Voters in Dothan a provisional league has been organized. The group will remain on a provisional status for one year and after having completed the required study, will become a qualified League of Women Voters.

Mrs. J. Bertram of Montgomery, president of the Alabama League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Marie Frutell, organizational chairman of the Alabama League, assisted the Dothan women in organizing.

Officers elected to head the Dothan group are: Mrs. E. P. McDaniels, Jr., president; Mrs. Clark Rudder, vice president; Mrs. Helene Elliott, secretary and Mrs. William Nomberg, treasurer.

Members of the board of directors are: Mrs. R. A. Dowling Jr., publication chairman; Mrs. S. A. Cherry, voters service chairman; Miss Sicily Raley, resource chairman; Mrs. Billy Joe Adams, finance chairman; Mrs. C. C. McEachin Jr., local survey chairman; Mrs. J. B. Hart, membership chairman and Mrs. Pat Elliott, public relations chairman.

Mrs. David Wilson will serve as "Bulletin" editor. Mrs. Drury Flowers is budget chairman and serving with her are: Mrs. Billy J. Adams, Mrs. William Nomberg and Mrs. Coke Jones Jr.

The main project of the new Provisional League of Women Voters of Dothan, which will be undertaken this summer, will be a complete survey of Dothan city government.

The fourth week in each month has been proclaimed "Provisional League of Women Voters Week" in Dothan.

10 booked in Fayette County fraud

FAYETTE, Ala., July 18 — Sheriff Oscar Pinkerton served four more warrants yesterday bringing to 10 the number of persons booked here on vote frauds.

The 10 were named in indictments returned by Fayette County Grand Jury last Tuesday. The charges cited violations during the May 6 Democratic primary voting in the county.

The last four were Mrs. Mamie Holt and Mrs. Mary Nell Earnest, both of Winfield and sisters of Fayette County Tax Collector P. D. Berry; Glen Ballard of Winfield and William Edgar Gray of Berry.

Each was charged with one count of aiding a person to vote illegally. Each was released under $900 bond.

TAX COLLECTOR Berry was defeated in the race for probate judge in the May 6 election.

The first arrest was made Wednesday night when Riley Sparks of Berry, Rt. 1, farmer, surrendered himself to the sheriff. Sparks, charged with three counts of aiding a person to vote illegally, made $900 bond.

Previously named by the sheriff as having been served warrents were:

Mrs. Betty Barnes, wife of Mayor Garland Barnes of Berry, four counts of aiding in preparation of an absentee ballot and two counts of bribery, $1200 bond.

Mrs. Mildred Simpson of Berry, a member of the County Board of Registars, one count of vote buying and two of illegally assisting in preparation of an absentee ballot, $900 bond. She is the widow of Red Simpson, a former Fayette County Commissioner, and ex-wife of Earl Cannon, who is also under indictment.

Cannon, a rural mail carrier of Berry, is charged with three counts of aiding a person to cast an illegal absentee ballot, $900 bond.

Mrs. Loyal Collins of Berry, 10 counts of aiding a person to vote illegally and five counts of buying votes, $1500 bond.

James Black, Fayette junk dealer and service station operator, three counts of bribery, $900 bond.

Sol. Louis P. Moore of the 24th Judicial Court said the cases against the 10 would be docketed for the week of Aug. 28 in Circuit Court.

Elmore Jury Probes Vote

WETUMPKA—The Elmore County Grand Jury went into session Tuesday and made clear as its first order of business an investigation of complaints of irregularities in the June 3 Democratic runoff.

Eight or three witnesses were subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury Thursday in connection with the alleged vote fraud, Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee said.

The Grand Jury was scheduled to meet in September, but the date was moved up after the vote dispute arose.

Leonard Johnston, a candidate for Place No. 1 in the House of Representatives from Elmore County, contested the election after losing to John Alfred Howle of Wetumpka by one vote.

During a contest hearing both candidates agreed to abide by a recount. Johnston was declared the winner after a 31-vote error was discovered in one box (Beat 9, Box 2).

Before the investigation is over, Curlee said, "several hundred witnesses may be subpoenaed."

"I am not going to leave a stone unturned in this investigation," Curlee said. "I am convinced it was no honest mistake in that one box."

Registrars Pass On County Voters

The principal duty of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars is to take the applications, and to determine the eligibility, of those who wish to become qualified electors in this county.

Only those who meet the qualifications as set forth by Alabama law may become registered voters.

The board meets in regular session, beginning the second Monday in June and continuing through the third week in October, and again from the second Monday in November through the month of January.

Between Jan. 31 and the start of the next regular session, the board meets only on the first and third Mondays of each month.

There are three members of the board, Mrs. C. B. Willis, chairman, Mrs. Attilus Mullin and George W. Penton.

Members of the board of registrars are appointed by an appointing board composed of the governor, the state commissioner of Agriculture and the state auditor.

The office of the board of registrars is located on the third floor of the new courthouse.

Hearings start in Choctaw election

MOBILE, Ala., July 1—(AP)—A State Democratic subcommittee continued an investigation here today which may lead to a new primary election in Choctaw County.

The subcommittee moved here from Butler to question some 150 absentee voters of Choctaw County about alleged voting irregularities during the May 6 primary.

About 30 absentee voters testified yesterday there had been vote-buying and absentee voting by unauthorized persons during the election.

After the remaining Mobile residents testify, the subcommittee will return to Butler where about 130 witnesses already have

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appeared. A decision is expected in four or five weeks.

THE PROBE BEGAN after Incumbent County Probate Judge Hunter Phillips, defeated in a bid for renomination, charged fraud in absentee vote handling.

Richard E. McPhearson of Silas, who won nomination with 2140 votes to 2078 for Phillips, followed his opponent's action with a cross-contest. He claimed there was fraud and misconduct on the part of election officials at the county's other 35 boxes.

The Choctaw County Democratic Committee then voted to vacate the nomination and call a new primary. McPhearson appealed the decision to the state committee.

John Petree Jr., Jasper attorney, is chairman of the State Democratic subcommittee.

Investigations open in voting irregularities

WETUMPKA, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Investigation began today into charges of voting irregularities during the June 3 runoff primary in Elmore County.

A three-man subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee was slated to hear complaints by Leonard Johnson of Wetumpka, who lost his House race with John A. Howle of Wetumpka, 3495 to 3494.

Johnson, in a protest filed with State Democratic Chairman Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, charged vote-buying, intimidation and that Howle was ineligible for election. He offered no specific reason for the latter accusation.

The three-man subcommittee is composed of Floyd Ansley, Birmingham, Ninth District, chairman; William B. Fite, Hamilton, Seventh District, and Jack M. Bridges, Headland, Third District.

The subcommittee may either determine the final winner, or declare itself unable to do so and call another runoff.

VIEWED AS PROTEST AGAINST SEGREGATIONISTS

Alabama GOP Gains Negro Votes

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 5—Although Alabama Republican candidates were snowed under, as expected, by Democrats in Tuesday's general election, the GOP scored decisive gains among Negro voters, particularly in the larger cities.

Fred Taylor

This was shown by returns from boxes having Negro majorities in Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile and also in heavily populated Macon County.

Ballot tabulations substantiated earlier reports that Negro leaders sought to line up all the votes they could against Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who was elected governor; State Sen. Albert Boutwell, chosen lieutenant governor, and other candidates on the Democratic ticket. Patterson and Boutwell are two of Alabama's strongest leaders in the fight to preserve states' rights and maintain segregation of the races.

And the returns followed the swing of the Alabama Negro vote to the Republicans in 1956 when President Eisenhower was re-elected.

William L. Longshore Jr., Birmingham lawyer and Republican nominee for governor, who was swamped by a seven-to-one majority piled up by Patterson, said he

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and other GOP candidates "probably got the Negro boxes by default, because they had to vote for somebody."

Longshore, who repeatedly emphasized his stand for segregation during the campaign, added that, "We certainly didn't appeal to the Negroes for their vote. They probably went Republican because of my opponent's suits against the NAACP."

Two Birmingham boxes with a heavy Negro vote gave Longshore 820 to 585 for Patterson, even though Patterson carried Jefferson County (Birmingham is county seat) by 38,383 to 7,951.

In four Mobile boxes, also having Negro vote majorities, the GOP nominee got 390 to 136 for Patterson. And Longshore made his best showing in Montgomery in the two boxes where Negroes have their heaviest voting strength.

Former State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon, segregationist leader, said the unusually large Negro support there for Longshore represented an endorsement of President Eisenhower's racial policies, particularly the use of federal troops to enforce integration at Little Rock.

And Engelhardt, author of legislation gerrymandering Tuskegee's corporate boundaries to eliminate many Negro voters from that town, said the Negro vote also was a protest against Atty. Gen. Patterson for bringing court action seeking to break up a Negro boycott of white merchants in Macon's county seat.

The Week in Alabama

U.S. **Sen. John Sparkman** told officials of the Alabama League of Municipalities that "**big talk**" by Democratic National Chairman **Paul Butler** and Republican National Chairman **Meade Alcorn** "will never push **Southern Democrats** out of the party of our fathers." Sparkman, Democratic vice presidential nominee in 1952 and chairman of Alabama's delegation to the 1956 Democratic National Convention, said he **would not run** for delegate to the party's 1960 convention. But he has made it plain he will be a candidate for re-election to the Senate that year. . . . Govs.-Elect **Ernest Vandiver** of Georgia, **E. F. Hollings** of South Carolina and **John Patterson** of Alabama will take part in **Veterans Day** activities in Birmingham Tuesday. . . . Strong arguments for strict **state regulation** of the **insurance industry** as a bulwark against threatened federal control were voiced by life insurance company executives and legislators attending the annual convention of the **Assn. of Alabama Life Insurance Companies.** Chairman **W. H. Sweringen** says the Alabama **Pardon-Parole Board** is looking for bright college students interested in correctional work.

More Inflation

The cost of getting drunk in Birmingham has doubled. That is, if you get thrown into the city's clink.

The City Commission has raised the fine on drunk citations for those jailed from $5 to $10.

Negro Boxes Go To GOP In B'ham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Republicans won both of the Birmingham boxes dominated by Negroes in Tuesday's general election.

This trend followed the swing of the Alabama Negro vote to the Republican party in 1956.

The largest Negro box, near Legion Field, gave W. L. Longshore Jr., Republican nominee for governor, 507 and Democrat John Patterson 315. The other, in the same general area, gave Longshore 313 and Patterson 272.

Both have substantial numbers of white voters. A nearly 100 per cent white box nearby gave Patterson 360 votes to 21 for Longshore.

Republicans lost their hold on the Mountain Brook area south of Birmingham, however. The Mountain Brook school vote was 315 for Patterson and 181 for Longshore. That box was overwhelming Republican in 1956.

Patterson carried Jefferson with 38,383 to 7,951 for Longshore. In 1956, Republicans carried the county, 43,695 to 38,604.

CIVIL RIGHTS SNOOPERS HAVE BEEN IN STATE

SELMA, Ala. (AP)—A federal civil rights investigator was in Montgomery recently but "didn't get anywhere," Atty. Gen. John Patterson said last night.

Speaking to the Dallas County Citizens Council, Patterson said the agent was "sent down here to spy on our people and to look over the shoulders of our boards of registrars. He found, however, a cool reception from the people of our state and didn't get anywhere."

The Democratic gubernatorial nominee's statement was the first specific report of the locality of an investigation by a Civil Rights Commission agent. The new agency recently announced it was investigating reports that Negroes had been denied voting rights in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi but no definite sites of investigations were given.

Patterson added: "The Civil Rights Commission has planned a frontal attack on our civil rights."

In addition, he criticized the Republican administration and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People which he said were "trying to force integration down our throats."

The U. S. Supreme Court, he continued, "realizes the possibility of bloodshed and ruin of our public school system— and this thing is going to get more serious."

C.R.C. PRESTIGE AT STAKE

Alabama's Defiance Of Federal Vote Probe Promises Hot Fight

By DAN COGGIN

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission's failure to gain access to county voter records may touch off a legal struggle which could forecast effectiveness of the federal agency in the South.

Implications are strong that a state's right to governmental privacy as well as racial discrimination will be prime factors in any federal action over Macon County's closely guarded registration files.

Such a legal fight, some observers believe, might make or break the new Civil Rights Commission.

White supremacy will not be surrendered easily in Macon County, where racial strife long has been commonplace, these observers say. And Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Democratic nominee and thus assured of the next governorship in this Democratic stronghold of the Deep South, has solidly blessed efforts to maintain white reign.

Negroes outnumber white residents about 6-1 in the county, home of famed Tuskegee Institute. At the polls, however, white voters rule by a 2-1 margin and sew up all county and city government posts.

Defiance of any possible change in this pattern came to the fore Monday when county voter registration officials refused to turn over their records of two of the commission's agents from Washington.

Indications that a showdown may be brewing came Tuesday night in a telephone interview between the Montgomery Advertiser and A. H. Rosenfeld, director of the commission's Office of Complaints, Information and Surveys.

"The commission will have to consider some sort of action when it meets in Washington Thursday," Rosenfeld said, "but I don't have the slightest idea what the action will be."

Rosenfeld, reached at Alexandria, Va., said he had not heard from Burton J. Goodyear and O. J. Peterson, the agents who he said "intended to check the voter records as a result of complaints we had received."

New vote law proposal gets go ahead sign

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 10—A new voter qualification law to clarify and strengthen state statutes was proposed by the Alabama Legislative Council today.

The council adopted a resolution asking for an appropriation of not more than $20,000 for survey work leading to drafting of a new election code.

REP. MARTIN

Rep. W. L. Martin Jr. of Greene County submitted the proposal to the council this morning. He is a member and former head of the group.

Present election laws have become obsolete in many respects and should be brought up to date, council members said.

Rep. Martin asked the group of senators and representatives to draft a bill setting up a three-member state board to prepare and supervise examinations for prospective voters in each county.

"This proposal would not affect any present voter in Alabama, since they would be automatically qualified under a grandfather clause," said Rep. Martin.

"But new and more rigid requirements would be specified for all who seek to become voters.

"Our voter qualification laws are inadequate and should be clarified and strengthened.

"There couldn't be any discrimination in my plan, because examination forms would be prepared, sealed and numbered to be sent out to the boards of registrars in each of the 67 counties. There would be no identification other than number and the examination papers would be graded and sorted by an IBM machine."

MARTIN TOLD the council members that those serving on the three-member state board would be appointed by the governor and be subject to approval by the state Senate. No two members could be chosen from the same congressional district.

His plan called for examinations to be conducted four periods each year for prospective voters.

The plan would go into effect, if approved by the incoming Legislature, Jan. 1, 1960.

State Rep. Charles Adams of Tallapoosa, who has been chosen by Gov.-Nominate John Patterson for speaker of the incoming House of Representatives, is council chairman.

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Mayor's wife, two other women guilty in vote fraud cases

FAYETTE, Ala., Aug. 20—The wife of the mayor of Berry was one of three women fined $100 each in Circuit Court here yesterday on guilty pleas to vote fraud charges.

Mrs. Betty Barnes, wife of Mayor Garland Barnes of Berry, and Mrs. Mildred Simpson, a member of the Fayette County Board of Registrars, and Mrs. Loyal Collins pleaded guilty before Judge Cecil Strawbridge.

THE INDICTMENTS were returned by the Fayette County Grand Jury in July.

The charges grew out of voting irregularities in the Democratic Primary Election in May.

Seven other persons are scheduled for trial next Tuesday.

Mrs. Barnes was charged with four counts of bribery.

Mrs. Simpson, widow of former State Rep. Red Simpson, was charged with two counts of vote buying and one of aiding in preparation of an absentee ballot.

FACING TRIAL Tuesday are: Earl Cannon, Berry rural mail carrier, three counts of aiding a person to cast an illegal absentee ballot; Riley Sparks, Berry Rt. 1 farmer, three counts of aiding; James Black of Fayette, three counts of bribery; Glenn Ballard of Winfield, one count of aiding. William Edgar Gray of Berry, one count of aiding; Mrs. Mamie Holt of Winfield, one count of aiding; Mrs. Mary Nell Earnest of Winfield, one count of aiding.

Mrs. Collins was charged with 10 counts of aiding a person to vote illegally and five of vote buying.

Revealed in Tuesday's vote—

Alabama's politicos eye swing of Negroes to GOP

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6—Alabama politicians noted with special interest today the further swing of Negro voters to the Republican column in this state as shown by returns from Tuesday's general election.

They said it began when boxes having Negro majorities, which formerly went Democratic, backed the Republican ticket in 1956 when President Eisenhower was re-elected.

TAYLOR

Although Alabama Republican candidates were snowed under, as expected, by Democrats in Tuesday's balloting the GOP registered substantial gains among Negro leaders sought to line up the larger cities.

This was revealed by returns from boxes with Negro majorities in Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile and also in heavily Negro populated Macon County.

BALLOT TABULATIONS bore out earlier reports that Negro leaders south to line up all the votes they could against Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who was elected governor; State Sen. Albert Boutwell, chosen lieutenant governor, and other candidates on the Democratic ticket.

Patterson and Boutwell are two of the strongest leaders in the fight to preserve states' rights and maintain segregation.

BIRMINGHAM Atty. William L. Longshore Jr., Republican candidate for governor, who was swamped by a seven-to-one majority piled up by Patterson, said he and other GOP candidates "probably got the Negro boxes by default, because they had to vote for somebody."

Longshore, who repeatedly stressed his stand for segregation during the campaign, declared:

"We certainly didn't appeal to the Negroes for their vote. They probably went Republican because of my opponent's suits against the NAACP."

BUT POLITICAL observers here cited the fact the Negro boxes also went strongly for GOP nominees running against Democratic candidates other than Patterson.

They also pointed to a bitter attack made by Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn upon Sen. Sparkman for his strong segregation stand.

The GOP chieftain, in referring to a speech made by Sparkman, declared the Alabama senator and former Democratic vice presidential nominee had destroyed for all time the "illusion" that the Democrats are for "civil rights."

GOPer Alcorn alluded to an address in which Sen. Sparkman pointed out that Northern and Western Democrats in Congress helped the Southerners defeat "civil rights" measures.

Although the Alabama Republicans this time polled only about one-half the percentage of the state (and Jefferson County) vote they received in 1956 when President Eisenhower was reelected, returns from Macon County gave Longshore about one-third the total vote there.

MACON SHERIFF Preston Hornsby said that normally "you can count the Republican votes in this county on your fingers."

Former State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon, segregationist leader and probable choice of Gov.-Elect Patterson for state highway director, said the unusually large Negro support there for Longshore represented an endorsement of President Eisenhower's racial policies.

Engelhardt said he thought the Negros particularly approved use of federal troops to enforce school integration at Little Rock.

Longshore said sending troops to Little Rock undoubtedly had much to do with the lopsided defeated suffered by Republicans Tuesday, even though the GOP in Alabama has a platform plank urging continued separation of the races.

ENGELHARDT said he felt the heavy Negro vote for the GOP ticket in Macon also was a protest against Patterson for bringing court action seeking to break up a Negro boycott of white merchants at Tuskegee.

The largest Negro majority box near Legion Field (Precinct 9, Box 1) gave Longshore 507 votes to 313 for Patterson. This box reportedly has about 65 per cent Negro voters and 35 per cent white.

The other box with a heavy Negro vote in the same general area (Precinct 9, Box 4) gave Longshore 313 to 272 for Patterson.

A nearly 100 per cent white box nearby gave Patterson 360 votes to 21 for Longshore. And returns showed that Patterson carried Jefferson County 38,383 votes to 7951 for Longshore.

This compared with a Republican victory in Jefferson in 1956 when Eisenhower polled 43,695 to 38,604 for the Democratic ticket.

In four Mobile boxes, also having Negro vote majorities, the GOP nominee got 390 to 136 for Patterson. And Longshore made his best showing in Montgomery in the two boxes where Negroes have their heaviest voting strength.

RETURNS FROM 2232 of Alabama's 3062 boxes gave this vote for governor-Patterson 188,029; Longshore 26,888; Independent Marvin Jackson 1275.

THE VOTE for other statewide offices, all won by Democrats from 2119 of 3062 boxes:

Lieutenant governor—Albert Boutwell 166,974; James H. Jones 21,690.

Attorney general—MacDonald Gallion 169,299; Louis Salman 21,121.

Secretary of state—Bettye Frink 166,708; Glenn Andrews 23,358.

State auditor—Mary Texas Hurt Garner 166,108; Ben White 21,732.

State treasurer—Agnes Baggett 169,585; E. C. Herren 21,665.

Commissioner of agriculture and industries—E. C. Bamberg 166,454; J. R. Bennett Jr., 21,727

1623 BOXES gave this vote on the constitutional amendments:

No. 1 Lauderdale—For 33,080 against 30,365.

No. 2 Marion—For 13,548 against 49,014.

No. 3 Montgomery—For 30,410 against 32,877.

Alabama To Observe Citizenship Sunday

W. C. Patton, President of the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting announced this week that Sunday Nov 30 will be observed through Alabama as Citizenship Sunday. The purpose of which is two fold (1) To impress upon the minds of the citizens the importance of paying their poll tax which is due now and is payable on or before February 1st 1959. The only persons exempt from poll tax and still have the right to vote are veterans past 45 years of age. Persons who plan to register at some later date may pay their poll tax now and register later.

The second purpose of the observance is to urge prospective voters to register and pay their poll tax before the February 1st dead line. The boards of Registrars in every county of the State are required by law to meet Monday, December 1st for the purpose of registering prospective voters.

"With the prospective legislation to be voted on in 1959", says Mr. Patton, "It is almost manditory that all persons become qualified to cast their ballots."

All Churches, Civis, Social, Fraternal, Labor and other organizations have been called upon to cooperate with this observance.

Alabama Vote May Be Small

Democratic Victory Seen In All Major Races

GOP ENTERS BIG SLATE

(By United Press International)

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 3.—Alabamans elect a new governor and other state officials Tuesday with the segregation issue and traditional one-party adherence expected to assure a Democratic victory for all but a few minor offices.

The Republicans have put up their largest slate of candidates in years but there was little doubt the Democratic ticket, headed by gubernatorial nominee John Patterson, 37-year-old attorney general, would sweep into office on an expected light vote.

Mr. Patterson had opposition for the job as Alabama's 49th governor from Republican William L. Longshore Jr., Birmingham attorney, and Marvin Jackson, former short order cook from Montgomery.

Small Vote Forecast

The Democrats were also opposed by Republican nominees for lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, state auditor, agriculture commission and state treasurer.

Incumbent representative George Huddleston Jr. of Birmingham faced Frank Mason, also of Birmingham, but was expected to be returned to Washington for his third term.

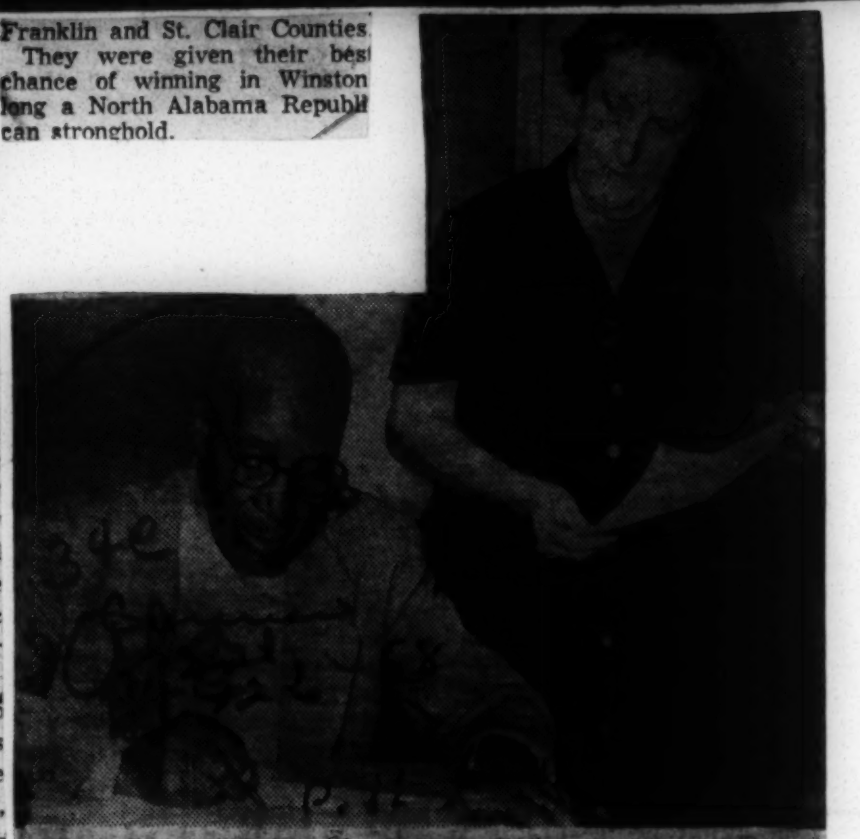
Political observers forecast a vote of no more than 350,000 between poll opening at 8 a.m. and the final closing at 6 p.m. That would be a little better than half of the Democratic primary vote.

All three gubernatorial candidates pledged a continuance of segregation.

Would Be Youngest

Should he win as predicted, Mr. Patterson will be the youngest governor elected in state history and also will have won the state's highest political office in his first contested election.

In addition to the seven statewide offices and the Ninth District seat in Congress, the GOP also put up candidates for the state House of Representatives in Winston, Jefferson, DeKalb, Franklin and St. Clair Counties. They were given their best chance of winning in Winston long a North Alabama Republican stronghold.



Wants to Vote—Walter J. Moore, a retired insurance man, is shown filling out a voter's registration questionnaire in Montgomery, Ala., under the scrutiny of Mrs. C. B. Willis. Mrs. Willis, chairman of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars, is one of the officials who will come under fire when the Federal Civil Rights Commission on Nov. 8 begins its voting denial probe.—World Wide Photo.

Alabama Vote Count Official

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—States Rights Democrats were officially assured of the votes needed to control party machinery in Alabama in the next four years.

The official canvass of returns from the June 3 Democratic runoff primary gave the States Righters 39 seats on the 72-member state Democratic executive committee which takes office next January.

It showed, too, that Atty. Gen. John Patterson won the Democratic nomination for governor in the runoff with a record 315,353 votes to 250,541 for Circuit Judge George Wallace.

The biggest vote-getter until this year was Gov. James E. Folsom, who received 309,384 four years ago.

States Righters won seven of the 17 state committee seats which were decided in the second primary, six of them in contests where there was national party loyalist opposition.

Alabama Seeking Leaders Of Southern Voting Drive

By DONALD J. MARTIN

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — Atty. Gen. John Patterson, successful in getting the NAACP outlawed in Alabama in 1956, is scheduled to pry into the records of another Negro group today in an effort to prove it is the NAACP's "alter ego" and should be fined for contempt of court.

Patterson won permission Friday from Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones to check the records of the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting.

But he ran into a snag when W. C. Patton of Birmingham, president of the organization, said he had not been served with a subpena to produce the records.

Patton swore under oath, however, he would present the records today but indications were that there would be no membership lists or material connecting the group to the NAACP.

Robert L. Carter of New York, chief counsel [illegible] will attending the hearing.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, also is expected to attend the hearing as a subpenaed witness.

Jones outlawed the NAACP June 1, 1956 after Patterson charged the group refused to register as an out-of-state corporation trying to attack the state's segregation laws. The jurist also slapped a $100,000 fine on the NAACP for contempt of court when it refused his order to produce its records and membership lists in the state.

An appeal of the giant fine is pending before the U. S. Supreme court.

Patterson, youthful Democratic nominee for governor, filed contempt papers against the NAACP April 9 accusing it of operating in Alabama under its "alter ego," The Coordinating Association for Voting and Registration.

The NAACP immediately filed a motion asking that Jones disqualify himself from the case on grounds he was "biased and prejudiced."

Jones, who admitted he was a staunch believer in segregation and convinced the NAACP was "Communist-inspired" and "Communist dominated," dismissed the request on grounds "I stand legally indifferent between the parties and have neither bias for the state nor prejudice against the respondent."

Jury Vote Probe Call Withdrawn

OPP, June 12 (UPI)—Circuit Judge Bowen Simmons issued a withdrawal order today of his order to convene a special grand jury to probe alleged absentee voting irregularities in Covington County in the May 6 primary.

Simmons, who had impounded the absentee box during the height of the June 3 runoff campaign, said "it appears there is no imperative and compelling necessity for a special session of the grand jury that was ordered as a precautionary consideration in the light of potential election violations."

Simmons was trounced in the election by a 3178 vote majority.

Simmons pointed out the regular grand jury, which can be convened in August or early September, can hear any complaints about election violations.

All three candidates who led in the absentee box May 6 were defeated in the June 3 runoff. Those included, in addition to Simmons, Probate Judge Iram Brogden and Ed Brogden, candidate for the House.

Judge Hiram Brogden had served for 36 years as Covington's Probate judge and he has held elective office for 46 years. He was defeated by Andalusia Mayor Leland Enzor, who used the absentee box issue as a key campaign plank.

Defeated Elmore Candidate Charges Bribery, Threats

JASPER, Ala. (AP) — Leonard Johnston, Wetumpka's "singing barber" who lost by one vote in his race for one of Elmore County's two House seats, filed an election contest Thursday.

In contest papers filed with Roy Mayhall, state Democratic chairman, Johnston charged that vote-buying, intimidation "or other misconduct" prevented a fair election in his county in the June 3 runoff.

The official count of Elmore County ballots showed Johnston had 3,494 votes to 3,495 for insurance man John A. Howle, his runoff opponent.

Johnston's contest alleges that one voter was offered $2 to vote for Howle and says the voter cast an absentee ballot in Howle's favor.

His suit contends also that Howle is ineligible for nomination to the office. No explanation was given and Wetumpka Atty. George Howard who drew up the papers declined to elaborate at this time.

The complaint charges that offers of "bribery, intimidation, malconduct or misconduct" prevented a "fair, free and full exercise of elective franchise."

Johnston also claims that there was "miscalculation" in counting, tallying, certifying or canvassing the votes.

He said incumbent Rep. Carol Jack Law, defeated in his bid for the same House seat in the first primary May 6, was allowed to serve as an election clerk though he wasn't legally appointed and qualified.

Law's brother, Tarvis, likewise was used as an election officer, although he hadn't legally been designated, the suit charges.

Absentee Balloting Probed In Choctaw

BUTLER, June 18 (AP)—A state Democratic Executive Committee subcommittee today probed into absentee voting practices in Choctaw County.

The three man group devoted itself to the study of absentee voting in the opening day of a hearing of an appeal of a ruling voiding the nomination for Choctaw probate judge.

The subcommittee heard testimony by more than a dozen persons concerning the practice of former residents of Choctaw to continue to vote in the county by casting absentee ballots.

Scores of witnesses were waiting to be heard and observers said the hearing may continue a week or more.

No testimony concerning alleged vote fraud was taken today. The hearing stemmed from charges of irregularities filed by the two candidates for the judgeship in the May 6 Democratic primary.

The Choctaw County committee originally declared Richard E. McPhearson of Silas the winner over incumbent Probate Judge Hunter Phillips. The official canvass gave McPhearson 2140 votes to 2078 for Phillips.

Phillips contested and charged there were irregularities in the handling of the absentee vote. McPhearson then filed a cross-contest in which he charged fraud and misconduct in the handling of the county's other 35 boxes.

The county Democratic committee voted May 28 to vacate the nomination and call a new primary. McPhearson then appealed to the state committee.

The subcommittee was named by Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall, Jasper, the state chairman. It is composed of Chairman John B. Petree Jr., Jasper; Ralph Smith Jr., Guntersville; and Grady G. Cleveland, Eufaula.

The State Committee, on recommendation of the subcommittee, has the authority to name a nominee or call a new primary.

Teacher tells Tuskegee not to be complacent

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "The kingdoms are crumbling. You and I have a part to play, not so much in the destruction of these little kingdoms, but in the building of a new kingdom."

Under the theme "The Complacent Negro in Today's Crisis," Mrs. Daniel W. Wynn recently emphasized those words to the 61st mass meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association in a Washington Chapel AME Church address here.

She asserted, "the faithless administrators and the mystified, mixed-up, insecure leaders of our state and local governments and our educational institutions cannot reign much longer."

MRS. WYNN, a public school teacher, said certain school officials "are ready to abolish PTAs if they continue to expose the weaknesses of the administration which include the local boards and school principals."

She stated pointedly:

"In this area of the country, local school administrators say very plainly by their actions that colored schools do not need efficient janitorial service;

"That is is all right for colored children to be pulled out of class to clean up the building and that colored schools do not need to follow the state law respecting the required course of study."

* * *

SHE CONCLUDED HER address by calling upon colored persons to "beseech our faithless brother to create a new faith in himself and in those who are our leaders."

Macon, Vote Law Reports To Be Studied

Legislative Council Will Consider Proposals Friday

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 6 (AP)—Three interim committee reports and a proposal for changes in the states voting laws will be studied by the Alabama Legislative Council Friday.

Reports from the insurance, Macon and health committees will be under study although final reports for insurance and health will not be submitted for possibly several weeks.

The council also will consider proposals to lengthen time for taking an appeal from justice of the peace court, and for changing requirements for a candidate's financial statements during election periods.

One proposal asks that the length of time for appeal from JP court be changed from five to 15 days.

Rep. Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery County is asking that candidates for public office be required to file financial reports after election only. Candidates now are required to file statements both before and after each election.

The Macon Abolition Committee filed its final report Friday recommending formation of a permanent committee in Alabama "to keep an eye on the race situation."

Charles M. Cooper, director of the Legislative Reference Service, said in each case the council "probably will act as a transmission unit; accepting recommendations of the committees and merely passing them on to the next Legislature in the form of proposed legislation."

Proposed voting law changes, to be studied by the council, include plans for requiring statewide use of voting machines. Or, as an alternative, amendments which would allow county and city governments to turn to use of machines without the necessity of a referendum.

The council will convene at 11 a.m. Friday. It is composed of 12 members, six from the House, four from the Senate, and the lieutenant governor and speaker of the House as ex-officio members.

Sparks Guilty In Voting Case

FAYETTE (AP)—Riley Sparks of Rt. 1 Berry was fined $100 Tuesday after he pleaded guilty to aiding an unauthorized person cast an absentee ballot.

Sparks, a farmer, was the first of seven persons called for trial in Fayette County Circuit Court. All are charged with voting misconduct in the spring Democratic primaries.

Sol. Louis P. Moore said Earl Cannon, a Berry rural mail carrier, went on trial Tuesday facing the same charges as Sparks. A verdict was expected Wednesday.

The solicitor said the only other person scheduled for trial this week is James Black of Fayette. He faces three charges of bribery.

Hearing Scheduled On Alabama Voting

WASHINGTON (AP)—Denied access to registration records in Alabama, the Federal Civil Rights Commission Thursday ordered a hearing on alleged denial of voting rights in that state. The hearing, opening in Montgomery Dec. 8, will be the first held by the commission since it was created by Congress in 1957.

Chairman John A. Hannah told a news conference the hearing would be confined to allegations of denial of the right to vote in Alabama. He had been asked whether it also would be concerned with the refusal of the Macon County voter registration board to show its records to commission agents.

Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey said it had not been decided whether the Montgomery hearing would be open to the public, but added that as far as he could see now it probably would be. The commission's decision to hold the hearing was unanimous.

The commission also announced after a closed session that it had authorized further investigations of alleged denial of voting rights in Mississippi and Florida. The first investigations in those states were authorized in September. There have been additional complaints since then.

A fact-finding hearing on the subject of housing was scheduled to start in New York Feb. 2. Hannah and other commission officials emphasized this was not based on any complaints but was deemed advisable to obtain information which would not be available otherwise.

Concerning the Alabama situation, the commission said in a statement:

"While the commission has hoped that it might be able to collect the facts necessary for a complete report on voting complaints received from the state of Alabama through the cooperation and understanding of local and state officials, its field representatives on Monday were denied access to registration records by Macon County officials acting on the advice of the attorney general of Alabama.

"Congress imposed upon the commission a duty to investigate every valid allegation that certain citizens are being denied the right to vote and have that vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion, or national origin.

"In fulfillment of that duty, the commission has acccordingly approved a hearing to be held at Montgomery, Ala., beginning on Monday, Dec. 8, 1958."

More than 50,000 Negroes—

900,000 Alabamians to be eligible to vote

BY HUGH SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 19—All won't vote, of course; but, just the same, between 875,000 and 900,000 Alabamians—an all time high—will be eligible to cast their ballots in the forthcoming May 6 primary.

As of April 15, the registered voter total was about 875,000. Between now and April 30, when registration books will close so far as the May 6 primary is concerned, names of several thousand additional men and women will be added to the voting lists.

The eleventh hour qualifiers should bring the total to close to 900,000, if not in excess of that number.

Of the 875,000 already qualified to vote, between 50,000 and 60,000 are Negroes, most of them qualifying during the last year or two. The number of Negroes eligible to vote, moreover, is reported here about five times the total just four years ago when Alabama last elected a governor.

The record 875,000 total, as of April 15, would have been much higher if several counties, Cullman and Geneva in particular, had not conducted voter reidentifications. As a result, names of several thousand erstwhile voters were eleminated from the lists.

Exhaustive study

FIGURES INCLUDED in this list were compiled by this reporter after an exhaustive study of the voting lists of Alabama's 67 counties which recently appeared in daily and weekly newspapers in the respective counties.

According to the official Jefferson County list, made public the past week, the county's registered voter total is approximately 127,500. When names of the April qualifiers are added, the number by April 30 should be about 130,000.

Of the 127,500 voters, 11,000 are Negroes.

In 1956, just before the May primary, Jefferson had 115,000 voters, of which 7000 were Negroes.

Mobile's registered vote total increased from 50,000 for the entire county in 1956 to 57,860 on April 15, 1958. The number of Negro registrants increased from 3136 to 5152.

Montgomery's registered voters as of April 15 totaled 31,835, representing a gain of about 2000 since 1956. Montgomery County had 2107 Negro registrants in 1956. Today the number is 3017.

Tuscaloosa County, it appears, has an even larger number of Negro voters than Montgomery. The total stands at 4000.

No Negro total before

UNTIL NOW Alabama has not had a total list of Negro registered voters. In the past the number has been largely a mystery. In fact, many counties even now do not identify Negro voters in the official poll list.

In making the check it was necessary to count the number of Negroes in those county voting lists which identified Negro voters.

In counties not identifying Negroes it was necessary to check with county voting authorities to get the figures.

Custom abandoned

IT APPEARS from the voting lists which this reporter closely checked that Boards of Registrars abandoned an old custom in allocating Negro voters to polling places.

Just two years ago, for instance, Box 3 in Precinct 9, Jefferson County, was almost a 100 per cent Negro box. After the May, 1956, primary, the official tally, for example, showed Gov. Folsom received 582 votes for Deocratic National Committeeman and his two opponents received one vote apiece.

That indicated Negroes were inclined to vote as a bloc.

In the present race for governor, some have been saying as soon as the votes in the May 6 race are counted it will be known whether or not Negroes voted bloc fashion and also just which of the gubernatorial candidates was the recipient of the Negro bloc vote.

It appears new arrangements have been made by most of Alabama's registrars this year, which will make conclusions more difficult if not well nigh impossible to reach.

No longer is Box 3, Precinct 9, an all Negro box.

Instead, there appears to be just one big voting place—Box 1, Precinct 9. The poll list shows that about 2000 voters have been assigned to that box. Of that total, by actual count, about 55 per cent of the voters are Negroes.

The mixing of Negro and white voters to form a much larger box may have been occasioned by the expanded use of voting machines. But, just the same, the proportion is so nearly even that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to draw any clear cut conclusions when the votes are counted.

The same procedure was resorted to in Macon County. That conuty has about 1000 Negro registered voters. Most of them are concentrated in the area near Tuskegee Institute.

The voters in that area have been assigned to one big box or voting machine station in which the proportion is about three times as many white voters as Negroes.

Again, very little conclusion can be drawn from what may be the voting result.

Largest concentration

THE LARGEST concentration of Negro voters in Mont-

County-by-county report

County	1950 Census in thousands	White Over 21	1958 Total Voters	1958 Negro Voters	1956 Total Voters	1956 Negro Voters
Autauga	18.2	5,717	5,107	68	4,478	55
Baldwin	40.9	19,028	16,312	480	13,312	.....
Barbour	28.6	8,012	6,721	200	6,500	185
Bibb	17.9	6,681	5,825	100	6,238	.....
Blount	28.9	15,399	11,300	35	11,815	.....
Bullock	16.1	2,633	2,404	4	2,365	.....
Butler	29.2	9,464	9,286	392	10,788	387
Calhoun	79.5	37,397	24,386	1,948	23,497	1,732
Cherokee	17.6	8,821	8,413	212	7,600	230
Chambers	39.5	15,710	13,200	.....	12,011	.....
Chilton	26.9	12,888	12,008	400	12,200	.....
Choctaw	19.1	4,914	5,284	51	5,093	.....
Clarke	26.5	7,832	8,414	333	8,527	339
Clay	13.9	6,934	7,448	122	7,298	88
Cleburne	11.9	6,051	5,700	60	5,200	.....
Coffee	30.7	13,561	12,732	495	10,588	.....
Colbert	39.5	18,063	15,342	700	17,606	717
Conecuh	21.7	6,734	6,216	900	6,444	.....
Covington	40.3	19,988	16,800	500	15,928	.....
Coosa	11.7	5,262	5,401	316	4,837	296
Crenshaw	18.9	7,604	7,441	500	6,909	459
Cullman	49.1	26,268	16,000	100	25,268	50
Dale	20.8	9,418	8,277	200	7,665	.....
Dallas	56.2	12,597	8,960	128	7,488	106
DeKalb	45.1	24,601	20,500	35	20,097	.....
Elmore	31.6	12,247	9,649	200	12,496	136
Escambia	31.4	11,276	12,205	1,000	10,902	.....
Etowah	93.8	47,214	35,200	1,900	35,362	1,500
Fayette	19.3	9,279	8,600	300	8,560	236
Franklin	25.7	13,460	11,313	400	11,155	.....
Geneva	25.8	12,660	6,268	89	10,151	72
Hale	20.8	3,680	3,600	155	3,304	190
Greene	16.4	1,820	1,901	118	1,791	98
Henry	18.4	5,646	5,343	384	4,941	335
Houston	46.5	19,698	13,728	700	12,540	.....
Jackson	38.9	19,381	12,558	22	13,805	.....
JEFFERSON	558.9	226,280	127,500	11,000	115,742	7,000
Lamar	16.4	8,141	8,361	250	8,140	.....
Lauderdale	54.1	23,831	16,100	697	23,908	618
Lawrence	27.1	10,905	9,885	500	8,871	372
Lee	45.1	16,207	10,308	300	9,450	.....
Limestone	35.7	14,737	10,562	53	8,102	.....
Lowndes	18.1	2,057	2,306	.....	2,252	.....
Macon	30.5	3,081	3,350	1,044	2,892	968
Madison	72.6	30,662	20,000	1,800	19,300	.....
Marengo	29.4	5,456	6,375	108	5,881	117
Marion	27.2	14,271	12,293	100	14,394	.....
Marshall	45.0	24,740	19,150	35	15,958	.....
Mobile	231.1	93,506	57,860	5,152	50,511	3,136
Monroe	25.7	7,184	6,000	25	6,500	21
Montgomery	138.9	51,869	31,835	3,017	29,535	2,107
Morgan	52.9	26,602	18,000	1,000	17,563	.....
Perry	20.4	3,757	4,090	255	4,382	238
Pickens	24.3	7,324	6,498	800	5,003	763
Pike	30.6	10,062	6,500	350	8,667	.....
Randolph	22.5	9,860	11,011	.....	8,786	.....
Russell	40.3	11,800	8,228	850	8,378	.....
Shelby	30.3	13,250	10,000	350	9,262	.....
St. Clair	26.2	12,123	8,700	375	8,500	.....
Sumter	23.8	3,600	3,033	175	3,554	.....
Talladega	65.3	23,317	18,000	2,500	24,691	.....
Tuscaloosa	94.0	42,200	28,692	4,000	26,221	.....
Walker	63.7	30,882	24,000	900	17,561	45

tomery County, too, appears o be in a voting box or station in which about three times as many white voters also cast their ballots.

In Mobile County, 321 Negro voters, in one instance, are assigned to the same voting place which has a voter total of 1476. In Ward 22 there are 783 Negro voters out of 1476, and in Ward 2-P 880 out of 2504 are Negroes.

In Precinct 15, however, 304 out of 330 are Negroes, and in Precinct 16 the ratio is 248 Negroes to 69 white.

Almost double

IN OTHER WORDS, the situation appears to be this:

Not only is the Negro vote almost double what it was in 1956 and sufficiently large to be used as a coercive weapon if voted in a bloc, but there is now less chance than ever that the voting ways of Negroes will become generally known.

In the table which accompanies this story, the voter total for 1958 is given for each county, along with the number of Negro voters. Where no Negro voters are shown it could mean there are no Negro voters or it could also mean that identification of Negro voters could not be made.

Given also is the county population according to the 1950 census, the number of white people 21 and over in each county and the number of registered voters, white and Negro, in each county in 1956.

Negro Vote League Opposes Proposed New State Charter

MIAMI, April 21 (AP)—The Florida Voters League, a group pushing Negro registration to vote, has decided to oppose Florida's proposed new constitution.

Elmer Ward of Miami, league vice president, said the action was taken at a weekend meeting at Bethune-Volusia Beach near Daytona Beach.

He reported league members are opposed to the segregation and apportionment provisions of the new constitution to be voted on in November.

The provision calling for separate white and Negro schools "doesn't agree with the U.S. Supreme Court decision or our national Constitution," he said.

State news roundup—

Registration closed until after primary

Some of the top news items around the state today included lines of citizens taking advantage of their last chance to sign up to vote . . . the organization of a search after a prison shirt tossed from a car . . . the sale of a public utility in South Alabama.

MONTGOMERY—Voter registration boards closed their doors to prospective voters today for the last time until after the May 6 Democratic primary.

Men and women over 21, whose poll taxes are paid up or who are exempt, could register during the day to be eligible to take part in next month's election.

Registrars Meet Monday

MONTGOMERY (AP)—Prospective voters who have paid their poll taxes, or who are exempt, have one last chance to register for the May 6 Democratic primary in Alabama.

Boards of Registrars in all 67 counties will meet next Monday for the final registration period before the election.

They will meet again May 5, the day before the primary, but the law says a voter must be registered at least 10 days to vote.

Men and women over the age of 45 and war veterans are exempt from the $1.50 a year poll tax aren't affected by the recent Feb. 1 deadline for paying the tax.

Those who are exempt can vote May 6 if they are registered by the close of business Monday.

HIGHEST COURTS SPLIT

2 Amendments On Ballot Tuesday

A constitutional amendment already rejected three times, and another which has Alabama's two highest courts divided as never before, will be ratified or defeated in Tuesday's election.

They were added to the ballot for the Democratic primary to save the expense and a special return trip.

Only one of the proposed constitutional changes is of statewide interest. No. 1 on the ballot, it would take all criminal jurisdiction away from the State Supreme Court and turn it over to the Court of Appeals.

Amendment No. 2, sponsored by House Speaker Rankin Fite, applies only to Marion County but has created widespread controversy in the three times it has previously been voted on, and turned down.

It would empower the Marion County government body to issue bonds and levy new taxes to acquire property for industrial development.

If the Marion County amendment is rejected again Tuesday, Alabama voters must act on it again. It will be resubmitted in the general election in November.

The split between the state Court of Criminal Appeals has produced an unprecedented split between the present Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. All seven justices on the Supreme Court are opposed to the change; the three judges on the Court of Appeals have endorsed it.

Both tribunals have made formal statements and the judges have spoken publicly for and against the amendment.

In a recent statement in the Alabama Lawyer, the justices on the Supreme Court warned that the change would result in chaos in Alabama courts. They foresaw the possibility that the two courts could construe the same law differently, one on a civil suit, the other on a criminal appeal.

The Court of Appeals, writing in the same publication, said chaos already exists in the state's judicial system because of what it called an overlapping jurisdiction which it said causes unnecessary delays.

Under the present law, all decisions of the Court of Appeals can be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

The lower appellate tribunal now has jurisdiction over criminal sentences of 20 years or less and civil judgments of $1,000 or smaller. Other appeals go direct to the Supreme Court.

If the amendment is ratified Tuesday, the Court of Appeals will take over all criminal jurisdiction except death sentences, and the Supreme Court will handle only civil matters.

In appeals from the death penalty, four justices on the Supreme Court would be designated to sit with the three on the Court of Appeals as a special tribunal.

The Marion County amendment would validate the provisions of a legislative act passed during the 1957 session. It seeks to give the county governing body authority to:

Acquire property and equipment to lease or sell to new industries, and become a stockholder in any concern.

Lend credit or "grant public moneys and things of value" to help new industry.

Issue bonds to finance the acquisition of industrial property.

Levy a 2 per cent property tax.

Build dams for irrigation projects or to generate hydroelectric power.

AROUND 53,000 NEGRO VOTERS TO GO TO POLLS

Alabama voters Tuesday, May 6 began to weigh candidates for public and party office in the Democratic Primary.

An estimated 53,000 Negro voters are expected to be among the 600,000 going to the polls.

In the 14-candidate race for governor, most of the aspirants have ridden the race issue hard. Considerable attention has centered around control of the 72-member Alabama Democratic Executive Committee.

Approximately 11,000 Negro voters are among the estimated 120,000 voters in Jefferson County. Negro voting has not figured as a dominant issue in the campaign.

Arthur B. Tiddle, 49-year-old, Kentucky-born motion picture operator, is seeking one of seven Jefferson County seats in the State Legislature.

In Mobile, some 25 Negro candidates are said to be seeking membership on the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee. Two of those seeking committee seats are already members of it.

In communities rallies last Monday night, civic leaders made fervent go-to-the-polls appeals.

Joining in such appeals were Atty. Arthur D. Shores, president of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council; James Cotton, president of the Young Negro Democratic Club, Inc.; Atty. Orzell Billingsley, president of the Ninth Congressional District of the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting.

Big Negro Vote Expected In Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) — Alabama's 14-man race for the Democratic governor's nomination ended Monday night as the major candidates wound up their campaigns with television and radio appearances.

A large Negro vote, despite the fact that every candidate has sworn to uphold racial segregation, is expected today.

There were an estimated 53,000 Negroes eligible to vote a year ago, and an undetermined number have been added since their demands for registration have been intensified.

Besides governor, voters, who if the sun shines are expected to set a new mark in votes cast, will choose between five nominees for Lieutenant Governor and three for Attorney General, all 140 seats in the Legislature, nine places in Congress, State Auditor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Superintendent of Education and Commissioner of Agriculture posts are also all on the line.

Victory in the Democratic Primary in Alabama historically assures an election.

Front-runners in the gubernatorial race are Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette, runner-up to Gov. James E. Folsom in the last election; Atty. Gen. John Patterson, son of the late Albert Patterson of Phenix City fame, and fiery Circuit Judge George Wallace of Barbour County who has waged an all-out campaign.

Primary voters will also get a chance to elect a 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee that may alter the State's role in the 1960 presidential election.

The new group will decide if Alabama is to remain the party's bastion of white supremacy or if they will not be pledged in advance to vote for the Democratic presidential nominee.

Alabama Vote Will Be Today

Segregation Among Issues In Democratic Primary

14 RUN FOR GOVERNOR

By The Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, May 5.—Candidates made final appeals Monday on the eve of a Democratic primary election which may affect Alabama's future conduct in the fight to preserve segregation.

An expected record number of voters Tuesday will pick the Democratic nominees for governor, lieutenant governor, a new Legislature and scores of lesser state and district offices.

Besides the 14 candidates for governor and five for lieutenant governor, the voters will choose from a long list of contenders for the 141 seats in the Legislature; for attorney general, state auditor, state treasurer, secretary of state, superintendent of education, agriculture commissioner, circuit judges and solicitors, and scores of county offices.

Each Has Own Formula

They will vote for 72 members of the state Democratic executive committee, eight from each of Alabama's nine congressional districts.

Racial segregation has been uppermost among the campaign issues in the race for governor. One by one, the candidates have all promised to prevent integration, but each has offered his own formula.

Some of the candidates have advocated mandatory closing of integration - threatened schools. Some have promised to keep them segregated on a separate-but-equal basis.

The Negro vote will be a factor, especially in a close race. The Montgomery Improvement Association, a Negro organization, estimated 53,000 Negroes were registered to vote a year ago. An undetermined number has been added since.

Running For Governor

Seeking the gubernatorial nomination are:

Former United States Representative Laurie Battle of Birmingham, retired Adm. John Crommelin of Wetumpka, W. E. Dodd of Bessemer, Shearen Elebash of Montgomery, former State Senator Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette, Winston Gullatte of Selma, State Representative Karl Harrison of Columbiana, State Representative George Hawkins of Gadsden, President Jack Owen of the Public Service Commission, Montgomery; Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Phenix City, Ralph Price of Louisville, Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd of Russellville, the Rev. Billy Walker of Pell City, and Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton.

Two Citizens Council leaders, State Senator Sam Engelhardt of Macon County and Asa Carter of Birmingham, are among the candidates for lieutenant governor.

Others seeking the nomination for the state's second highest elective office are State Senator Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, Robert T. Butler of Montgomery and State Senator E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa.

Voters Set New Record In County

Montgomery County voters went to the polls in record numbers last Tuesday to cast their ballots in the gubernatorial, other statewide and local races.

A comparison of the total votes cast in Tuesday's Democratic primary with the 1954 primary which broke all previous records shows that 22,951 citizens voted in the gubernatorial race this year—about 2,600 more than the 20,355 who voted in 1954.

Leading local race in the vote gathering category this year was the probate judge's race in which a total of 21,646 votes were cast. This was only 1,305 less votes than those cast in the gubernatorial race.

In 1954 the top polling local race was the four - man race for sheriff in which Addie Mosely polled 8,429 votes to lead the ticket but lost in the runoff to Mac Sim Butler who netted 5,208 votes in the primary. Third that year with 4,473 votes was John Daniel. A total of 19,715 votes were cast in that race.

Five of the candidates for the legislature this year also appeared on the 1954 ballot. They were Joe Dawkins, Ramon Farnell, O. J. (Joe) Goodwyn, J. Paul Pitts, and H. James Hall.

Three of the candidates, Goodwyn, Farnell and Pitts were fighting for the same seat—No. 3. Goodwyn who led Farnell by only 125 votes in the primary won in the runoff.

Tightest race four years ago and one of the most bitterly fought of recent times was that for tax assessor. Mrs. Louise Champion, then a clerk in the office, defeated incumbent Dave Crosland by only 110 votes. The final count was Champion 9,079 and Crosland 8,969.

Impersonation claimed—

Loan official held on voting charge

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND
News staff writer

A Winston County man who manages a loan company in Birmingham, was in County Jail Saturday charged with voting or attempting to vote illegally at a Mountain Brook polling place last Tuesday.

R. B. Jones, manager of Tide Finance Co., was indicted late Friday by the Jefferson County Grand Jury. He was arrested shortly after noon Saturday and placed in jail under a $1000 bond.

His address is listed as Double Springs, Ala., but he was living at a Pratt City address while working in Birmingham. The offense, on conviction, carires a minimum of two years imprisonment and a maximum of five, at the discretion of the jury.

Jones, according to Solicitor Emmett ePrry, went to Mountain Brook School (Precinct 59, box 1) and signed the name of Charles J. Larson. He signed the polling list as the 16th voter of the day.

ELECTION officials became suspicious and Harry deBuys questioned the man as to his identy.

Jones allegedly went ahead and voted, insisting he was Larson.

Poll workers and bystanders got the license number of the cars as the man drove away. They began some detective work which quickly brought the case before the Grand Jury.

Larson, they found, was in Chicago. He lives at 2506 Randolph in Mountain Brook.

JONES WAS arrested by Chief Deputy Sheriff Wilton Hogan and Deputy B. M. Dinken, at the Tide Finance Co.

Debuys went with the officers and identified Jones as the man he had questioned at the poll ing place.

The Tide Finance Co., was one of five loan establishments in Birmingham which were restrained as a public nuisance after Atty. Gen. John Patterson brought suit against them. The companies lated won a writ in Supdeme Court which allows them to operate while further legal action is pending.

THIS WAS THE second time in two years that alleged voting irregularities have gone before the Grand Jury here. Four years ago it was found that official tally sheets had been changed.

A Grand Jury which stayed in session for many weeks brought indictments against three persons, including Si Garrett, who was then attorney general, and Russell County Solicitor Arch B. Ferrell.

The investigation in Jefferson County then was credited with kicking off an election cleanup in Phenix City which resulted in the assassination of Albert L. Patterson, nominee for attorney general.

Listed as witnesses on the warrent against Jones were deBurys, Larson, Plato G. Britton, Mrs. Dorothy Hoyt, R. H. Woodrow and Mrs. Donald B. Dumas.

AUBREY WILLIAMS KEYNOTER

Bi-Racial Group Charges South Hampers Negro Vote

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stories of economic reprisals, literacy tests, fear and apathy were related at a Negro-white conference Sunday on voting restrictions in the Southern states.

The conferees listened to reports from leaders interested in gaining full voting rights for Negroes in eight Southern states and the border state of Maryland.

Leaders said the reports would be turned over to the new federal Civil Rights Commission for consideration when it gets down to business.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Southern Conference Educational Fund headed by Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala., publisher and former head of the National Youth Administration in the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration.

Williams in a keynote speech said the federal government is allowing what he called its stable of informers to be used to destroy white persons in the South who stand up for the rights of individuals regardless of color or nationality.

"This is not only a shameless thing, but it is a dangerous thing," said Williams. "Unless we Americans turn our faces against liars and informers, no man's character or livelihood will be safe."

Williams said if what he called the state of repression continues to grow in the South it will be in the same condition it was three years before the explosion of the

(Continued From Page 1)

Civil War. He said a blanket of silence lies over the whole South as men fear to talk about a different point of view on the race question.

Saying the overwhelming weight of evidence is that the Negro has at last made up his mind to secure his rights as a citizen, Williams said:

"If this is true, then we may well have the stuff out of which can come a true and sincere realignment of political parties in the country."

Chairman of the conference was Bishop Edgar A. Love of the Baltimore area of the Methodist Church (Negro). He is a vice president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Summarizing the state reports, James M. Nabrit Jr., secretary of Howard University of Washington, said they show Negro voters "must run the gauntlet of apathy, ignorance, fear, bodily harm, and racial discrimination" in order to register.

"The Negro must be aroused," Narbit said, "until he seeks registration by the tens of thousands. It is much easier to deny registration to 1 or 10 than it is to 100 or 1,000."

Here in brief are excerpts from the reports made by the state leaders:

Alabama — Charles G. Gomillion, president of Tuskegee Civil Assn., complained of lengthy questionnaires for registrants and said Negroes who are greatly dependent on the white community for their economic well-being "are afraid to manifest any interest in, or to participate in, politics."

"Perhaps the most important factor," he said, "is the difficulty of getting a certificate of registration."

Some registered Negroes, he added, do not vote because they are afraid "they will lose the good will of white citizens or will lose their jobs, or will not be able to secure credit."

Florida — The Rev. Ben. F. Wyland, executive secretary, Florida Council for Racial Cooperation, said of a state Negro population of around 600,000 a total of 369,463 are old enough to vote but only 148,636 have been able to do so.

He said five counties in northern Florida use intimidation whenever necessary to prevent or discourage Negroes from registering. He added there are 16,533 Negroes old enough to vote in those counties, but only 110 have been able to register. Union County has 2,542 Negroes over 21 and not one is registered, he said; Gadsden County has 10,930 with five registered.

"At one courthouse, loungers told Negroes who came to register: 'Go ahead and register if you can take what comes afterward'," Wyland said.

Georgia — Attorney Austin T. Walden: The greatest obstacle to Negro registration "arises from the indifference and timidity" on the part of too large a segment of the Negroes.

"This observation," said Walden, "is not made at all for the purpose of justifying the discriminatory practices which prevail in some remaining areas of the state, nor to condone the unjustifiable attitude upon the subject manifested by the top political figures of our state. Our biggest job, therefore, is one of education among our own people."

Louisiana — Kenneth Walker, editor of the Colfax Chronicle, a weekly: "I think the shortage of Negro registrants in Louisiana stems from essentially two things. One is lack of concern on the part of the Negro—a 'don't want to cause no trouble' attitude. The other is plain lack of abiliy to read and write well.

"Negro registrations in Louisiana will continue to grow, in part because of the schools on how to fill our registration cards, but more so because of the coming of a better-educated generation."

He said voing restrictions do exist in Louisiana, with political as well as racial overtones.

Maryland—Dr. John L. Lilley, pastor of New Metropolitan Baptist Church, told of a drive being conducted by a citizens committee which has resulted in adding more than 15,000 Negro voters to the rolls in Baltimore in 12 months.

He said the drive was set off by refusal of the Baltimore City Council and the state Legislature to pass civil rights legislation, and by statements that councilmen and legislators considered the Negro vote of no significance.

Mississippi — The Negro registers and votes freely in only six of the 82 counties, reported Albert L. Powell, president, Mississippi Progressive Voters League. The counties named are Harrison, Hinds, Warren, Washington, Lauderdale and Coahoma.

Powell said in 43 counties there is a situation where every now and then a favored Negro is able to register. In the remaining 33 counties, he reported, there is "gross intimidation that creates a fear complex to such an extent that the Negroes in these counties are in most instances afraid to try to register."

He said in most elections in Mississippi "the candidate that can yell 'nigger, nigger' the loudest will be elected."

North Carolina — Miss Willson Whitman, editor and writer of Southern Files, said it is estimated that only 26 per cent of the eligible Negro voters go to the polls in the state. She said there is little or no trouble registering Negro voters in the larger cities and in those parts of the state where white elements in control feel little or no fear of Negro majorities.

But she said in the northeastern part of the state, notably in Northampton and Halifax counties, "literacy tests, so-called, have been used to disqualify Negro voters and it is hoped that cases now pending will show that these tests are contrary to the Bill of Rights of the federal constituion."

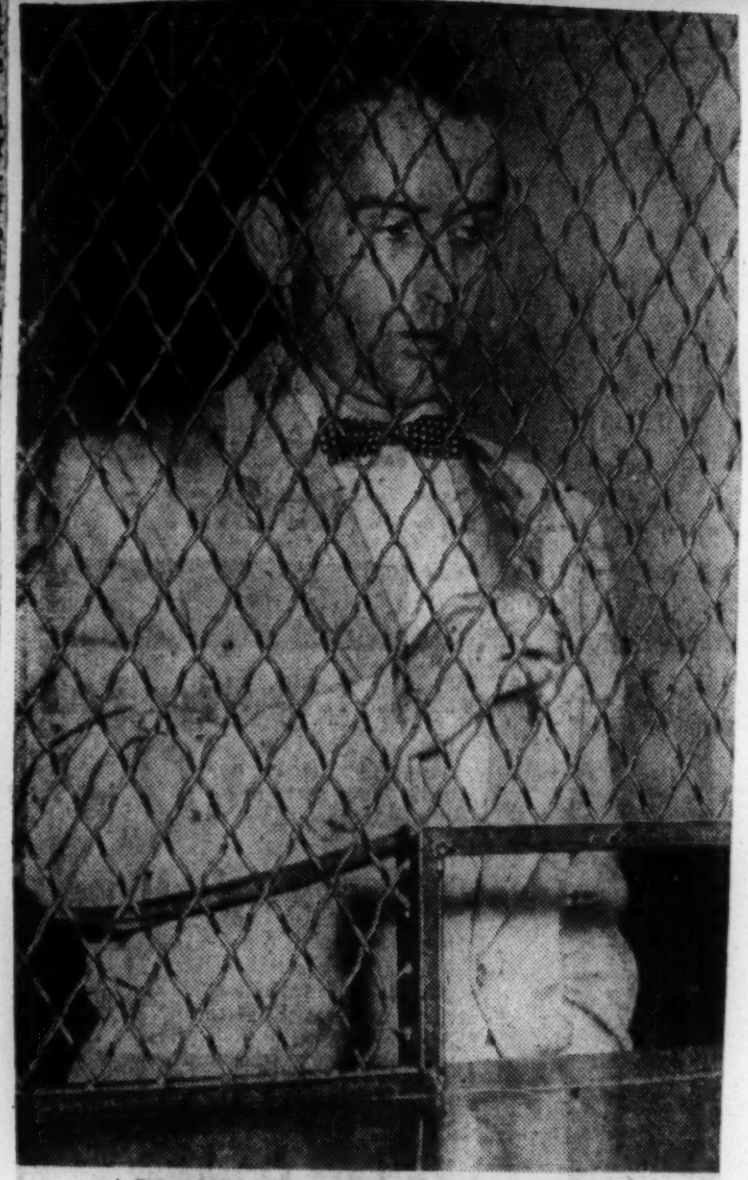
South Carolina — Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, a vice president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, said a check of possible difficulties surrounding voter registration in her state failed to turn up reports of obvious restrictions, except in Williamsburg County, of which Kingstree is the county seat.

She said a businessman, J. F. Dimery, a product of Howard University, reported last Dec. he had been turned down in Williamsburg County on a literacy test.

Virginia — Attorney W. Hale Thompson of Newport News, said voting restrictions in this state are designed to keep the electorate "small and controllable."

"Legal procedures for qualification do not tell the whole story," Thompson added. "You have all heard how Negroes are kept from registering and voting by manipulation of the poll tax and the use of questionnaires about the constitution and the statues.

"Less well known are the harsh economic reprisals against Negroes who dare to encourage others to qualify to vote, or who seek to run for public office in Virginia."



ACCUSED OF VOTING IRREGULARITY
. . . R. B. Jones of Double Springs booked at jail

Call To Non-Voters

This Wednesday night, February 12 — Abraham Lincoln's birthday — a rally to spur non-voters to get their names on the voters' list will be held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. It was Lincoln's slavery-ending Emancipation Proclamation which paved the way for the group to achieve citizenship freedom. The time has come when a number of those members of the deprived group can help themselves.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference under the brilliant and dedicated guidance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has formulated a two-year campaign targeted toward doubling the Negro vote in the Deep South. The double-the-vote campaign has a modest goal. Yet to put over such a campaign it will need the cooperation, support and help of our civic, community, church, business and professional leaders. The task is so enormous, the barriers so formidable, and the opposition so tough that every source of leadership will need to be mobilized and marshalled into voter-registration action.

Here in Jefferson County, the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights is undertaking to coordinate the leadership for this vital campaign. This is a time for united, sustained, area-wide action for new voters. There are a number of overlooked community leaders who are seething with new ideas, fresher approaches, and who are fired up with spirit on voter-registration. Leadership needs to be measured in terms of production and the intensity of determination.

Jefferson County has an estimated 121,000 Negro persons of voting age. There are approximately 25,000 Negro war veterans in this same county. Yet there are less than 10,000 Negro voters. Something is either wrong with the voter-registration system or with this disgracefully large number of non-voters among the Negro group. If the voter-registration system is responsible for the small Negro electorate, it should be corrected. If the Negro non-voters have failed to do their duty, they should be aroused and awakened to it.

This newspaper is not primarily interested in placing blame for the low suffrage status among our group. But it is interested in knowing the cause of it so that some way can be found to substantially bolster the voting rolls in Jefferson County. A program based upon the total leadership effort together with self-effort on the part of this large body of Negro non-voters should pay off. No persons possessing the qualifications to vote can continuously be denied the ballot by those who want to vote are determined to vote and are ready to pay the full price for such an opportunity. The wage of non-voting is second-class citizenship.

The Reverend T. J. Jemison, the Selma-born secretary of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., of Baton Rouge, La., is scheduled to deliver the keynote speech. As a minister, he knows how to get the message across. As a native of the Alabama Black Belt he knows first hand the evils of racial disfranchisement. The militant minister deserves capacity audience when he speaks here.

All-Time High

Near 19,000 Countians Are Qualified To Vote

Approximately 19,000 Talladega Countians — a record number — will be qualified to cast votes in the coming Democratic primary, figures compiled at the Probate Office revealed Wednseday.

The exact number of eligible voters to date is 18,625 and that number will be increased before election day.

In the last gubernatorial primary 13,680 Talladega Countians voted to set a new record, but a much larger vote is anticipated in the coming election because of intense interest in local races as well as the contest for state officers.

Home reporters Wednesday talked politics with a number of shrewd local observers and found most of them inclined to the opinion that Faulkner, Todd and Wallace, but not necessarily in that order, are leading at this stage of the race.

There was belief that Faulkner and Todd have attained peak rating at the moment while Wallace is gaining.

"These three have some very active supporters in all parts of the county," reporters were told. "Their backers are working hard."

They report an almost total lack of interest in the race for lieutenant governor and said that the county will give overwhelming support to Charlie McKay of Sylacauga in his race for attorney general.

Observers said that support in the steaming 11-man race for sheriff now appears divided to an unusual degree.

"Each one of them is going to get some votes," reporters were told. "They are all working hard they are all, or almost all, showing some strength, and a runoff is just about a sure thing."

Of the total number of qualified voters, 6205 are women.

There is no way of telling exactly how many voters are white and how many Negro, but it is believed that Negro voters in the county number between 2000 and 2500.

New Houston Voters Top 1,000 In 10 Days

DOTHAN, Ala., Jan. 30 — The Houston County Board of Registrars today reported an unprecedented number of new voters registered for the Democratic Primary.

In the last 10 days, more than 1,000 persons have qualified as new voters, Board of Registrars secretary Mrs. Pauline Cumbie said today. This week 607 persons have been registered. The breakdown: Monday 116, Tuesday, 126, Wednesday 171 and Thursday 194. Approximately 10 per cent of the registrants are Negroes.

The sudden rash of registrants is considered here as an indication of great interest in the elections, particularly local races.

More than one-half the number of persons registered are long-time residents of Dothan and many do not have to pay the poll tax, but registered for the first time. Today was the deadline for registering for persons required to pay the poll tax (veterans and persons more than 45 years of age are exempt).

Negro Leader Tells Of State Voting Drive

A spokesman disclosed Tuesday that Negro leaders in Alabama are undertaking a statewide effort to advise their people how to vote in the May 6 Democratic primary.

But whether the Alabama Coordinating Council which is directing the project will endorse individual candidates is yet to be determined, said Rufus Lewis of Montgomery, a council member.

Lewis said the council "has discusses," the candidates at one meeting and probably will have one or two more sessions before the election. Regardless of whether it singles out certain candidates for support, Lewis said the council will offer "general suggestions" to guide other Negroes in voting.

The Montgomery Negro, who heads the registration and voting committee of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., predicted "a fairly good amount of unanimity" among his people in casting their ballots. But, he added, "I wouldn't call it a bloc vote."

Rather, he said, Negroes will "vote in accord with their interests."

The MIA estimated a year ago that there were 53,000 registered voters in Alabama. By now, Lewis said, the number may have grown to 60,000 or 70,000.

LIST OF MACON COUNTY VOTERS APPEARS IN THIS ISSUE OF NEWS

The 1958 list of qualified voters for Macon County, required by law to be published once every two years, appears in the second section of The News this week. The list contains the names of approximately 3,350 voters.

Probate Judge William Varner, in releasing the list, asked that voters check it carefully to see that they are properly listed and if not, to notify his office at once. A supplemental list containing the names omitted from this list will be published in two weeks.

County Commission Selection By Districts Declared Void

The Alabama Supreme Court Thursday declared unconstitutional a 1957 Coosa County act which sought to allow county commissioners to be elected by district rather than in a county-wide election.

The high tribunal was divided on the question, but by a vote of four to three it upheld a decision by the Coosa County Circuit Court that the law was invalid.

The court killed the bill on the grounds that it was not advertised as a local bill, but introduced as a general bill applying only to Coosa County. The tribunal said this was in violation of Section 106 of the Constitution which requires local bills to be advertised for four weeks before being introduced in the Legislature.

The measure resulted in a sharp political fight between Coosa's legislative delegation—Sen. Staten Tate and Rep. Charles Franklin, both of Goodwater.

Tate opposed the measure while Franklin was in favor of the plan.

Associate Justice James Coleman wrote the opinion, and it was concurred in by Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston and Justices Davis F. Stakely and John L. Goodwyn.

Dissenting were Justices Thomas S. Lawson, Robert T. Simpson and Pelham J. Merrill.

NEGROES GET VOTE AID

Council Preparing For May 6 Primary

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 1. —(AP)—A spokesman disclosed today that Negro leaders in Alabama are undertaking a statewide effort to advise their people how to vote in the May 6 Democratic primary.

But whether the Alabama Coordinating Council, which is directing the project, will endorse individual candidates is yet to be determined, said Rufus Lewis of Montgomery, a council member.

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60,000 votes to be determining factor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —The 60,000 votes of the colored people in Alabama are not apt to go to the leading contender June 3 because of his bitter opposition to colored persons, it was learned here Saturday.

"Neither of the leading candidates for Governor was on our side, so we were not on either of their sides," said the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, told the AP.

He was discussing the primary election of May 6 in Alabama in its relation to the coming election June 3 during which the aspirants to the Governorship and the Legislature will be picked (the MIA) were in favor of A. W. Todd, who received 46,643 votes, placing fourth," he stated.

"HOWEVER, IN the present heat of the campaign," the Rev. Mr. Abernathy went on, "it looks like we're going to have to support one or the other of them, and I don't know who it will be."

He was referring to John Patterson, the former attorney general of Alabama, who as the attorney general of the state waged relentless warfare upon colored organizations in the state including the NAACP, the MIA, and the Tuskegee Improvement Association.

Patterson got 145,980 votes from the state's 3,292 ballot boxes.

He was comparing him to Judge George Wallace, Patterson's opponent, who garnered 117,726 votes. With the 60,000 votes controled in the state by the MIA he would have a total vote of 177,000 or a greater number than Patterson.

THE REV. MR. Abernathy shied clear of the question: Who will your organization support? He indicated that it would take several meetings and considerable discussion before a decision could be made.

"We will support one of them," he reiterated.

Patterson, son of a slain anti-vice crusader, A. L. Patterson, filed a court suit two years ago which resulted in an injunction order to put the NAACP out of business in Alabama. The NAACP was fined $100,000 for refusing to produce membership lists and other records sought by Patterson. Both the fine and the injunction have been appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

* * *

IN THE meantime, returns from Tuesday's primary showed that the faction in Albama opposed to a loyalty pledge adopted in 1950 has won a majority State Democratic Executive Committee.

Under the loyalty pledge, candidates in the primary must swear they supported Democratic nominees in the last general election, and will support them in the next one.

In 1948 Alabama candidates for Democratic presidential election pledged in advance that if President Truman were nominated again they would not support him. The State primary was before the National nominating committee.

State's Righters say the pledge hurts the South's chances of getting an acceptable civil rights platform or an acceptable nominee for President at the national convention — because Alabama support is pledged in advance.

* * *

IN UNOFFICIAL returns, the anti-oath group had 36 candidates apparently elected. In the Ninth (Birmingham) District, the six candidates for three places to be decided June 3 included four anti-oath candidates, insuring at least one States Rights win.

The loyalty oath advocates apparently elected a total of 29.

The June 3 runoff will decide the remaining places.

Big Vote Cast By Alabamans

Campaign Gimmicks And Long Ballot May Have Brought New Record

By The United Press

BIRMINGHAM, May 6. — Alabamans, lured in heavy numbers to the polls by campaign gimmicks and a huge ballot, voted Tuesday for a Democratic candidate for governor with 14 segregation-dedicated hopefuls seeking a place in an almost certain runoff.

From the Gulf Coast to the mountains of northern Alabama, the word from election officials was of a "heavy" to very heavy vote. It indicated a possible record turnout, surpassing the 1954 mark of 595,000.

Three Head Field

Heading the big field in quest of the governorship in this Deep South state where Democratic nomination is tantamount to election were Bay Minette publisher Jimmy Faulkner, Atty. John Patterson and Circuit Judge George Wallace.

The competing for interest were a number of secondary races, including lieutenant governor, an intra-party squabble over the state loyalty oath binding candidates to the ticket, and two constitutional amendments.

The primary drew a record number of 755 candidates for state and party offices, including the entire 72-man Democratic Executive Committee.

Segregation Big Issue

All 14 gubernatorial candidates bore down heavily on the segregation issue which was sure to be a major factor in the four-year term of Gov. James E. Folsom's successor. Only difference among the candidates was the degree of emphasis placed on maintenance of separate facilities for white and Negro.

Folsom, who cannot succeed himself, maintained a hands-off attitude, refusing to back any candidate.

Ballot boxes in Fayette are impounded

Repercussions from last Tuesday's primary echoed around the state today as all ballot boxes were ordered impounded in Fayette County, and races for sheriff in Baldwin and probate judge in Choctaw were contested.

Circuit Judge Cecil Strawbridge impounded Fayette's 34 boxes as a result of what was termed "widespread reports of vote buying, double voting and absentee voting by unauthorized persons."

STRAWBRIDGE'S order was the second resulting from the Democratic primary election. Last week, Marion County Superior Court Judge Nelson Vinson ordered boxes at Brilliant and Pulltight impounded for investigation of double voting.

Fayette Solicitor Louis P. Moore said he petitioned Judge Strawbridge to hold the boxes for the Grand Jury. He said his office and the Grand Jury will probe the reported voting irregularities.

The Fayette Grand Jury will hold its next regular session in August. Moore said it had not been determined whether the Grand Jury will meet in an earlier special session to investigate the charges.

Moore was renominated in the primary for the solicitor's post.

THE BALDWIN County sheriff's contest was filed by Hamilton F. Hall, Fairhope, who trailed Sheriff Taylor Wilkins in official returns by 5679 to 5423.

Hall contended there were various irregularities, including the casting of illegal votes, errors in the official tabulation, birbery and intimidation.

He requested a recount of all 44 Baldwin election boxes. No date has been set for the County Democratic Committee hearing.

Wilkins was running for nomination for his fourth term as sheriff.

CHOCTAW Probate Judge Hunter Phillips contested returns in his county, which listed his opponent, Richard E. McPhearson, as winner of the nomination by a 62-vote margin.

Phillips contended there were irregularities in the handling of the absentee vote in Choctaw.

Voters urged to examine plan—

Amendment No. 1 proposes radical changes in appeals

BY HUGH SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12—Although the governor's race is holding the spotlight now, Alabama voters—most Capitol Hill observers agree—should take time out make close examination of Amendment No 1 on the May 6 ballot.

It is the proposal which would convert the three-member Court of Appeals into the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals.

If ratified, it would make radical changes in Alabama's long-established system of appeals.

SPARROW

The new court would, in some respects, supersede the Supreme Court. It would have final jurisdiction in all criminal appeals except those involving the death sentence. In capital cases the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court would have joint jurisdiction.

Otherwise the Supreme Court would have to take a back seat and confine itself exclusively to civil cases.

AT PRESENT Alabama has but one court of final jurisdiction.

It is the Supreme Court, with roots extending deep into Alabama's Constitutions since 1819. The Court of Appeals is a statutory court.

The Supreme Court now has jurisdiction over all criminal appeal cases where the defendant has received a sentence of 20 or more years. The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction over all civil cases in which the amount involved is in excess of $1000.

But even in the cases handled by the Court of Appeals the Supreme Court now may be petitioned to review Court of Appeals decisions under a writ of certiorari.

Those who have made a close study of the new proposal and the effect it would have in the future say the plan has a few "bugs" which could develop into real trouble if the amendment is ratified.

Which would rule?

ONE OF THEM is just which court would have jurisdiction in impeachment and disbarment cases?

The Supreme Court now has jurisdiction, but there appears to be a difference of opinion, even among members of the two courts, as to whether such proceedings are civil, criminal or quasi-criminal.

Since Alabama, under the amendment, would have two appeal courts but neither of them a court of final jurisdiction in all matters, the question is, just which court would rule as to whether impeachment and disbarment cases are civil, criminal or quasi-criminal?

Could be disadvantage

FROM the standpoint of the public generally, the new setup might work to the disadvantage of a person appealing from a lower court conviction in a criminal case involving life imprisonment or lesser penalties.

With three members of the Court of Appeals sitting, the prisoner's fate on an appeal could be decided by just two judges.

At present the Supreme Court is divided into three divisions, of four justices each. In all criminal cases except those in which the prisoner has received the death sentence the division to which the case has been referred usually decides the case.

But there is nothing in the law to prevent all seven justices from deciding a case.

In capital cases all seven justices act.

Friction grows

MOST OBSERVERS are becoming aware of an increasing feeling between members of the two courts on account of the amendment.

Supreme Court justices and Court of Appeals judges maintain a calm front but it is no longer a secret that heat is generated between them.

It is no secreet to legislators and reporters that the amendment is the Court of Appeals' project. Not only did the measure reportedly originate in the minds of the appeals court judges, but some of the judges were on hand in legislative halls and lobbies every time the measure came up.

It was passed finally on the last night of the 1957 session, and among the very last bills acted upon in the small hours after midnight.

Supreme Court members did not leave their benches to become lobbyist.

On the other hand, while the Legislature was under the impression that the high court did not object to the new plan, it is known now that no consent was ever authorized by the Supreme Court.

The fact that all seven Supreme Court members signed the recent statement in "The Alabama Lawyer" giving their reasons for opposition is regarded as indication enough to many observers of the growing feeling between the courts.

The question that follows, in the minds of observers, is would this feeling develop into sharp and lasting bitterness if the amendment is ratified?

Lawyers cautious

LAWYERS who have to practice before the two courts reportedly find themselves on the spot. They hesitate very much, it develops, in expressing an opinion either way.

About the only members of the legal profession who reportedly are on record for the amendment are the prosecutors. That, it is said, is because the new plan might speed up final decisions in criminal cases.

Admit delays

SUPREME COURT justices admit that there have been delays and an accumulation of litigation before the court.

What they don't like about it is that Court of Appeals members pushing the amendment appear to be reflecting, in a way, on the high court because of delays.

There are several factors to be considered, say experts, in understanding the reason for the delay in the Supreme Court.

During just about all the first Folsom administration, the chief justice was ill and unable to serve on the court.

He would have resigned, it was said, except for the fact that there was pressure against it from those who disliked the idea of Gov. Folsom appointing a new chief justice.

During a part of the Persons administration, too, there was another vacancy that remained unfilled about a year ago.

The court thus has been noticeably short handed much of the time during the last 10 years.

Added labor

SEVERAL YEARS AGO the Legislature passed a bill abolishing bills of exception.

Such bills were a concise statement of the main points of contention in appealed cases. They were a big help to the justices and saved them time in many instances in not having to make a full and close reading of the record.

Doing away with the necessity for filing bills of exception has been felt especially in handling an increasing number of cases such as the Western Grain, the Ingalls Iron Co., and other cases in which the records—to be read in full—were of Gargantuan proportions.

All of which adds to the labor of high court members.

Another point

ANOTHER noteworthy point about the amendment is that it would freeze all three Court of Appeals members in their new and higher offices for six years.

All three judges are up for reelection now and are unopposed. The offices they seek and the ones they would hold if the amendment is ratified, however, are different in many respects, including a much higher salary under the amendment.

Chances are that if the Court of Appeals judges were running now for the higher positions, instead of for reelection to their present offices, there would be opposition to all three.

The Negro Vote Looms Large In May

By Bob Ingram

FOR PERHAPS the first time in recent Alabama political history Negro voters are in a position to play a major role in determining who the next governor will be.

INGRAM

This fact has apparently gone unnoticed by the electorate as well as by some of the candidates. Yet simple arithmetic makes it so—the Negro bloc vote can make a challenger out of an also-ran.

With 14 candidates running and the vote split in as many directions, he who corrals the Negro vote must be reckoned with.

It is strictly a guess as to the number of registered Negro voters in the state. Estimates range from as low as 35,000 to as high as 55,000. Either figure represents a lot of votes. And it's a good bet that most Negroes registered will vote, many of them for the same man.

Rather strangely, very little has been said by the various candidates about the Negro vote and which direction it might go. While all 14 have preached segregation long and loud, none has publicly accused another of courting the Negro.

But the Negro voter has a dilemma of his own. For him it will be a case of voting for the lesser evil.

About the only recourse available to Negro leadership will be to determine which candidate has been least outspoken about maintaining segregation. Small though it might be, that appears to be the only loophole they can seek.

The Blocs May Have Formed

IT IS QUITE possible the decision has already been made as to how the Negro will mark his ballot May 6, but if so, it has been a well-kept secret.

Of the eight leading candidates for governor, at least four are obviously not in line for the Negro vote — Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Judge George C. Wallace, PSC President Jack Owen and Laurie Battle.

These four were most certainly the first to be stricken from the ballot by the Negroes as undesirable.

Patterson led a legal assault against the NAACP and also called the hand of Negroes who were boycotting white merchants in Tuskegee; Wallace has made a series of threatening gestures at any and all (the FBI included) who dared suggest integration; Owen restored the "White" and "Colored" signs in the train terminals and Battle went to Little Rock.

This reduces the field of four — Karl Harrison, Jimmy Faulkner, George Hawkins and A. W. Todd.

Of late Harrison has become increasingly outspoken on the race issue. He now opens all of his stump speeches with a reference to the fact that a portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee hangs on the wall of his office. Harrison doesn't look like a horse for the Negroes to bet on.

And then there were three — Faulkner, Hawkins and Todd.

Of these three, Faulkner seems the least likely to win the favor of the Negro. While taking pokes at some of the other candidates as being "arm-waving demagogues" on the race question, Faulkner has nevertheless been quite firm in his declaration that "white boys and girls ain't going to school with colored boys and girls when I am governor."

Two Possibilities

DESPITE FAULKNER'S forthright stand on segregation, there might be some advantage in the Negro voters supporting him. He is certainly in far better position to be elected governor than either Todd or Hawkins, and Negroes might be willing to sacrifice in order to back a winner.

But damaging though it might be, Hawkins and Todd shape up rather clearly as the lesser evils Negroes are probably looking for.

Not that either has advocated anything short of segregation. Hawkins in fact was a co-sponsor of the School Placement Act of 1957, designed to preserve segregation.

But neither has gone overboard on the race issue. They have said segregation shall be maintained, but they've said it in fewer words than the others. Vague as it is, this might make the difference.

In addition, both are linked closely with Gov. James E. Folsom, the recipient of the bulk of the Negro vote in 1954 and again in 1956 in his unsuccessful bid for Democratic National Committeeman. In that latter race Folsom got little more than the Negro vote.

Todd owes his very political existence to Folsom, as it was the governor who pressured the State Democratic Executive Committee in appointing Todd to his present position. Hawkins has served as Folsom's floor leader in the House of Representatives.

Todd has another point in his favor in that he employed a young Negro woman to work in the egg marketing division of his department, an incident which brought an uproar from Black Belt legislators.

And finally, although neither man would dare say so publicly, both are said to be counting heavily on receiving the Negro vote.

Formula For Winning

TODD STRATEGISTS reportedly have it figured that their man could parlay 75,000 white votes and the Negro bloc into a run-off spot June 3.

Much the same thinking is going on in the minds of the Hawkins forces. This group is counting on Hawkins coming out of heavily populated Northeast Alabama with upwards of 40,000 votes, a sizable vote in Northeast Alabama where Howell Heflin is at work, and a good labor vote in Birmingham and Tuscaloosa.

This strength, coupled with the Negro vote, is what the Hawkins boosters believe may make a winning combination.

Potent though the Negro vote may be May 6, it could backfire four weeks later in the run-off, if a second primary is necessary.

There are a half-dozen voting places in Alabama — three boxes in Tuskegee, a couple in Montgomery and Birmingham and one in Ozark — which will clearly reflect how Negroes voted.

And should a candidate ride into the run-off on the Negro vote, he will have to do a lot of explaining before the June 3 vote.

The Negro vote might give the needed impetus to put a man in the run-off, but it can scarcely accomplish anything else.

Other Races, Other Run-Offs

IF A RUN-OFF is necessary in the governor's race, and every indication points to just that, the chances are good that the gubernatorial hopefuls won't be lacking company. Run-offs also seem very likely in several other state races.

It is doubtful any one candidate can muster a majority in crowded races for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, superintendent of education and possibly attorney general.

R. C. (Red) Bamberg of Uniontown is given an excellent chance of being nominated as agriculture commissioner in the first primary over his two opponents. The same holds true for Mrs. Agnes Baggett of Montgomery, in her bid for state treasurer.

Obviously no run-off will be necessary in the auditor's race, as but two candidates are in the race. This is the one race where not even the bravest of souls will hazard a guess as to the outcome.

Mrs. Mary Texas Hurt Garner of Scottsboro and John Brandon are the opponents.

Mary Tex is waging an active campaign throughout the state; Brandon has done little. But for 32 years he has done little in his campaigns except whip any and all comers.

In the five-man scrap for lieutenant governor, Sens. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham and E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa are considered the most likely run-off candidates. Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon is generally rated close behind the two front-runners.

MacDonald Gallion of Montgomery is the favorite in the attorney general's race, but a run-off here would not be a surprise. What has been surprising in many quarters has been the headway

A run-off also seems probable in the secretary of state race, late but apparently has gained considerable ground despite Folsomism and Alabama General.

A run-off also seems probable in the secretary of state race, what with six candidates in the field. To date none has displayed sufficient strength to outvote the field.

The same apparently holds true in the superintendent of education race, where three prominent educators are running. A run-off has nearly always been required in the past to decide this race, and no change appears likely this time.

Alabama Voting Today In Segregation Test

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Candidates made final appeals Monday on the eve of a Democratic primary election which may affect Alabama's future conduct in the fight to preserve segregation.

An expected record number of voters Tuesday will pick the Democratic nominees for governor, lieutenant governor, a new legislature and scores of lesser state and district offices.

Besides the 14 candidates for governor and five for lieutenant governor, the voters will choose from a long list of contenders for the 141 seats in the legislature, for attorney general, state auditor, state treasurer, secretary of state, superintendent of education, agriculture commissioner, circuit judges and solicitors, and scores of county offices.

Racial segregation has been uppermost among the campaign issues in the race for governor. One by one, the candidates have all promised to prevent integration, but each has offered his own formula.

The Negro vote could be a factor, especially in a close race. The Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro organization, estimated 53,000 Negroes were registered to vote a year ago. An undetermined number has been added since then.

Seeking the gubernatorial nomination are:

Former Congressman Laurie Battle of Birmingham, retired Adm. John Crommelin of Wetumpka, W. E. Dodd of Bessemer, Shearen Elebash of Montgomery, former state Sen. Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette, Winston Gullatte of Selma, state Rep. Karl Harrison of Columbiana, state Rep. George Hawkins of Gadsden, President Jack Owen of the Public Service Commission, Montgomery; Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Phenix City, Ralph (Shorty) Price of Louisville, Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd of Russellville, the Rev. Billy Walker of Pell City, and Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton.

Two Citizens Council leaders, state Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County and Asa Carter of Birmingham, are among the candidates for lieutenant governor.

Others seeking the nomination for the state's second highest elective office are state Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, Robert T. Butler of Montgomery and State Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa.

CD Practice To Coincide With Voting

Alabamians will have a double reminder of the responsibilities of citizenship Tuesday.

A Civil Defense practice alert opens on the same day as the state's Democratic primary election.

However, Civil Defense Director Pitt Tyson Maner said the alert won't interfere with voting.

Some observers have predicted a record turnout for Tuesday's balloting. Estimates range up to 750,000 voters. The previous record, 595,000, was set in the 1954 primary.

The Alabama Civil Defense alert is part of the national "Operation Alert — 1958" which is scheduled for May 6-7.

"Purpose of the alert," Maner said, "is to examine the readiness of the nation at local, state and national levels to meet a direct nuclear attack . . ." It will also provide training for government personnel, auxiliaries and the general public, he added.

Manner said the operation is divided into three phases: Attack, federal action and evaluation. State and local CD agencies are participating in the first phase only, he continued.

The initial phase, he said, will involve the maximum use and testing of operational survival plans and other state and local programs, and survival training will be put into effect in Alabama at the same time.

The alert will not affect "the man on the street," Maner said, and will mainly be a communications exercise.

And, he added, all personnel taking part in the alert will be excused from their duties long enough to vote.

'Operation Alert' Won't Stop Voting

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Citizenship has a doubly special meaning for Alabama residents today.

They are to cast their ballots in the State's Democratic primary election. And today is also the opening of a practical civil defense alert.

Pitt Tyson Maner, state CD director, said the alert wont interfere with voting, however.

"The man on the street" will not be affected by the alert, which will be mainly a communications exercise, Maner continued. And all CD personnel will be relieved at their duties in the operation long enough to vote.

"Operation Alert—1958," scheduled for May 6-7, is being observed in 46 of the nation's 48 states.

The Alabama activities are part of the national program.

WOMEN VOTERS LEAGUE

Sparkman Tells Foreign Trade Need

"A total of 18 million Americans, or four and one-half million farm and factory workers and their families, are dependent upon foreign trade," Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) told the state convention of the League of Women Voters of Alabama here Thursday morning in a foreign trade policy discussion.

"If foreign countries are to buy from us and keep these workers employed they must be able to sell their goods to us," he said, noting that foreign trade is vital to Alabama as well as the rest of the nation.

"Alabama over the years has been a heavy cotton producer for foreign markets and also depends upon foreign markets for about 15 per cent of her peanut output," he stated. "A few types of businesses in Alabama considerably benefited by export markets are metal, chemicals, food and kindred products, petroleum and coal, transportation equipment, machinery and fabricated products.

"Trade between nations is essential to world peace," he said, listing Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom as our staunchest friends and best customers. Citing the relationship between Japan and the United States, Sparkman said: "It is not possible to erect tariff walls high enough to give protection against such low wages as are paid in the manufacture of Japanese textiles."

Recognizing the "fear" that American textile industries have of the impact of Japanese textiles, Sparkman pointed out that Japan in 1957 purchased 1,440,000 U.S. bales, or 21 per cent of our total cotton export—more than was produced in all Alabama during 1956 and 1957 combined.

Sparkman said Japanese officials assured him last fall that they did not want to flood our markets with cheap, shoddy goods and that they were interested in controlling the textile trade so as to provide orderly marketing.

He vigorously objected to high tariff walls as an anti-recession measure, recalling that in the past, recession had actually been deepened by high tariffs. High tariffs would also endanger the role of the United States as a world leader, according to the senator, who reminded his listeners that only last year Khrushchev said: "We declare war upon you—excuse me for using such an expression—in the peaceful field of trade."

Pointing to the Soviet bloc's economic offensive in the underdeveloped countries, Sparkman said a return to high tariffs "would make Russia the dominant power of the world.

"It seems to me that a return to the high tariff era would result in certain inevitable consequences," he observed, listing the following consequences:

1. Disastrous blow to our foreign policies, placing in jeopardy the 275 American-held foreign bases.

2. Making inevitable a prolonged and severe business depression in this country.

3. Jeopardizing the tremendous foreign business investments held by American businessmen.

4. Increasing farm surpluses and imposing further hardships on the farm economy.

5. Adding to the ranks of the unemployed.

6. Endangering the import of raw material necessary to a high living standard and to winning any future wars.

Earlier, delegates discussed items to be selected for study during the next two years.

In a vote, they chose to discuss legislation which would broaden the powers delegated to city managers as one of the items to be selected for study.

Two other items up for discussion were:

Support for legislation to strengthen enforcement of registration laws and to reduce state and county residence requirements, and study of the state finance and taxation system.

At least two of these three items will be chosen as subjects for intensive league study.

The women also displayed hats which represented the products produced in their respective areas of the state.

Peanuts, lumps of coal, bottles, metal products, and a wide variety of agricultural and industrial products adorned the hats. The hats were made as part of the League's program dealing

WOMEN VOTERS' HATS DRAW INTEREST

Special "trade" hats worn by delegates to the League of Women Voters convention here are a feature of the meeting. Mrs. J. A. Finch of Guntersville (left) extolls that area's boats, fishing, and recreation with a beach scene. Mrs. W. E. Lacy of Wetumpka (right) shows a pine bough and wood pulp for newsprint. Mrs. W. H. McDonald of Montgomery displays peanuts, syrup, fertilizer and other local products.

Don't void your ballot—

'Single shot' vote rule illegal in House race

Single-shot voting will be permitted in Jefferson or in any other county in the races for State Democratic Executive Committee posts in the May 6 Democratic primary election.

But voters in Jefferson must vote for seven—no more or no less—in the race for seven House seats from this county.

That is the interpretation of the primary election laws, and amendments to these statutes, by Probate Judge Paul Meeks.

Judge Meeks pointed out that a 1956 amendment passed by the Legislature provides for single-shot voting—that is voting for less than the eight State Democratic Executive Committee places to be filled in each of the nine congressional districts. There are a total of 72 seats on the state party governing body.

BUT THE PROBATE judge says that his interpretation of a 1957 conditional amendment applying to Jefferson balloting means that voters cannot vote for less than the seven House posts to be filled.

A total of 36 candidates are seeking the seven House seats from this county, with 20 aspirants seeking eight committee seats from this county which comprises the Ninth District.

Judge Meeks cited the original Section 361, Title 17, code of Alabama, which stated: "A ballot commonly known as a single shot shall not be counted."

Where two or more candidates are to be nominated for the same offices, the voters must express his choice for as many candidates as there are offices to be filled, and if he fails to do so, the ballot, so far as said particular office is concerned, shall not be counted and recorded, but as to the rest of the ballot, it shall be counted and recorded."

JUDGE MEEKS then cited an amendment written into the section in 1956 which stated:

"Provided, however, the provisions of the foregoing sentence shall not apply to the nomination or election of members of party executive committees nor delegates to national conventions of political parties.

"Provided further, in counties of 500,000 population or over, according to the last or any succeeding federal census, where voting machines are used, the voter may vote for fewer candidates than there are offices to be filled, if there are more qualified candidates than the number for whom the voting machine can accurately record the results.

IN SUCH EVENT, the provisions of the second sentence hereof shall not apply."

In other words, a Jefferson voter may cast his ballot for one candidate, eight candidates, or any number less than eight, for places on the state committee.

But he must vote for seven—no more or less—for the seven House posts.

OLIN BROOKS, railroad man and one of the 36 candidates for the House from Jefferson, declared that if elected he would seek to push through a bill to designate the Jefferson House seats and number them one through seven.

Repeated attempts have been made to pass such a bill in legislative sessions for many years. If this were done, candidates could qualify for a specific post, rather than run in a huddle for the seven.

HIGHEST COURTS SPLIT

2 Amendments On Ballot Tuesday

A constitutional amendment already rejected three times, and another which has Alabama's two highest courts divided as never before, will be ratified or defeated in Tuesday's election.

They were added to the ballot for the Democratic primary to save the expense of a special referendum.

Only one of the proposed constitutional changes is of statewide interest. No. 1 on the ballot, it would take all criminal jurisdiction away from the State Supreme Court and turn it over to the Court of Appeals.

Amendment No. 2, sponsored by House Speaker Rankin Fite, applies only to Marion County but has created widespread controversy in the three times it has previously been voted on, and turned down.

Both tribunals have made formal statements and the judges have spoken publicly for and against the amendment.

In a recent statement in the Alabama Lawyer, the justices on the Supreme Court warned that the change would result in chaos in Alabama courts. They foresaw the possibility that the two courts could construe the same law differently, one on a civil suit, the other on a criminal appeal.

The Court of Appeals, writing in the same publication, said chaos already exists in the state's judicial system because of what it called an overlapping jurisdiction which it said causes unnecessary delays.

Under the present law, all decisions of the Court of Appeals can be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

The lower appellate tribunal now has jurisdiction over criminal sentences of 20 years or less and civil judgments of $1,000 or smaller. Other appeals go direct to the Supreme Court.

If the amendment is ratified Tuesday, the Court of Appeals will take over all criminal jurisdiction except death sentences, and the Supreme Court will handle only civil matters.

In appeals from the death penalty, four justices on the Supreme Court would be designated to sit with the three on the Court of Appeals as a special tribunal.

The Marion County amendment would validate the provisions of a legislative act passed during the 1957 session. It seeks to give the county governing body authority to:

Acquire property and equipment to lease or sell to new industries, and become a stockholder in any concern.

Lend credit or "grant public moneys and things of value" to help new industry.

Issue bonds to finance the acquisition of industrial property.

Levy a 2 per cent property tax.

Build dams for irrigation projects or to generate hydroelectric power.

It would empower the Marion County government body to issue bonds and levy new taxes to acquire property for industrial development.

If the Marion County amendment is rejected again Tuesday, Alabama voters must act on it again. It will be resubmitted in the general election in November.

The amendment to create a Court of Criminal Appeals has produced an unprecedented split between the present Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. All seven justices on the Supreme Court are opposed to the change; the three judges on the Court of Appeals have endorsed it.

Lawyer Asks FBI To Probe Covington Absentee Ballots

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—An attorney said he asked the FBI Monday to investigate reports that three persons whose names were listed as casting absentee ballots in Covington County have denied they have done so.

Lenior Thompson, Bay Minette, said he presented affidavits signed by the three to the FBI.

Fred Hallford, special agent in charge of the Mobile FBI office, said he had "no comment at all."

Thompson said he was representing Aubrey Potter and Delmer Potter, both of Fairhope. He said the brothers were former Covington County residents who still vote in that county.

The attorney also said he had an affadavit signed by Buddy Jackson of Covington County.

All three were listed at Andalusia as having cast absentee ballots, Thompson said, but they denied having voted prior to Tuesday's Alabama Democratic Primary.

Another affadavit signed by Mrs. Sarah Mae Bryan claimed that someone had cast an absentee ballot under the name of her husband, who died in March 1953. Thompson said one of the names on the list of absentee voters was Joseph R. Bryan, the name of Mrs. Bryan's late husband.

Register in Chancery Abner Powell confirmed at Andalusia that the four names were on the absentee voter list there as having voted. He said the ballots with signed affidavits were on file.

CONGRESSIONAL RACE

"I couldn't tell you anything about the details of any of those. I don't personally know any of the persons," Powell said. In each case, the ballot was voted by a person who identified himself and signed an affidavit, Powell said.

Thompson said the absentee voting list carried 615 names, compared with a normal 300-350.

He said he went to the FBI instead of to state authorities because a U.S. congressional race is being decided and because some matter connected with the absentee voting has passed through the mails.

George Grant of Troy and State Rep. Wilbur Nolen of Montgomery are seeking the Second District congressional post now held by Grant.

To Civil Rights Probers

Alabama Judge Closes Records

CLAYTON, Ala. — (AP) — A South Alabama judge declared Sunday that records of his court will be closed to federal civil rights investigators.

Circuit Judge George Wallace said he is uncertain whether the order can include voting records but he is "studying the possibility."

WALLACE

Voter registration is handled by a separate board whose members themselves are defined by law as judicial officers.

Wallace, probable candidate for governor in the Alabama Democratic primary this spring said he has given verbal instructions to the clerk of his court and a formal order is being prepared. His circuit, composed of Barbour, Bullock and Dale counties, has a heavy Negro population.

The judge said the new Civil Rights Commission, as a part of the executive branch of the government, has no constitutional right to "review or condemn" the actions of state courts.

"Only a higher court has such authority under our separation of powers theory of government," the statement declared.

"Any attempt by the Civil Rights Commission to collect information for such purpose would be a gross usurpation of authority by the executive branch and a direct encroachment upon the judicial branch of state government."

Wallace said any subpoena issued by the Civil Rights Commission to see the records of his court will be refused and "the legality of such subpoenas shall be tested in the courts of the land."

He said any federal agent who persists in trying to get information in violation of his order "will be treated as a contemptor having committed contempt in the presence of the court." That could mean a fine or jail sentence.

Wallace, who previously threatened to jail any FBI agent who tried to investigate jury rolls in his circuit, said the records of his court are public documents, but only to be used "for lawful purpose."

He said it would be "an illegal action" for the Civil Rights Commission to review the court records to see if the judge has denied "equal protection under the laws." Therefore, he said, the records would not be available for such use.

Wallace said his refusal to let federal agents see his court files "is not defiance, but legal resistance within the law."

He also disavowed any race-baiting intent, saying his action is deemed solely at "preserving that system of government which has made it possible for all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color, to enjoy freedom and peace."

The judge declared the civil-rights law empowers the commission to "study and collect information concerning legal developments which constitute a denial of equal protection of the law under the constitution."

THREE MORE DAYS

Counting Thursday through Saturday, February 1, there are only three more days left to pay the poll tax. Last year, an estimated 5,000 members of our group neglected to pay the ballot toll. Already poll tax payment is lagging despite the approaching deadline. Our civic and community leaders need to bestir for a dramatic climax. With the vital elections coming up in 1958, no thinking person will forfeit his right to vote through failure to pay the poll tax where it is due.

In Alabama, the poll tax is only $1.50 a year. No matter how many years one missed paying it, he can never owe more than the maximum of $3. Persons 45 years and older and certain war veterans do not have to pay the poll tax. There are twenty neighborhood centers where one can pay the vote levy. Meantime, it may be mailed to the tax collector's office, Jefferson County Courthouse, Birmingham, Alabama. The office of tax collector is making it easy, convenient, and challenging for those who owe poll tax to pay it.

Could it be said that our civic leaders have matched this service? Let us believe that they have done this. Still, it is the prime duty of the good citizen to see that his or her name gets on the voting rolls.

Remember this: time is running out for paying the poll tax. After February 1 it will be too late. Go today and pay your poll tax. Clear your name for voting so that you will be a citizen of weight at the polls. The poll tax paying campaign must triumph. Our civic leaders should have a hand in the victory by helping in the campaign. The ballot list is the citizens' honor roll in a democracy.

POLL TAX DEADLINE

The deadline for paying the poll tax so that those who currently owe it can vote in the 1958 elections, is Saturday, February 1. This newspaper for over a month has kept this information attractively before the public. It feels that it has performed its duty. Yet performance of duty is best judged by the results it gets.

How well was this newspaper able to alert, activize, arouse and stimulate the civic leadership to meet squarely the challenge of self-disfranchisement we do not know. How effective our appeals were to those who owe the poll tax not to allow themselves to become self-disfranchised, with their votes needed in the 1958 elections? What response came of our plea for a neighbor-to-neighbor campaign for paying the poll tax must await the publication of the voters' list in April.

Yet as the deadline approaches we are still on the inky firing lines urging that those who owe the poll pay it. Paying the poll tax is not merely a patriotic and civic responsibility, is a self-defense and self-interest action for those who want free, clean, progressive government. The ballot is the citizen's sharpest civic tool. Without the ballot the citizen is politically disarmed in a democracy.

The poll tax is only $1.50 a year. No maximum can not go higher than $3. Every reasonable service is being provided by the Tax Collector's Office in the Jefferson County Courthouse to assist those who want to pay their poll tax. No newspaper is strong enough to tie time down so that the deadline will not come. All it can do is to remind that the deadline, like time itself, will keep its schedule. February 1 is the deadline for paying your poll tax.

Bullock County Tax Vote Set

UNION SPRINGS, Ala., Feb. 11 (Special)—A special election has been called in Bullock County for Feb. 25 to determine if the Court of County Commissioners will be authorized to levy and collect a one-cent countywide sales tax to be used for industrial purposes.

The voters of Alabama gave Bullock County this privilege last December with the passage of amendment No. 14 to the state constitution. Following the state election a mass meeting of county citizens asked the county governing body to call the special election.

In calling the election the commissioners also appointed an industrial board of representative county citizens to administer the tax funds which will be placed in a special account for industrial purposes alone. The board, appointed for staggered terms, consists of lawyers, bankers, businessmen, farmers, and at least two women.

Little opposition is expected at the polls Feb. 25.

The county has secured one new industry, a shirt manufacturer who will employ 150-200 people. Construction on the building is expected to begin in a few weeks. It was pointed out, however, that one plant will not be sufficient to employ all the people who want jobs. Employes in the garment factory will be chiefly women. The industrial committee has contacts with other industries desiring to locate in the county if financial backing can be secured.

Jemison Warns Race To Vote In Far Reaching Address Here

"If we don't register to vote, we don't deserve to be free," thundered the Rev. T. J. Jemison of Baton Rouge, La. Wednesday night, Feb. 14 at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

The Selma-born minister who is secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which sponsored 22 simultaneous double-the vote rallies in 11 Southern cities, used the subject, "The Road Ahead."

"Once we make up our minds that we are as good as anybody, no one can keep us down", the Rev. Jemison declared.

In his remarks on the occasion, the Rev. N. H. Smith, Jr. asserted that "If man would live completely, he must have the ballot... If one would be a decent citizen, he must have among other things, the ballot ..... The person who does not vote is selling himself out. He is selling out his race. He is selling out justice. He is selling out democracy."

The program was sponsored locally by the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights as a part of "The Crusade for First-Class Citizenship."

Others listed on the program included the Rev. J. C. Sanders, devotion; W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting, the voter-registration appeal; John J. Drew, Dr. J. W. Dixon and W. E. Shortridge, the offering appeal; introduction of the guest speaker by the Rev. C. H. Parker; remarks by A. G. Gaston, Sr. and the Rev. Edward Gardner, vice-president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, remarks; and benediction by the Rev. Abraham Woods, Jr. Roy Woods served as master of ceremonies.

On Voter-Registration

There is still enough time for persons 46 years and older together with veterans exempted from the poll tax to register in time to vote in the May 6 primary. Speech-making, placard-placing, bond issue-casting do not by themselves offer enough to make volume voter-registration a reality.

The fact that less than eight per cent of the estimated 121,000 potential Negro voters have their names on the voters' list in Jefferson County represents a civic scandal. Some of it is due to ineffective voter-registration drives. Yet the heaviest blame rests upon the non-voters themselves.

The current political campaign with its emphasis on a single issue should be enough by itself to arouse interest among this talked-about group to get their names where they can talk back with the ballot. Unfortunately, that has not been the case. Obstacles do exist, like poll-selling, but they do not prevent anyone from applying for registration.

The non-voter is politically weaponless against those who would take advantage of him. He is politically voiceless and therefore is unable to make known his wants at the ballot box. The non-voter is a politically handcuffed citizen. But the non-voter has within himself the power to remove the handcuffs by presenting himself for voter-registration.

Voter-registration is a personal matter. It is one of the things a citizen himself must do, if it is to be done.

Leaders Push Voting Drive

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — With the approaching May 6 state primaries, at which time most of Alabama's political office holders will be up for election, the Negro Voter Registration leaders, in cooperation with the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting, are pushing a special drive to get all persons over 45 years of age and veterans to qualify by April 1 in order to vote on May 6.

The deadline for payment of poll tax was Feb. 1, but persons over 45 years of age are exempted from the payment and can qualify to vote by time of the election.

A special appeal to the pastors of churches and leaders of various organizations was made this week by W. C. Patton, president of the State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting.

Patton Hits Mistreatment Of Negroes In Swaying Address

By OLIVA B. BAXTER

Blasting mal-treatment of Negro citizens and other minorities in America, W. C. Patton, president and co-ordinator of the Alabama State Co-ordinating Association for Registration and Voting, compared the treatment of the southern dog and American Negro, in his 75-minute keynote address at the 16th Street Baptist Church Friday, Jan. 1. He said the dog is treated better seemingly than some Negroes.

Speaking before a capacity crowd who witnessed the 95th annual celebration of the Emancipation Day program, Mr. Patton also said, "that in the social realm and in transportaton, the Negro has had to take what was left."

He added that "most segregated times are on Sunday at the 11 o'clock services when there seems to be organized religion."

The speaker suggested that "we must all stick together or we will surely hang separtely. He asked why should'nt the churches establish or set-up credit unions, and why should'nt Negroes start a savings account with the Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association?"

He stated that it was deplorable that out of 121,000 Negroes of voting age, only 13,000 are registered. Out of this small total only 8,000 can vote, because the other percentage failed to pay poll tax.

Mr. Patton, however, cited the the Negro has made un-paralleling progress. The Negro has a purchasing power of $15 billion; one-third per cent own their own homes; 24 per cent have civil service jobs and 221 per cent have clerical and salesmen jobs.

He made the remak that "we may falter and stumble but we cannot fail."

Mr. Patton centered his address around the subject, "The Messenger of a New Day."

The Rev. Luke Beard, pastor of of the host 16th Street Baptist Church introduced the speaker, Mr. Patton.

This program was sponsored by the Emancipation Association of Birmingham and Vicinity of which the Rev. J. L. Ware is president.

Prof. B. M Montgomery presented an award to Miss Jennie Ree Hakwins for her excellent service rendered on the program. The award was a book titled, "Teen-Agers Talk It Over... The committee along with Prof. Montgomery selected six persons to present citations to for their services above and beyond the call of duty."

They included: Attorney Arthur D. Shore, Rev. C. W. McMurray, Rev. S. H. Ravizes, pastor of New Zion Baptist Church, Bessemer; Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College; Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey, principal of 42nd Street School, and Mrs. Mamie L. Foster, teacher at Rosedale High School.

Dr. Bell presided over the re-election of officers. Re-elected officers were, Rev. Ware, president; Rev. McMurray, vice-president; Rev. Beard, second vice-president; Rev. D. B. Todd, secretary; W. C. Patton, assistant secretary, Prof. Montgomery, corresponding secretary and chairman of music committee; Rev. C. H. George, treasurer and Emory O. Jackson, chairman, publicity committee.

Music was furnished by Mrs. Marie Parrish; a mixed group of Church Choirs and the Dunbar High School Chorus, the latter under the direction of Mrs. Flordia Wright.

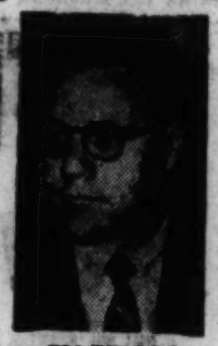
Presentation of Colors by the Boy Scout Troop No. 166 of St. James Baptist Church, David Jackson, scout master; National an them; scripture by Rev. W. P. Foley; Invocation by Dr. M. Thornton, occasion by Mrs. Wilhelmina M. Vaugh appeal by Rev. McMurray and reading of Emancipation Proclamation by Miss Jennie Ree Hawkins rounded out the program.

The Negro Vote Looms Large In May

34e Ala

By Bob Ingram

FOR PERHAPS the first time in recent Alabama political history Negro voters are in a position to play a major role in determining who the next governor will be.



INGRAM

This fact has apparently gone unnoticed by the electorate as well as by some of the candidates. Yet simple arithmetic makes it so—the Negro bloc vote can make a challenger out of an also-ran.

With 14 candidates running and the vote split in as many directions, he who corrals the Negro vote must be reckoned with.

It is strictly a guess as to the number of registered Negro voters in the state. Estimates range from as low as 35,000 to as high as 55,000. Either figure represents a lot of votes. And it's a good bet that most Negroes registered will vote, many of them for the same man.

Rather strangely, very little has been said by the various candidates about the Negro vote and which direction it might go. While all 14 have preached segregation long and loud, none has publicly accused another of courting the Negro.

But the Negro voter has a dilemma of his own. For him it will be a case of voting for the lesser evils.

About the only recourse available to Negro leadership will be to determine which candidate has been least outspoken about maintaining segregation. Small though it might be, that appears to be the only loophole they can seek.

The Blocs May Have Formed

IT IS QUITE possible the decision has already been made as to how the Negro will mark his ballot May 6, but if so, it has been a well-kept secret.

Of the eight leading candidates for governor, at least four are obviously not in line for the Negro vote — Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Judge George C. Wallace, BSC President Jack Owen and Laurie Battle.

Adventure B. 3-B

These four were most certainly the first to be stricken from the ballot by the Negroes as undesirable.

Patterson led a legal assault against the NAACP and also called the hand of Negroes who were boycotting white merchants in Tuskegee; Wallace has made a series of threatening gestures at any and all (the FBI included) who dared suggest integration; Owen restored the "White" and "Colored" signs in the train terminals and Battle went to Little Rock.

This reduces the field of four — Karl Harrison, Jimmy Faulkner, George Hawkins and A. W. Todd.

Montgomery, Ala

Of late Harrison has become increasingly outspoken on the race issue. He now opens all of his stump speeches with a reference to the fact that a portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee hangs on the wall of his office. Harrison doesn't look like a horse for the Negroes to bet on.

And then there were three — Faulkner, Hawkins and Todd.

Of these three, Faulkner seems the least likely to win the favor of the Negro. While taking pokes at some of the other candidates as being "arm-waving demagogues" on the race question, Faulkner has nevertheless been quite firm in his declaration that "white boys and girls ain't going to school with colored boys and girls when I am governor."

Two Possibilities

DESPITE FAULKNER'S forthright stand on segregation, there might be some advantage in the Negro voters supporting him. He is certainly in far better position to be elected governor than either Todd or Hawkins, and Negroes might be willing to sacrifice in order to back a winner.

But damaging though it might be, Hawkins and Todd shape up rather clearly as the lesser evils Negroes are probably looking for.

Not that either has advocated anything short of segregation. Hawkins in fact was a co-sponsor of the School Placement Act of 1957, designed to preserve segregation.

But neither has gone overboard on the race issue. They have said segregation shall be maintained, but they've said it in fewer words than the others. Vague as it is, this might make the difference.

In addition, both are linked closely with Gov. James E. Folsom, the recipient of the bulk of the Negro vote in 1954 and again in 1956 in his unsuccessful bid for Democratic National Committeeman. In that latter race Folsom got little more than the Negro vote.

Todd owes his very political existence to Folsom, as it was the governor who pressured the State Democratic Executive Committee in appointing Todd to his present position. Hawkins has served as Folsom's floor leader in the House of Representatives.

Todd has another point in his favor in that he employed a young Negro woman to work in the egg marketing division of his department, an incident which brought an uproar from Black Belt legislators.

And finally, although neither man would dare say so publicly, both are said to be counting heavily on receiving the Negro vote.

Formula For Winning

TODD STRATEGISTS reportedly have it figured that their man could parlay 75,000 white votes and the Negro bloc into a run-off spot June 3.

Much the same thinking is going on in the minds of the Hawkins forces. This group is counting on Hawkins coming out of heavily populated Northeast Alabama with upwards of 40,000 votes, a sizable vote in Northeast Alabama where Howell Heflin is at work, and a good labor vote in Birmingham and Tuscaloosa.

This strength, coupled with the Negro vote, is what the Hawkins boosters believe may make a winning combination.

Potent though the Negro vote may be May 6, it could backfire four weeks later in the run-off, if a second primary is necessary.

There are a half-dozen voting places in Alabama — three boxes in Tuskegee, a couple in Montgomery and Birmingham and one in Ozark — which will clearly reflect how Negroes voted.

And should a candidate ride into the run-off on the Negro vote, he will have to do a lot of explaining before the June 3 vote.

The Negro vote might give the needed impetus to put a man in the run-off, but it can scarcely accomplish anything else.

Other Races, Other Run-Offs

IF A RUN-OFF is necessary in the governor's race, and every indication points to just that, the chances are good that the gubernatorial hopefuls won't be lacking company. Run-offs also seem very likely in several other state races.

It is doubtful any one candidate can muster a majority in crowded races for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, superintendent of education and possibly attorney general.

R. C. (Red) Bamberg of Uniontown is given an excellent chance of being nominated as agriculture commissioner in the first primary over his two opponents. The same holds true for Mrs. Agnes Baggett of Montgomery, in her bid for state treasurer.

Obviously no run-off will be necessary in the auditor's race, as but two candidates are in the race. This is the one race where not even the bravest of souls will hazard a guess as to the outcome.

Mrs. Mary Texas Hurt Garner of Scottsboro and John Brandon are the opponents.

Mary Tex is waging an active campaign throughout the state; Brandon has done little. But for 32 years he has done little in his campaigns except whip any and all comers.

In the five-man scrap for lieutenant governor, Sens. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham and E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa are considered the most likely run-off candidates. Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon is generally rated close behind the two front-runners.

MacDonald Gallion of Montgomery is the favorite in the attorney general's race, but a run-off here would not be a surprise. What has been surprising in many quarters has been the headway

A run-off also seems probable in the secretary of state race, late but apparently has gained considerable ground despite Folsomism and Alabama General.

A run-off also seems probable in the secretary of state race, what with six candidates in the field. To date none has displayed sufficient strength to outvote the field.

The same apparently holds true in the superintendent of education race, where three promihent educators are running. A run-off has nearly always been required in the past to decide this race, and no change appears likely this time.

Vote 'No' On Proposed Amendments

There will be on the ballot in next Tuesday's election, as citizens should know by now, two proposed amendments to Alabama's Constitution.

Proposed Amendment No. 1 would constitute the Alabama Court of Appeals into the Court of Criminal Appeals, which would have final, exclusive and irrevisable supreme appellate jurisdiction in all criminal and quasi-criminal cases of any grade. This amendment, we believe, should be defeated because it would in effect establish two supreme courts in this state and make for the development of two distinct bodies of substantive law, which could cause uncertainty, confusion and delay in litigation.

Proposed Amendment No. 2, substantially the same as proposed Amendment No. 13 which voters defeated in last December's election, would give the governing body of Marion County extensive powers to promote the development of industry without the voters of that county having the opportunity to approve or reject any development project. This amendment too should be defeated, we believe, for it is, we think, not sound democratic practice to vest such powers in a local governing body with no provision being made for a referendum on prospective projects, which could conceivably cost the taxpayers of that county considerable amounts of money.

Proposed Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 should be defeated next Tuesday by a vote of "No."

Negro bloc tops 50,000—

750,000 votes seen in primary

MONTGOMERY, May 3—Alabama Democrats will nominate candidates for governor and scores of lesser offices Tuesday.

All 14 contenders seeking the Democratic nomination for governor in the party primary have sworn to uphold the tradition of separate racial facilities.

Each candidate has offered his own formula for stopping integration.

ESTIMATES of the probable vote have run as high as 750,000, far exceeding the previous record of 595,000 in the governor's race four years ago.

Recent demands for Negro registration have intensified interest in their votes. With an estimated 53,000 Negroes eligible to vote a year ago and an undetermined number added since then, a bloc vote, if one exists, could be an important factor in the elections.

Besides a governor, the voters will choose nominees for lieutenant governor, all 141 seats in the Legislature, nine places in Congress, attorney general, state auditor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state superintendent of education, and commissioner of Agriculture.

Automatically nominated without opposition will be three justices on the state Supreme Court, three on the Court of Appeals and two members of the Public Service Commission.

The voters also will elect a new 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee, and in so doing may decide Alabama's role in the presidential election two years hence.

Loyalty oath

THE OUTCOME will hinge on whether a majority on the newly elected committee is for or against the controversial party loyalty oath.

If the pledge is retained by the incoming committee, candidates running for presidential elector in 1960 must promise in advance to support the party's presidential ticket.

NNTY-NINE of the candidates have endorsed the loyalty oath; 43 others opposed it. The remaining 28 in the race declined to reply to the questionnaire.

Many of the state and district races may be left undecided since a majority of the votes cast is necessary to win a nomination. A runoff is scheduled June 3 with the top two candidates competing in each race where no one gets a majority.

Segregation is a major issue, too, in the campaign for lieutenant governor.

Among the five candidates remaining are two who have been closely identified with white Citizens Council activity, although representing divergent factions.

State Sen. Sam Englehardt of Macon County was executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils before he resigned to run. Asa E. Carter, a onetime associate of convicted Segregationist John Kasper, was connected with another council organization in North Alabama.

The other candidates for the state's second highest elective office are State Sen. Albert Boutwell, Birmingham; former State Rep. Robert T. Butler, Montgomery, and Sen. E. W. Skidmore, Tuscaloosa.

Seven of the nine Alabama members of the U. S. House of Representatives got by without opposition.

Rep. George Grant, Troy, in the Second District is defending his place again against State Rep. Wilbur Nolen, Montgomery. Rep. Albert Rains, Gadsden, seeks renomination against Gadsden Industrialist R. H. Hardin.

Other faces

THE ATTORNEY general's race has attracted more than usual interest this year, too, with accusations of Phenix City gangster activity.

McDonald Gallion, Montgomery, one of the three candidates, took part in the Patterson murder investigation four years ago as special counsel for Ex-Gov. Gordon Persons. Like John Patterson, he says the underworld is fighting him.

Two members of the Legislature, Sen. Richmond Flowers, Dothan, and Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., Sylacauga, are the other contenders.

Although Folsom isn't running this year, his sister, Mrs. Ruby Folsom Ellis, Montgomery, is one of six candidates for secretary of state. The others are Mrs. Anne Conway, Birmingham; Mrs. Bettye Frink, Leeds; Roy T. King, Montgomery; State Rep. Pete Mathews, Ashland and Mrs. Eloise Stuart, Montgomery.

The dean of Alabama officeholders, 69-year-old State Treasurer John Brandon, is running for his ninth consecutive four-year term as a state official. His lone opponent for state auditor is Mrs. Mary Texas Hurt Garner, Montgomery, the outgoing secretary of state who is ineligible to succeed herself.

The incumbent auditor, Mrs. Agnes Baggett, is running for treasurer since she cannot serve two consecutive terms in her present office. Opposing her are R. A. Davison and Carl Griffin, Montgomery, the latter a brother of Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin.

Grant, Nolen Near Accord On Voter League Queries

The two candidates for representative from the Second Congressional District—George Grant and Wilbur D. Nolen—have answered a questionnaire sent by the League of Women Voters on eight different issues before Congress.

Grant and Nolen were asked to indicate "favor," "oppose," or "undecided" on each of the issues. On several of the answers, a brief statement was made by one or both of the candidates as well.

The eight issues, and the two opinions:

1. Further action by the federal government to curb inflation. Grant and Nolen—favor.

2. Federal aid to school (or road) building program. Grant—favor. Nolen—"Only if state authorities have complete control and with no strings attached by Washington."

3. More coordination in dealing with water pollution problems. Grant and Nolen—favor.

4. Granting the President the power to veto single items in appropriation bills. Grant—oppose. Nolen—"Oppose, unless Congress sees fit to grant this power."

5. Continuing economic assistance to other countries. Grant—"Oppose, except in small amounts." Nolen—"I favor cutting foreign aid to a minimum commensurate with the safety and security of the United States."

6. Limiting U.S. contributions to international programs to 33 1-3 per cent of each budget. Grant—favor. Nolen—"I favor a stricter limitation than 33 1-3 per cent to international programs."

7. A permanent United Nations peace force. Grant—"Favor, with limitations." Nolen—"Favor, provided all of the nations participating bear their fair share of the financial cost."

8. Extension of the loyalty-security program to cover all federal employes. Grant and Nolen—favor.

The league requested an explanation, in 200 words or less, of any one of the eight answers from both candidates.

Grant answered on No. 4—"While I am aware that the present law does not allow a veto of single items and has allowed a custom of log rolling, it would place the South in an unfavorable position if the president had authority to veto."

Nolen answered on No. 1: "I favor immediate action to curb inflation and the high cost of living. The dollars which are earned by our farmers, businessmen and workers continue to buy less and less as each day goes by. Unless we curb the high interest rates which have been foisted on us by the Wall Street bankers, the average man in America doesn't have a chance."

Gandhi Goofed In Alabama

JAN. 30 will mark the 10th anniversary of the assassination of Mohandas K. Gandhi in New Delhi.

An appraisal of the Gandhism decade that followed is offered by Dr. Homer A. Jack in a guest editorial for *The Saturday Review*. Dr. Jack, minister of the Unitarian Church of Evanston, Ill., will be remembered by some Montgomerians for his visit here during the bus boycott as well as his attacks, which *The Advertiser* has reprinted, on segregation in Chicago.

More recently, Dr. Jack has distinguished himself as a member of the sponsoring committee of pacifists—"Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons"—who will sail a 30-foot ketch, *The Golden Rule*, into the Pacific bomb test area in April. The idea is to display a non-violent protest to man's violence. Since the U.S., unlike some other countries, protects its screwballs and cranks, the pacifists are in no danger and they know it. They will simply be towed out of the target area by the Navy.

But Dr. Jack is nonetheless a foremost exponent of this Gandhi business. He is in fact the author of two books about the Indian leader—*The Wit And Wisdom Of Gandhi* and *The Gandhi Reader*. In his editorial for *The Saturday Review*, Dr. Jack reviews Gandhi's rise to greatness and discusses how he evolved *satyagraha*, or non-violent resistance, from the writings of Thoreau, Tolstoy and the Sermon on the Mount.

Satyagraha has not been forgotten since Gandhi's death, Dr. Jack says: "If anything, it has increasingly become a universal method for an individual, a group, or an entire people to use against such evils as racism or colonialism."

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FROM this it is inevitable that Dr. Jack should point to the Montgomery bus boycott. He does:

The legacy of Gandhism beyond India's borders began before his death. One early aspect was the work of a tiny group in America named CORE (Committee Of Racial Equality). In the early 1940s, CORE adapted Gandhi's non-violent methods to the American race relations scene, especially in "opening up" restaurants and theaters to Negroes in the North. The bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, starting in December, 1955, was an extension of this technique to the American South, although it was quite independently started.

Although we have wearied of correcting those who have swallowed the enormous myth that non-violence, or *satyagraha*, licked the white folks in Montgomery, the prominence Dr. Jack has given his repetition of the common error seems to warrant another reply.

Gandhism had nothing to do with the race-mixing order which ended the bus boycott in Montgomery. When the boycott had obviously failed to achieve its purpose, Negroes filed suit in federal court as a face-saving move. They could have done this without the boycott, without once invoking the spirit of the Indian leader.

★

BUT as for the boycott itself—an entirely unrelated exhibition so far as the court action is concerned—this could by no stretch of the rational imagination be called passive resistance. It was extremely *active* resistance, employing an elaborate car pool, a fleet of shiny new station wagons—all sustained by thousands of dollars of outside money. Compare this to the naked protest of Gandhi and his followers and the analogy looks pretty silly.

The singular fact about boycott—or non-violent resistance, or *satyagraha*—as attempted in the South has been its failures. It failed in Montgomery; it failed in Tuskegee. In both instances, the boycott succeeded in inflicting severe economic damage. But in neither did it win any concessions. Quite the contrary: it aroused white resistance and generated animosities which had not been known since Reconstruction.

Dr. King himself has apparently lost confidence in Gandhi. He supported federal bayonets, not *satyagraha*, for Little Rock's nine Negro children.

Women Voters Name Officers

The annual meeting of the Montgomery League of Women Voters was held on Wednesday, at the Montgomery Country Club, Mrs. R. F. Futrell, outgoing president, presiding.

Mrs. Hal Bloom read, and it was moved and seconded, that the new local item for the Montgomery League for 1958-59 be "A Study of the Finances of the City of Montgomery." The former local item, "Health and Sanitation in Montgomery City and County," was placed on 'continuing responsibilities, with action to be taken when the occasion arose.

Mrs. H. T. Hill, nominating committee chairman, gave her committee's report for new officers.

The following officers were then elected: Mrs. M. H. Yeoman, president; Mrs. William McDonald, and Mrs. Hines Wolters, first and second vice presidents, respectively; new board members, Mesdames Ben Heninger, Ruth Nathan and William Washburn.

Mrs. Yeoman as the new president, presented Mrs. Errol Horner, National League of Women Voters representative, who spoke of the responsibility of women, and league members in particular, in government.

Rally to GOP, Lieut. Lee Tells Voters in B'ham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In a masterful address here Thursday night, Lieut. George W. Lee, Republican whip of Memphis and Grand Commissioner of Education for the Elks, said: "Negro leadership is challenged to save the two-party system in the South by saving the Republican party."

The noted orator was addressing the fifth annual banquet of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club in Carver Half Acre.

Pointing to the recent prayer crusade to Washington, D.C., Lieutenant Lee said: "What we need now is a freedom crusade to the Southern communities, to the court houses and to the ballot boxes."

"Negro leadership is challenged to prove to the rest of the nation that Negroes are serious about freedom and are making the ballot box the symbol of their power as Gandhi made salt the symbol of his power in his fight to achieve the great break from colonialism," he added.

■

CONTINUING, Mr. Lee declared: "Negro leadership is challenged to make good the pledge to double the Negro voting strength in the South by 1960. White America is waiting and watching to see if Negroes keep that pledge."

Mr. Lee challenged Negroes in the South to rally to the Republican party. He said the Republicans need new strength in Dixie because many whites deserted the party after President Eisenhower found it necessary to send troops to Little Rock, Ark.

"Let history say that Negroes did not stand on the sidelines and watch the Republican party done to death by bitter men, but that a million Negroes marched to the rescue," he concluded.

Double Voting Is Reported, Boxes Seized

HAMILTON, Ala. (AP)— Marion County Superior Court Judge Nelson Vinson today said he had ordered two ballot boxes used in Tuesday's Democratic Primary impounded for grand jury investigation.

Vinson said the action was taken after reports that some people had voted at both boxes.

He said the boxes were 18-A at Brilliant and 18-B at Pulltight. Although they are about three miles apart, the same list of voters is used for both boxes.

"I've had reports that some people voted at one box, then drove down the road and voted in another box," said Vinson.

The judge said he ordered the boxes sealed for grand jury action to determine if there had been double voting, which is a criminal offense.

Voter-registration leaders will meet

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The voter - registration leaders from Alabama's 67 counties are expected to be on hand when the Alabama State Coordinating Association For Registration Voting meets in its annual session, Sunday, April 27.

Being election year in the state where practically all the candidates have a one plank platform (the preservation of segregation) the meeting is expected to attract wide attention and a heavy turnout is also anticipated according to W. C. Patton, state president.

The colored persons threw heir hats in the ring. One "Tiger" Thompson who qualified to run for lieutenant governor withdrew from the race. The business session is scheduled to be held at the Masonic Temple and the mass meeting at the 16th Street Baptist Church.

MR. PATTON stated that several colored candidates public office holders (three of Alabama) have been invited to appear on a panel discussion at the mass meeting. The morning session is expected to deal with some of the problems in increasing registration and getting out the vote.

While the association is nonpartisan the question of candidates running for offices is expected to come up. A special committee to study the candidates, platform drew up a statement for release a few days ago.

ganization, has undertaken to offer suggestions to Negroes in marking their ballots in the election.

HOWEVER, HE said the matter of endorsing individual candidates is yet to be determined.

Lewis represents the 2nd Congressional District on the council and also is chairman of the voting and registration committee of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., the organization formed during the Negro bus boycott in Montgomery..

He said council members "have discussed" candidates at one meeting and probably will get together "one or two more times" before the May election.

WHETHER THEY endorse specific candidates or not, Lewis said the Negro leaders will offer what he called "general suggestions" to guide their people in supporting office seekers.

He said he believes Negroes "will vote in accord with their interests" and that there probably will be "a fairly good amount of unanimity in their voting." But, he added, "I wouldn't call it a bloc vote."

Lewis said the most recent official estimate of Alabama's Negro vote made by the MIA was 53,000 last year, but that there may be as many as 60,000 to 70,000 by now.

Unanimity seen in Negro vote in May primary

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 2—(AP)—A Negro leader predicts "a fairly good amount of unanimity" among his people in voting for candidates in the May 6 Democratic primary, but he disavows the term "bloc voting."

Rufus Lewis of Montgomery disclosed at the same time that the Alabama Coordinating Council, a statewide Negro or-

Negro bloc tops 50,000—

750,000 votes seen in primary

MONTGOMERY, May 3—Alabama Democrats will nominate candidates for governor and scores of lesser offices Tuesday.

All 14 contenders seeking the Democratic nomination for governor in the party primary have sworn to uphold the tradition of separate racial facilities.

Each candidate has offered his own formula for stopping integration.

ESTIMATES of the probable vote have run as high as 750,000, far exceeding the previous record of 595,000 in the governor's race four years ago.

Recent demands for Negro registration have intensified interest in their votes. With an estimated 53,000 Negroes eligible to vote a year ago and an undetermined number added since then, a bloc vote, if one exists, could be an important factor in the elections.

Besides a governor, the voters will choose nominees for lieutenant governor, all 141 seats in the Legislature, nine places in Congress, attorney general, state auditor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state superintendent of education, and commissioner of Agriculture.

Automatically nominated without opposition will be three justices on the state Supreme Court, three on the Court of Appeals and two members of the Public Service Commission.

The voters also will elect a new 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee, and in so doing may decide Alabama's role in the presidential election two years hence.

Loyalty oath

THE OUTCOME will hinge on whether a majority on the newly elected committee is for or against the controversial party loyalty oath.

If the pledge is retained by the incoming committee, candidates running for presidential elector in 1960 must promise in advance to support the party's presidential ticket.

NNTY-NINE of the candidates have endorsed the loyalty oath; 43 others opposed it. The remaining 28 in the race declined to reply to the questionnaire.

Many of the state and district races may be left undecided, since a majority of the votes cast is necessary to win a nomination. A runoff is scheduled June 3 with the top two candidates competing in each race where no one gets a majority.

Segregation is a major issue, too, in the campaign for lieutenant governor.

Among the five candidates remaining are two who have been closely identified with white Citizens Council activity, although representing divergent factions.

State Sen. Sam Englehardt of Macon County was executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils before he resigned to run. Asa E. Carter, a onetime associate of convicted Segregationist John Kasper, was connected with another council organization in North Alabama.

The other candidates for the state's second highest elective office are State Sen. Albert Boutwell, Birmingham; former State Rep. Robert T. Butler, Montgomery, and Sen. E. W. Skidmore, Tuscaloosa.

Seven of the nine Alabama members of the U. S. House of Representatives got by without opposition.

Rep. George Grant, Troy, in the Second District is defending his place again against State Rep. Wilbur Nolen, Montgomery. Rep. Albert Rains, Gadsden, seeks renomination against Gadsden Industrialist R. H. Hardin.

Other races

THE ATTORNEY general's race has attracted more than usual interest this year, too, with accusations of Phenix City gangster activity.

McDonald Gallion, Montgomery, one of the three candidates, took part in the Patterson murder investigation four years ago as special counsel for Ex-Gov. Gordon Persons. Like John Patterson, he says the underworld is fighting him.

Two members of the Legislature, Sen. Richmond Flowers, Dothan, and Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., Sylacauga, are the other contenders.

Although Folsom isn't running this year, his sister, Mrs. Ruby Folsom Ellis, Montgomery, is one of six candidates for secretary of state. The others are Mrs. Anne Conway, Birmingham; Mrs. Bettye Frink, Leeds; Roy T. King, Montgomery; State Rep. Pete Mathews, Ashland and Mrs. Eloise Stuart, Montgomery.

The dean of Alabama office-holders, 69-year-old State Treasurer John Brandon, is running for his ninth consecutive four-year term as a state official. His lone opponent for state auditor is Mrs. Mary Texas Hurt Garner, Montgomery, the outgoing secretary of state who is ineligible to succeed herself.

The incumbent auditor, Mrs. Agnes Baggett, is running for treasurer since she cannot serve two consecutive terms in her present office. Opposing her are R. A. Davison and Carl Griffin, Montgomery, the latter a brother of Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin.

Three educators

THREE EDUCATORS are competing for the nomination for state superintendent of education—I. J. Browder, Gadsden; Floyd R. Dotson, Montgomery and Frank R. Stewart, Centre.

R. C. Bamberg, Uniontown, the runner-up for agriculture commissioner four years ago, is trying for that job again along with J. C. Gentle, Birmingham, and Crawford Roquemore, Burkville.

Illegal Voting Is Alleged In Covington

MOBILE (AP)—A Bay Minette attorney says he represents two of three persons who claim their names were erroneously listed as casting absentee ballots in Covington County.

Atty. Lenoir Thompson said yesterday, on the eve of today's Democratic primary, that he had filed an oral complaint with the FBI alleging illegal voting in Covington. The FBI declined comment.

Thompson said he gave the FBI affidavits signed by Aubrey Potter and Delmer Potter, brothers who live in Fairhope but still vote in Covington; and Buddie Jackson of Covington County. He said the three denied that they had cast absentee ballots for the primary.

The attorney said he also presented an affidavit signed by Mrs. Sarah Mae Bryan. He quoted this affidavit as saying that an absentee ballot was cast under the name of her husband, who died in 1953.

Thompson said the Covington absentee voting list has 615 names, compared with 300 - 350 in recent elections.

HARD, ACTIVE CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Engelhardt Resigns Post With Council

MONTGOMERY (UP) — State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., one of the South's leading integrationists, announced today his resignation as executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of White Citizens Councils, to devote his full time to campaigning for lieutenant governor.

Engelhardt said he will qualify for the state's No. 2 race in the "very near future" and leave his Citizens Council post Feb. 14 in order to be "fair to both the council and myself."

The nationally known segregation leader said he felt it would be impossible for him to continue to do an effective day-by-day job in the council office and run an active statewide race simultaneously.

"And I intend to carry my campaign for lieutenant governor into every section of Alabama and to run an extremely active race," he said.

Engelhardt said he would remain "close" to the council movement.

"I feel we have accomplished a great deal in the Citizens Council movement," he said. "The Alabama Assn. of White Citizens Councils has never been connected with any violence of any kind. Yet we have brought about a decided slackening of pressure from the north. This is indicated by the increased publicity northern newspapers are giving their own race problems.

"There's no doubt that this has come about because of our continued presentation to the world of the moral and legal right to our own way of life. We shall continue to do his in the future, and I shall work closely with Citizens Council leaders throughout the South to see that our segregated way of life is maintained."

Outcome depends on runoff—

Primary vote indicates party bolt again in '60

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, May 19—(AP)— A strong States Rights vote in Alabama's recent Democratic primary has pointed the way to a possible revolt against the national party at the 1960 [illegible].

If the States Righters come out of the June 3 runoff with a majority of the State Democratic Executive Committee—they must win only five seats out of 17—Alabama may see its electoral votes go once again to a third party candidate for President.

Defeat for the party regulars who have held control of the state committee since 1950 would mean almost certain repeal of the loyalty oath which tied Alabama to the national party in the past two presidential elections.

THE PARTY governing body elected this year will be in office when rules are made for the party primaries in 1960.

As it stands, the loyalty oath requires candidates running in the primaries to swear allegiance to the Democratic nominees in the general election. It disqualifies those who voted Republican in 1956.

If the national party loyalists retain control and keep the oath in force, candidates for presidential elector will be bound in advance to support whomever the Democrats nominate at the 1960 national convention.

But if the States Righters win the upper hand on the state committee, they are sworn to repeal the loyalty pledge. That would leave candidates for electors free, as they were in 1948, to bolt the party.

THE OATH of allegiance was written into the party rules in Alabama in 1952 to prevent a recurrence of the famed revolt of eight years before.

Alabama's 11 presidential electors in 1948 even though they ran as Democrats, rebelled against the party's racial policies and cast their ballots instead for the Thurmond-Wright States Rights ticket.

They could do it even with the loyalty oath in effect, because the courts have held that an elector is a free agent with the right to vote for anyone of his choice. But the oath binds the candidates morally to uphold it.

A FINAL OFFICIAL count of returns from the May 6 primary gave the States Righters 32 of the 72 seats on the state committee and the loyalists 23, with the remaining 17 to be decided in the runoff.

Under Alabama election procedure, if no one gets a majority of the votes cast, the top two candidates battle it out in a second primary.

Actually, while 17 seats are at stake on June 3, the loyalists are sure to pick up seven of them because no States Righters are running for the six places to be decided in the Seventh Congressional District and one in the Eighth District.

For the same reason, the States Righters will get at least one more in the Ninth District. With three seats in doubt there, four States Righters and two loyalists are running. The loyalists could win two at the most.

So, the States Righters are sure of 33 seats on the committee; the loyalists 30.

CONTROL of the party machinery will be determined, then, by runoff contests for two places in the Ninth District, five seats in the Second District and two in the Fourth.

And while the candidates are evenly divided among States Righters and loyalists, the opponents of the loyalty oath with one exception outran their rivals in the first primary.

Mathematically, they have that advantage in the runoff.

Jury Recesses Marion Probe Of Ballot Boxes

HALEYVILLE (AP)—Circuit Solicitor Wayne Weaver said Friday a grand jury investigating alleged voting irregularities was recessed until next Friday.

Ballot boxes used in the May 6 Democratic Primary election were impounded in Marion County pending action by the grand jury.

Rankin Fite, speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, lost out to attorney John Self in the legislature race in Marion by three votes.

However, officials said there was no contest of this particular election, but that the grand jury was asked to investigate charges of [illegible] in the communities of Brilliant and Pultight, which used identical voting lists.

Weaver said the grand jury called a recess to permit further investigation.

Fayette Votes Are Impounded

FAYETTE, May 12 (AP)—Circuit Judge Cecil Strawbridge today impounded all 35 Fayette County ballot boxes used in last Tuesday's Democratic primary election.

Solicitor Louis P. Moore, who was re-nominated for the 24th Judicial Circuit in the election, said he petitioned for an order impounding all ballot boxes "containing ballots cast in the May 6 Democratic primary elections."

"Judge Strawbridge has issued an order impounding the boxes. I have taken this step because of the widespread charges of voting irregularities particularly in connection with absentee voting. This office is now conducting an investigation and all evidence obtained will be presented to the Fayette County grand jury," the solicitor said.

Strawbridge's order was the second resulting from the Democratic primary.

Last week, Marion County Superior Court Judge Nelson Vinson ordered the boxes at Brilliant and Pultight polling places impounded after hearing "reports that some people voted at one box, then drove down the road and voted in another."

Vinson said the boxes were three miles apart but used the same voting lists.

Absentee voting already under way

Absentee balloting in the June 3 Democratic primary runoff election began yesterday and will continue through May [illegible].

Voters who will be out of town election day may vote absentee, said Register in Chancery George A. Boyd.

Boyd said he is mailing absentee ballots to service men only. Other voters will have to go to the second floor at the Courthouse [illegible] to vote, Room 227.

Record vote absentee in runoff here

The absentee ballot box for Tuesday's Democratic runoff primary closed yesterday, bulging from the biggest turnout of early voters in the history of the county.

A total of 1646 voters topped the old record of 1475 set in the 1954 primary, according to George H. Boyd, register in chancery who administers the absentee ballot box.

Yesterday's closing rush brought in 321 votes, which set a one-day total for absentee balloting in the county.

BOYD POINTED out that there are 17 counties in the state that annually cast less ballots than will be counted in the absentee box here Tuesday night.

The total may be swelled, too, by ballots received from servicemen and their wives in today's mail. They are the only people permitted to vote by mail.

At least two reasons for the bulging ballot box were numerous vacations set immediately after the closing of schools today, and the fact that the Alabama Air National Guard will be on Summer maneuvers on election day, officials said.

Key Judges Explain Court Proposal To Voters

BY ALFRED McCORMACK JR.
United Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, May 3— Members of Alabama's two highest courts stepped off the bench today to carry the fight centering around Amendment No. 1 directly to the voters.

The amendment is one of two to be voted on in the Democratic Primary Tuesday. It would abolish the present three-member Court of Appeals and create, instead, a Criminal Court of Appeals, thereby taking away jurisdiction of any and all criminal cases from the Alabama Supreme Court.

The central figures in the battle are Supreme Court Justice Pelham J. Merrill and Presiding Judge Robert B. Harwood of the Court of Appeals. All seven justices of the Supreme Court vigorously oppose the amendment while the three Court of Appeals judges "strongly recommend" it.

Harwood and Merrill gave United Press the following reasons for their stand:

SUPREME COURT JUDGE MERRILL—"We are opposed to Amendment No. 1 because it would create two Supreme Courts with no way to reconcile the decisions of the two courts.

"It is my opinion that it would bring confusion and chaos to our judicial system. We should first experiment with our judicial system by acts of the Legislature, rather than tinkering with it by putting something permanent in the constitution."

HARWOOD

APPEALS COURT JUDGE HARWOOD — "The positive benefits flowing from the enactment of the amendment render insignificant the farfetched and hypertechnical objections which have belatedly been conjured up.

"This natural division of appeals will decrease the vicious delay now found in our overlapping, double appeals system. Even those who have pleaded guilty now can trifle with justice by dragging their cases from court to court. It would cut out the bewildering confusion from present technicalities."

The proposed change in Alabama law would recreate the State Court of Appeals as a Criminal Court of Appeals with sole jurisdiction over all criminal cases. Under the present setup, the Appelate Court takes jurisdiction in criminal appeals only when the prison sentence is 20 years or less, with more severe cases, including the death penalty, going to the Alabama Supreme Court.

The Court of Appeals now also reviews civil cases where the judgment is $1000 or less. Others go straight to the Supreme Court, in both criminal and civil action, but any decision of the lower court now can be appealed to the Supreme Court.

If the amendment passes, the Court of Appeals will have jurisdiction over all criminal appeals; the Supreme Court over all civil matters. It is this point that has brought the judges off the bench to engage in personal debates.

On specific questions concerning the amendment, the two judges told United Press:

MERRILL: "It would be possible under the amendment for a person to be imprisoned under a law which the Supreme Court had held unconstitutional. It would permit the case of a person sentenced to life imprisonment to be affirmed by a 2-1 vote, where now it requires the affirmative vote of at least four (Supreme Court) justices."

HARWOOD—"This anomalous possibility is much more likely under the present law than it would be under the amendment. Under Amendment No. 1, this possibility, which indeed is a rare one, would almost be eliminated because of the natural division of appeals between civil cases going to the Supreme Court only and criminal cases going to the Court of Appeals. It is hard to say the mere addition of more judges improves the quality of justice.

"Many appelate courts in America and other English-speaking countries operate with three justices. All in all, a 5-4, a 4-3 or a 2-1 decision is essentially one made by a single judge."

MERRILL—"While it would lighten the work load of the Criminal Court of Appeals it would add to the burden of the work of the Supreme Court. It would be like swapping 20 cases that take two days, for 20 cases that take two weeks—with the Supreme Court deciding all the two-week cases."

HARWOOD—"This matter was investigated. Record evidence from court statistics shows that the amendment will lighten the work of the Supreme Court and should speed up their decisions of civil cases.

"Whether civil or criminal, each case stands by itself. Some are more difficult than others. In criminal cases, our appelate courts must examine every word of the transcript. But in civil cases, the appelate courts need only look for briefs."

MERRILL—"Both Oklahoma and Texas have a setup like the one now proposed for Alabama. . . . but in each of those states the Legislature has the power to regulate the courts.

"Under our amendment, the Alabama Legislature would not be able to abolish the Criminal Court of Appeals even if it wanted to later. And it's interesting to note that although Oklahoma and Texas had their systems for more than 50 years, no other state in the union has seen fit to follow suit."

HARWOOD—"Oklahoma and Texas Legislatures never have had to exercise their powers.

"In Alabama, a constitutional amendment was necessary because of prior Alabama Supreme Court decisions holding they would review the Court of Appeals despite the act of the 1911 Legislature creating the Court of Appeals, which made its judgments final. Furthermore, under the proposed amendment, the Legislature still can pass clarifying laws, if experience shows the need for them."

The Right To Vote

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

When Congress was hammering out the present civil right legislation this newspaper pointed out repeatedly that narrowing its scope chiefly to voting rights by no means meant devitalizing it. People who have the vote and who exercise that right do not long encounter legal discriminations in other areas.

Does the American Negro understand this? Certainly Negro leadership does. And it is striving to get Negroes to register and to vote wherever they succeed in qualifying.

Do those who oppose changes in the old pattern of segregation appreciate this power of the ballot? Indeed they do. Mississippi's Governor J. P. Coleman wrote members of the state Legislature last year.

If the Negro can command the vote under the civil rights bill, then he can as a matter of course get everything else.

The Southern Regional Council has made a survey, documented with news stories from local newspapers, which comes to the conclusion that at least in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia there are conscious official efforts to curb Negro registration.

Are these also designed to raise standards for white voters? The council says no, and quotes a Georgia legislator who opposed a new 30-question preregistration test, saying the NAACP would "school" the Negroes, "But who is going to school the poor white people who can't pass the test?" And it cites a plan drafted by the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee which would require would-be registrants to subscribe under oath to the tenet that the 14th Amendment was never legally adopted, hence is null and void.

Raising the qualifications of a state's whole electorate is one thing, with good arguments in its favor; administering them so as to deliberately disqualify those of a certain race is another. The right to associate or not to associate is one thing the exercise of which should be left to voluntary choice as much as possible; the right to vote is quite another.

The 15th Amendment pledges to "citizens of the United States" that this right "shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Wayward Electorate Does The Unexpected

Adv. Montgomery Ala. 3-8

By Bob Ingram

ALABAMA'S voters, bless their unpredictable hearts, wrote an unexpected page into the state political history Tuesday.

Adv. Montgomery Ala. 3-8

With the official tabulations still uncompleted, it is not yet discernible just what happened other than the obvious. Patterson went into orbit, Wallace likewise but not so well, and Faulkner fizzled.

Adv. Montgomery Ala. 5-11-58

One thing is apparent — the much discussed "silent vote" ceased to be silent. It went solid for Patterson. In addition there was a wholesale desertion among the Faulkner ranks in the last 10 days of the campaign. Most of these switches went to Patterson.

INGRAM

Looking at the election from a county basis, Patterson's showing is even more impressive. The most up-to-date returns show that the attorney general led his two major opponents — Wallace and Faulkner — in 49 of the 67 counties.

Wallace was the top man of the three in 16 counties, while Faulkner led in but two counties. In addition, Patterson was runner-up in 15 counties, finishing behind Wallace and Faulkner in but three counties.

Precedent Favors Patterson

AS FAR AS the runoff is concerned political precedent makes the odds 4-to-1 that Patterson will be elected. Only three times since 1900 has there been a gubernatorial runoff, and twice the man who led in the primary went on to be elected. On one occasion the runner-up in the primary forged to the top in the runoff.

The most recent gubernatorial runoff was in 1946. Gov. James Folsom led in the primary by 15,000 votes over his nearest challenger, Handy Ellis. In the runoff Folsom won going away, his margin being 59,000 votes.

The story was the same in 1934. Bibb Graves, running for a second term, led Frank Dixon by 35,000 votes. In the runoff Graves again led, this time by 22,000 votes.

Henderson Reversed Primary Results

THE ONLY other runoff for governor was in the 1914 election, and it was here that the second place man in the primary was elected in the runoff.

The combatants in that '14 race were Charles M. Henderson, former Gov. B. B. Comer, Lt. Gov. Walter Seed and Reuben F. Kolb, the latter making his fourth futile race for governor.

It was a fierce race from the outset, with the paramount question being prohibition.

Comer, the standard bearer of the Anti-Saloon League and the Drys, led in the primary. He received 48,189 votes to Henderson's total of 36,589. Henderson was the local option candidate. Comer carried 37 counties, Henderson but 14.

But in the runoff the outcome was reversed. Henderson carried 34 counties and polled 69,184 votes while Comer received but 58,857 votes, leading in 32 counties.

The 1914 election, much like that of last Tuesday, was almost beyond comprehension. The Wets were successful in electing Henderson and U. S. Senator Oscar W. Underwood. In reverse, the Drys elected Thomas E. Kilby as lieutenant governor and Frank S. White to the U. S. Senate.

Both seats in the Senate were filled in that election and both men elected came from Jefferson County, the first and only time this ever happened.

Folsomism Was A Factor

BUT RETURNING to developments more recent, another factor which may have entered into Patterson's fine showing last Tuesday was the issue of Folsomism.

Practically all the major candidates for governor were strangely silent on the subject of the current administration. The one exception was Patterson, who blasted Folsom from every stump in the state.

And judging from what happened to Folsom stalwarts in other races, it now appears that attacking Folsom was the politically expedient thing to do.

Fite And Others Defeated

IN PRACTICALLY every section of the state, Folsom supporters bit the dust. There were a few exceptions, but by and large the Folsom gang was rejected.

On the state level there were the cases of Folsom's sister, Mrs. Ruby Folsom Ellis, as well as Senator Richmond Flowers in the attorney general's race. Both were soundly trounced.

But it was in the county races where the worst beating was administered. House Speaker Rankin Fite of Marion and Senator Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa, Folsom's two leaders in the opposite chambers of the Legislature, both went down to defeat.

In Mobile County the voters rejected Senator Garet Van Antwerp and Rep. Otto Simon, both closely associated with the administration.

Two members of Folsom's cabinet who resigned to make races for the state Senate tasted defeat. Former Finance Director Fuller Kimbrell ran a poor third in his race, while Press Secretary Ed Brown was given a sound thrashing in his race against Montgomery Senator Vaughan Hill Robison.

Folsom's two legislative leaders went down swinging. House Speaker Fite was defeated by three votes in his bid for another term, and Lamberth was whipped in an effort to cop one of Tallapoosa County's House seats.

Worst Defeat In Cullman

THE SITUATION was perhaps worse in Folsom's home county of Cullman than anywhere. Circuit Judge Murray Battles, one-time Folsom legal advisor, was snowed under in a bid for reelection by Kenneth Griffith.

In addition, Senator Harlan G. (Mutt) Allen and Rep. Bryce C. Davis, both of Cullman, met the same fate. Allen ran last in a bid for probate judge, Davis was third in a bid for reelection.

Two Folsom figures in the Legislature from the Wiregrass ran into the same trouble. Rep. Bob Stembridge lost in Houston and Rep. George B. Mathison was last in a bid for reelection to the House from Henry.

DeKalb County's legislative delegation followed suit. Senator M. H. Moses and Rep. Hello Ferrell were both candidates in a five-man race for Ferrell's House seat. Moses came in third, Ferrell fifth.

Rep. Carol Jack Law of Wetumpka, who often as not went with Folsom, was knocked out of the legislature from Elmore. He came in third in a race for reelection.

Also going down to defeat was Senator George Yarbrough of Wedowee, a candidate for the House from Randolph. Rep. Jack Kelly of Winston, a big Folsomite, was also defeated.

Some Folsomites Won

THERE WERE several exceptions to this anti-Folsom outburst by the voters. Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery, assistant floor leader for Folsom, ran a strong first in his bid for a third term. However, he faces a runoff.

Rep. Emmet Oden of Franklin was reelected without a runoff, despite his strong Folsom tendencies. Washington Rep. Emmett Wood finished second in his bid for another term, but qualified for the runoff.

Senator Neil Metcalf of Geneva, who did little without getting approval from the governor, finished second in his race for the House. He faces a runoff with Rep. Roland Faulk.

Rep. J. B. Burkhalter of Cherokee, also a wearer of the Folsom colors, led the field in a bid for the state Senate. He too faces a runoff.

Coming through to victory without a runoff was Senator Kyser Leonard of Talladega, a tried and true Folsomite. He whipped former state Senator Graham Wright in a close race.

Democracy And Gunpowder

Louis J. Halle: "Choice For Survival"

IT IS a fact that, through the range of history, the changes that have been most notable, or most revolutionary, have been those that have taken place among the martial means, the means of physical combat . . . The longbow and gunpowder not only made Don Quixote obsolete as a fighting man, they made the Amadis romances and the Poema del Cid obsolete as literature. They not only created the King of France, one man supreme over the land of France, they also created Machiavelli and the revolutionary philosophy associated with his name. You could argue quite plausibly, and surely with some validity, that gunpowder gave rise to modern democracy, which had among its most important early manifestations that of "the nation in arms."

Rights Vote Points Way To Bolt In '60

3 4e ace

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Staff Writer

A strong states' rights vote in Alabama's recent Democratic primary has pointed the way to a possible revolt against the national party again in 1960.

If the states righters come out of the June 3 runoff with a majority on the State Democratic Executive Committee — they must win only five seats out of 17—Alabama may see its electoral votes go once again to a third party candidate for president.

Defeat for the party regulars who have held control of the state committee since 1950 would mean almost certain repeal of the loyalty oath which tied Alabama to the national party in the past two presidential elections.

Adv. Montgomery Ala. 5-11-58

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Adv. Montgomery Ala.

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Ala.

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But if the States Righters win the upper hand on the state committee, they are sworn to repeal the loyalty pledge. That would leave candidates for elector free, as they were in 1948, to bolt the party ticket if they wished.

WRITTEN IN '48

The oath of allegiance was written into the party rules in Ala

...ance of the famed revolt of eight years before.

Alabama's 11 presidential electors in 1948, even though they ran as Democrats, rebelled against the party's racial policies and cast their ballots instead for the Thurmond-Wright States Rights ticket.

They could do it even with the loyalty oath in effect, because the courts have held that an elector is a free agent with the right to vote for anyone of his choice. But the oath binds the candidates morally to uphold it.

FINAL COUNT

A final official count of returns from the May 6 primary gave the States Righters 32 of the 72 seats on the state committee and the Loyalists 23, with the remaining 17 to be decided in the runoff.

Under Alabama election procedure, if no one gets a majority of the votes cast, the two top candidates battle it out in a second primary.

Actually, while 17 seats are at stake on June 3, the Loyalists are sure to pick up seven of them because no States Righters are running for the six places to be decided in the Seventh Congressional District and one in the Eighth District.

SURE OF 33

For the same reason, the States Righters will get at least one more in the Ninth District. With three seats in doubt there, four States Righters and two Loyalists are running. The Loyalists could win two at the most.

So, the States Righters are sure of 33 seats on the committee; the Loyalists 30.

Control of the party machinery will be determined, then, by runoff contests for two places in the Ninth District, five seats in the Second District and two in the Fourth.

And while the candidates are evenly divided among States Righters and Loyalists, the opponents of the loyalty oath with one exception outran their rivals in the first primary.

Mathematically, they have that advantage in the runoff.

Ballot Boxes Face Probe In Marshall

GUNTERSVILLE (AP)—Marshall County ballot boxes used in the May 6 Democratic primary election were ordered impounded Friday following charges of voting irregularities.

Circuit Judge J. S. Stone issued the order impounding the ballot boxes at the request of Solicitor John W. Brown of Boaz.

Brown said a special session of the grand jury will hear the complaints June 2.

The solicitor said no particular race is affected in the complaints, which are general.

There were heated campaigns in the races for sheriff, probate judge, circuit judge and circuit clerk in Marshal County.

Stone, who issued the order impounding the boxes, was defeated. H. H. Conway and Edward Neal Scruggs are in a runoff for circuit judge in the June 3 primary election.

Sheriff L. P. Dickson did not run for reelection, but there were six other candidates seeking this job and six seeking the position as probate judge.

"I think things will quiet down after we present our evidence to the grand jury," said Brown.

Voters Set New Record In County

Montgomery County voters went to the polls in record numbers last Tuesday to cast their ballots in the gubernatorial, other statewide and local races.

A comparison of the total votes cast in Tuesday's Democratic primary with the 1954 primary which broke all previous records shows that 22,951 citizens voted in the gubernatorial race this year—about 2,600 more than the 20,355 who voted in 1954.

Leading local race in the vote gathering category this year was the probate judge's race in which a total of 11,648 votes were cast. This was only 1,305 less votes than those cast in the gubernatorial race.

In 1954 the top polling local race was the four - man race for sheriff in which Addie Mosely polled 8,429 votes to lead the ticket but lost in the runoff to Mac Sim Butler who netted 5,208 votes in the primary. Third that year with 4,473 votes was John Daniel. A total of 19,715 votes were cast in that race.

Five of the candidates for the legislature this year also appeared on the 1954 ballot. They were Joe Dawkins, Ramon Farnell, O. J. (Joe) Goodwyn, J. Paul Pitts, and H. Paton Bellomy.

Three of the candidates, Goodwyn, Farnell and Pitts were fighting for the same seat—No. 3. Goodwyn who led Farnell by only 125 votes in the primary won in the runoff.

Tightest race four years ago and one of the most bitterly fought of recent times was that for tax assessor. Mrs. Louise Champion, then a clerk in the office, defeated incumbent Dave Crosland by only 110 votes. The final count was Champion 9,079 and Crosland 8,969.

County 'Freezes' Absentee Box

Grand Jury To Check Covington Claims

ANDALUSIA, May 13 (U.P.)—Circuit Judge Bowen Simmons today ordered the Covington County absentee ballot box in last Tuesday's Democratic primary impounded for investigation.

It was the third Alabama county in five days to have ballot boxes impounded as the result of alleged election irregularities.

Simmons ordered the ballots held for investigation "so that the next grand jury of Covington County may have the opportunity to investigate an irregularities which may have taken place."

Probate Judge Hiram J. Brogden, a candidate for re-election immediately issued a statement calling on Simmons to summon a grand jury into session immediately.

"I am making no accusations against anyone," Brogden said, "but the investigation should be now, not later. The subject we are concerned with is more important than any candidate or candidates in the election."

Last week, Lenoir Thompson, Bay Minette attorney, announced he had affadavits from four Covington County citizens stating that votes had been cast illegally in their names in the absentee box. Thompson said he had asked for an FBI investigation but the federal agency "has taken no action to intervene in the election."

Brogden has been the probate judge of Covington County for 36 years. He now is engaged in a runoff election with Mayor Leland Enzor of Andalusia.

Yesterday, all Fayette County ballot boxes from the Democratic primary were impounded for investigation of alleged voting irregularities.

Circuit Judge Cecil Strawbridge impounded the county's 34 boxes on a petition by Solicitor Louis P. Moore who was renominated for the 24th Judicial Circuit in the primary.

Moore said his office and the county grand jury will investigate reports of vote buying, double voting and absentee voting by unauthorized persons.

Vote Probe Jury Order Withdrawn

ANDALUSIA (AP) — Circuit Judge Bowen Simmons has withdrawn an order to convene a special grand jury to investigate alleged absentee voting irregularities in Covington County in the May 6 Primary.

Simmons had previously called a special session for July 7 after impounding the county's absentee boxes.

In withdrawing the grand jury order, Simmons said:

"It appears there is no imperative and compelling necessity for a special session of the grand jury that was ordered as a precautionary consideration in the light of potential election violations."

He said that the regular grand jury due to convene in August or September can hear any complaints of election violations. Simmons added that the expense of a special session does not appear warranted.

A Bay Minette attorney, Lenoir Thompson, had charged before the primary that three persons whose names were listed as casting absentee votes denied doing so. Thompson asked the FBI to investigate the reports. An FBI spokesman at Mobile declined comment.

Vote Fraud Issue Raised By Lamberth

An administration leader in the Alabama Senate said Saturday he expects to bring election fraud charges against several Alexander City voting officials in the May 6 Primary.

Broughton Lamberth, who was defeated in his bid for the Tallapoosa County House seat now held by Rep. Charles C. Adams, said he doesn't intend to contest the outcome of the race.

"I am going to bring a suit against the officers in charge of Beat 2, Box 2 in Alexander City," he said, "because I know that at least six relatives voted for me and officials counted me out entirely."

Lamberth said this box, the home voting place for Adams, was counted as follows: Adams 276; Lawton A. Baker, 18; Lamberth, 0.

The official canvass of voting in the May primary showed that Adams won renomination to a four-year term with 4,996 votes to 1,538 for Baker and 2,315 for Lamberth.

"I know positively that my three brothers and their wives voted for me in this box," he said. "Others have told me that they voted for me also, but for some reason, their votes weren't accounted for."

Lamberth said he plans to bring the suit against the three beat managers, James O. Mann, Emerson Foy, and Alton Black, all of Alexander City. None of the three could be contacted Saturday.

He said the two clerks assigned to the voting place, Forrest Tate and R. W. Worthy, said they voted for him also, and were at a loss to explain the vote count.

Lamberth said his three brothers, Edwin J. Lamberth Jr., Dr. Wade C. Lamberth and O. Walls Lamberth and their wives, were upset because their votes for him were not counted.

Lamberth, a former state welfare director, has served as Senate floor leader for Gov. James E. Folsom during both of his administrations.

Looking For The Civil Rights Board?

Sweeping constitutional changes intended to bar Negroes from registering as voters have been approved and enacted into law by the legislatures of a number of Southern states. This is especially true in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi where the officials have renewed their efforts to oppose the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Alabama's cumulative poll tax law which was repudiated and set aside by the voters in 1953, has been revived by the legislature under the guise of preserving segregation. A Circuit Judge has urged local law-enforcement officers to refuse to cooperate with Federal authorities in any investigations of civil rights infractions.

Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi has told many a mass meeting of segregationists throughout Dixie that the South "can nullify the Civil Rights legislation." Acting upon his counsel, some Southern communities have proceeded to do just that.

In order to check growing Negro political strength, the Alabama legislature last June, gerrymandered Tuskegee's city limits. It cut the town's area in half, redrew its boundaies, and in the process thrust out the town about 410 of the community's 420 Negro voters.

Before the gerrymander, Tuskegee had 1,315 whites and 5,397 Negroes, but the registered white voters outnumbered their Negro counterparts by about 200. The legislature's idea, of course, was to prevent Tuskegee's Negroes from registering enough voters to gain control of the local government.

These developments provide a broad field of investigations for the Civil Rights Commission. But the Commission has been put in a deep freeze, and by the time it thaws out much irreparable damage will have been done. Money appropriated for its operation will not be available until after July1. Though an executive director to run the Commission has been selected and confirmed, he has no staff and at present receives no salary. He needs field investigators, research workers, analysts and a corps of legal experts on state and Federal laws. The staff should be at work now if Southern Negroes are to be protected in the exercise of their voting rights in the fall elections.

Elmore Vote Fraud Case Dropped; Recount Today

WETUMPKA (Special) — A hearing on the contested election for Elmore County's Place No. 1 in the Legislature ended Wednesday after the contestant withdrew vote fraud charges and the two candidates agreed to an official recount of the ballots.

Subcommittee of the state Democratic Executive Committee found at the conclusion of its hearing Wednesday that "there was no fraud or misconduct on the part of anyone in connection with the runoff primary" in Elmore.

The hearing resulted from a contest of the election and charges of irregularities by candidate Leonard Johnston who trailed by one vote the declared winner, John Alfred Howle; the official tally was 3,494-3,495.

The subcommittee, headed by Floyd Ansley of Birmingham, announced that "by agreement of all parties...the committee will recount all votes cast" for the legislative post. Counting of the votes is scheduled to begin at 9 a.m. Thursday in the Elmore County Courthouse where the hearing was held.

The group, in its written statement, declared that all ballots in the election boxes would be counted as valid "except that any ballot shown to be void on its face will not be counted." The committee "shall be the sole judge as to the validity of the..... individual ballots," the statement said.

Upon completion of the count, the subcommittee will announce the results and declare the candidate with the most votes as the "legal nominee of the Democratic Party."

Before the subcommittee announced its findings in the case, a written statement by Johnston was read at the hearing. Johnston said he "publicly withdraws ... and all charges made in connection with the contest and does withdraw all insinuations and accusations" which may have reflected on the integrity and honesty of Carol Jack Law and Tarvis Law.

Johnston had charged in his contest papers filed with state democratic chairman Roy Mayhall of Jasper that vote-buying, intimidation or "other misconduct" prevented a fair election. He had charged that Jack Law, incumbent Place No. 1 legislator, and his brother Tarvis Law served illegally as election officials.

LEGAL ACTION WITHHELD

In his statement Wednesday Johnston withdrew "all grounds for contest" except the demand for a vote recount.

Chairman Ansley said the Law brothers has entered an agreement with Johnston, pledging they would take no legal action in regard to possible libel charges.

The hearing had been stalled most of the day by conferences between the opposing sides on proposals for agreement. The final snag was removed when the Laws agreed not to file libel charges against Johnston for his accusations, it was reported.

FOUR CHOSEN

The candidates were allowed to choose two men each to represent them in the recount. Johnston selected the Rev. Hugh McClure and Mayor Mac W. Freeman Jr. Howle named Joe Kelly and Max Austin to represent him.

Freeman had testified earlier Wednesday that results of the courthouse box were generally known before the box was turned in to him. Freeman, also chairman of the county Democratic Executive committee, said he heard "some time before the box was turned in," that Howle would receive 35 more votes than his opponent.

D. L. Conley, a radio station engineer, testified he heard the results of the voting in the courthouse box "about 45 minutes to an hour before the box was turned in."

Marshall Rounding Up 11 Indicted In Vote Probe

GUNTERSVILLE, June 20 (UPI)—Marshall County authorities today launched a roundup of 11 persons indicted by the grand jury which investigated alleged voting irregularities in the May 6 Democratic primary.

Charged with "altering or changing ballots" were John Sorter, 67; his son, Frank, 42, D. Witworth, 74; Walter A. Parker, 51; and Herman Hyatt, 48.

Parker and R. B. Johnson, 27, were charged with allegedly being intoxicated at the polls.

The Sorters, Witworth and Hyatt were released under $3500 bonds; Parker under $4000 bond, and Johnson under $500 bond.

The men were election officials at the Crossroads Box in the May 6 primary and the June 3 runoff election. However, the indictments pertain only to the primary.

The Marshall County grand jury returned the indictments after being called into session by Circuit Judge J. S. Stone upon the request of Solicitor John Brown.

Grand Jury Foreman R. T. Williams, who announced the indictments yesterday, said the jury found evidence of "serious irregularities occurred in practically every voting box" in the county.

The grand jury recessed yesterday until Aug. 5 when it will renew its investigation. Williams said the jury interrupted its probe so a trained investigator could be obtained to aid in the investigation.

Democratic subcommittee completed one phase of its probe today.

The witnesses gave substantially the same testimony as approximately 115 others in sessions last week and this week. That was that numerous absentee ballots were cast by persons not qualified, and that there had been some vote selling in the May 6 party primary.

THE THREE-MAN subcommittee appointed by State Democratic Chairman Roy Mayhall of Jasper is scheduled to start taking testimony at Mobile Monday concerning absentee voting by former Choctaw County residents now living in that area.

The hearing is on an appeal to the state committee of a county committee ruling which voided the primary nomination for probate judge.

The county committee had declared Richard E. McPhearson of Silas the winner over incumbent Probate Judge Hunter Phillips on the basis of the canvass which gave McPhearson 2140 votes to 2078 for Phillips.

PHILLIPS contested and charged fraud in the handling of the absentee box. McPhearson then filed a cross-contest in which he contended there was fraud and misconduct in handling of the county's other 35 boxes.

The county committee voted May 28 to vacate the nomination and call a new primary. McPhearson appealed that decision, and Mayhall named the subcommittee, headed by John Petree Jr. of Jasper, to hear the appeal.

Choctaw voting irregularities are spotlighted

BUTLER, Ala., June 28—(AP)—About 15 additional witnesses testified concerning alleged voting irregularities as a State

Vote Probe Ends In 11 Indictments

Many Irregularities Found In Marshall

Special to The Post-Herald

GUNTERSVILLE, June 19 — Eleven secret indictments were returned this after noon and the

Marshall County Grand Jury reported that it had found "serious irregularities" occurring in practically every voting box in the county at the May 6 Democratic primary.

The jury was convened June 2 the day before the Democratic runoff election, to look into allegations of voting irregularities. It had been in session most of the time since, hearing dozens of witnesses.

Grand Jury Foreman R. T. Williams said the jury had requested the assistance of trained investigators from every department of the state known to have such help, but had been consistently refused assistance.

Earlier the attorney general's office was known to have declined to send an investigator to Marshall, on the policy of staying out of local situations.

Apparently the jury now plans to obtain help from some other source.

Circuit Judge Stuart Stone allowed the jury to recess today until Aug. 5, to resume its probe then with the help of trained investigators.

Names of the persons mentioned in the 11 true bills were not made public imediately.

The jury had examined some 97 witnesses before making its report today.

Foreman Williams said the jurymen believe "from evidence presented to us that serious irregularities occurred in practically every voting box in the county in the May 6, 1958, election."

Judge Stone, who was defeated in the May 6 Democratic voting, called the grand jury to session at the request of Solicitor John W. Brown, after all ballot boxes used in the election were impounded.

The solicitor said 153 challenged votes were cast during the May 6 election, the highest number ever recorded in the county.

The investigation stems from a contest of the nomination for probate judge of Choctaw. The county committee later voided the nomination and its decision was appealed to the state Democratic Executive Committee.

The subcommittee presently is seeking to determine if a large number of Mobile area residents who formerly lived in Choctaw are qualified to vote in the latter county. About 150 witnesses have been supoenaed for this phase of the investigation.

The subcommittee had questioned about 130 witnesses at Butler, Choctaw County seat, before moving its hearing to Mobile Monday.

Chairman John Petree Jr., a Jasper attorney, said it was easier for the subcommittee to come to Mobile to question the absentee voters than to have them come to Butler, 100 miles north of Mobile.

The group expects to return to Butler for a resumption of the hearing there after completing its questioning of Mobile area witnesses.

The Choctaw County Democratic Committee originally named Richard E. McPhearson of Silas as winner over incumbent Probate Judge Hunter Phillips by a 2,140-2,078 margin in the May 6 party primary.

Phillips contested and charged fraud in handling of the absentee box. McPhearson filed a cross-contest in which he claimed there was fraud and misconduct in handling of the county's other 35 boxes.

The county committee voted to void the nomination and call a new primary. McPhearson appealed the ruling to the state committee.

Federal commission blasted by Patterson

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 2—A member of the federal Civil Rights Commission "came to Montgomery to get information from the white people" he questioned while in Montgomery, Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Democratic nominee for governor, told an audience of [illegible] here last night at a meeting of the Dallas County White Citizens Council.

"AS FAR AS I know, he got no information out of the white people. The last I heard, he left for Macon. I don't know whether he got any information out of the white people over there or not," he said. Then spotting a Macon Countian in the audience, added, "I see Sen. Sam Englehardt smiling."

Englehardt, for a long time chairman of the state Citizen's Council group, was one of some [illegible] state lawmakers in the crowd at Memorial Coliseum.

Patterson blasted the Civil Rights Commission as a "Gestapo" of the federal government whose job it is to "peep over the shoulders" of registrars, in a frontal attack against local government and state rights in an effort to get votes for the Republican party in the South.

Patterson urged the white people of Alabama go to the polls in overwhelming numbers to offset recent moves by the NAACP to register all eligible Negroes.

Patterson pointed out that the NAACP has concentrated more on registration recently than on its earlier tactics of litigation. This they are doing with the help of the federal government and the Civil Rights Commission, he said.

The Democratic governor-nominee expressed concern over the large number of white persons in the state who are not registered voters.

"We've got to turn out and show the Republicans how we feel about their sending troops to Little Rock. We've got to stick together and back public officials to the man all the way," he declared.

Group Hears New Witnesses In Vote Probe

MOBILE (AP)—A state Democratic subcommittee investigating alleged irregularities in Choctaw County voting continued Tuesday to question Mobile area residents who voted absentee ballots in Choctaw

State Drops Vote Charge At Fayette

FAYETTE, Aug. 28 (UPI) — The state nol prossed vote fraud charges against five of 10 defendants after the first one to be tried won acquittal, Circuit Solicitor Lewis P. Moore said today.

Four had pleaded guilty to counts returned as the result of a grand jury investigation of Democratic Primary voting but Rural Mail Carrier Earl Cannon of Berry was found innocent yesterday after a Fayette County Circuit Court deliberated only 20 minutes.

Moore then asked that the cases against Mrs. Nell Earnest, Winfield; Mrs. Mamie Holt, Winfield; James Black, Fayette, Rt. 3; William Edgar Gray, Berry, and Glenn Ballard, Winfield, be dismissed. Judge Cecil Strawbridge complied.

The 10 persons were indicted on a total of 37 counts after the grand jury conducted an intensive investigation of reporting voting irregularities, particularly in the absentee box.

Cannon was tried on a charge that he illegally helped a Negro to cast his ballot during the May 6 primary.

Those pleading guilty to the charges included Mrs. Betty Barnes, wife of Mayor Garland Barnes of Berry; Riley Sparks, Mrs. Loyal Collins and Mrs. Mildred Simpson, all of Berry. They were fined $100 each.

Civil Rights Inquiry Opens In Alabama

Washington Confirms Report Negroes Questioned

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 12. (UPI)—A Negro leader entrusted with aiding members of his race to become registered voters reported Friday Federal investigators have questioned "two or three" Negroes denied registration here.

Sources in Washington confirmed the report.

Rufus Lewis, chairman of the voting committee of the Negro Montgomery Improvement Association, said Federal agents questioned the Negroes "about three weeks ago."

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Democratic nominee for Governor, broadly indicated he might arrest any Federal authorities investigating alleged infringement of Negro voting rights in Alabama. The attorney general made it clear he would consider any probes of Negro vote registration "interference with state laws."

Reliable sources in Washington confirmed investigators for the Civil Rights Commission are conducting an investigation in Alabama.

Youths In Tuskegee Learn Of Voting Requirements

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE— Sixteen young college people of Tuskegee, home from school for their vacations, took time out to become acquainted with the Alabama voter registration laws during the month of August. Most of these young people, all in their very early 20s, are graduates. Many of them are resuming their education this fall.

While the young people themselves provided the initiative, the Voter Franchise Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. made available its personnel, facilities and materials in order that these youths may become better informed of their civic duties and responsibilities. The Zeta Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, through its Social Action Committee, assisted the Voter Franchise Committee in the counselling of these youths.

All of the young people were eager and anxious to demonstrate their interest in the civic improvement of Macon County, by first becoming a voter, appeared before the Macon County Board of Registrars and made application for registration during the month of August.

C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., expressed his pleasure with the demonstration of initiative by the young people of Tuskegee and Macon County in their desire to implement their college-obtained education by becoming registered voters.

Balloting may shatter all previous records

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Heavy voting was reported from virtually all sections of the state as well as in Jefferson County today as Alabamians went to the polls to choose nominees for governor, lieutenant governor, a new Legislature and decide other races for state and county offices.

Drippy skies and wet fields from widespread heavy rains freed farmers to turn out in unusualy large numbers to increase the ballot total predicted to reach 700,000.

SOME THOUGHT it might go as high as 750,000, as compared with the previous record of 595,000 voted in the governor's race four years ago.

Early reports showed a huge outpouring of voters in Marshall County and other ballot-rich Sand Mountain and North Alabama areas. And heavy voting also was reported in downstate sections.

Gus Thompson, county election committee clerk, said 100 votes were cast at the Jefferson Courthouse box (Precinct 21, Box 9) the first hour after polls opened at 7 a.m. in this county.

THIS TENDED to indicate a record vote inn this particular box, with balloting brisk in other city and county boxes in Jefferson.

Sheriff Holt McDowell said reports to his office showed a big voter turnout in suburban and outlying regions, as well as in Birmingham.

It was the first time in history that boxes in Jefferson or any other county in Alabama had opened at 7 a.m.—one hour earlier than the usual time.

BOXES WILL REMAIN open until 7 p.m. throughout the county, with 523 voting machines—almost twice the number in use here four years ago—in operation.

Voting booths did not open until 8 a.m. in other sections of Alabama. They will close in rural areas at 5 p.m., but will remain open in most other cities and towns until 6 p.m.

Also at stake was control of the 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee, with opposing slates of candidates lined up in most of the nine congressional districts. At issue was the controversial Democratic loyalty oath for candidates. Eight committee members are to be elected form each district.

MOST OF THE 14 gubernatorial candidates wound up final night campaigning with TV speeches and "open house" receptions in their headquarters offices, with Judge George Wallace addressing a rally in Montgomery City Auditorium.

Laurie Battle, former Ninth District congressman, and Mrs. Battle voted early at the Shades Valley High School box. And the other candidates, several of whom were in Birmingham last night, fanned out to their respective home bailiwicks to vast their ballots.

Delivering final vote appeals on television here were Jack Owen, Karl Harrison, John Patterson, A. W. Todd, Jimmy Faulkner, George Hawkins and Battle, with Wallace's Montgomery speech carried over a statewide TV network.

THE OTHER gubernatorial aspirants who busied themselves elsewhere in the final hours of vote-seeking were Shearen Elebash, John Crommelin, the Rev. Billy Wilkes, Winston Gullatte, Ralph Price and W. E. Dodd.

All 14 candidates for governor stood solidly for maintaining segregation, with some more forceful than others in stressing this issue.

The races for lieutenant governor, attorney general and state superintendent of education also drew much public attention during the long, noisy campaigns leading up to today's Democratic primary election.

And special attention was centered in the hotly-fought race between former State Rep. Larry Dumas and John A. Jenkins, both Birmingham attorneys, for state senator from Jefferson County.

Aspirants in the five-man lieutenant governor's race were State Sens. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa and Sam Engelhardt of Macon, former State Rep. Robert T. Butler of Clay and Asa E. Carter of Birmingham.

RUNOFFS WERE expected between the two candidates polling most votes in both the race for governor and lieutenant governor. A runoff primary will be held June 3.

Runoffs will be necessary in any race in which no candidate receives a majority.

In the race for attorney general were former Chief Asst. Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion of Montgomery, State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. of Sylacauga and State Sen. Richmond Flowers of Dothan.

Three candidates for state school superintendent were I. J. Browder of Gadsden, Frank R. Stewart of Centre and Floyd D. Dotson of Montgomery.

OTHER STATEWIDE RACES:

State auditor—John Brandon, present state treasurer, and Mrs. Mary Texas Hurt Garner, now secretary of state.

Secretary of state—Mrs. Anne L. Conway and Mrs. Bettye Frink, both of Birmingham; State Rep. Pete Mathews of Clay, Mrs. Eloise Stuart, Mrs. Ruby Folsom Ellis and Roy T. King, all of Montgomery.

State treasurer—Mrs. Agnes Baggett, present state auditor; R. A. Davison and Carl Griffin, all of Montgomery.

State commissioner of agriculture and industries—R. C. Bamberg of Uniontown; J. C. Gentle of Birmingham, and Crawford Roquemore of Montgomery.

ONLY TWO of Alabama's nine congressmen were opposed for renomination.

Rep. Albert Rains of Gadsden, a veteran congressman, had R. H. Hardin, Gadsden industrialist running against him in the Fifth District.

And Rep. George Grant of Troy, likewise a veteran House member, was opposed by State Rep. Wilbur Nolen of Montgomery.

Aside from the two-man State Senate race in Jefferson, 36 candidates were seeking nomination to the seven House seats from this county.

If none polls a majority, the 14 getting most votes today will run it off four weeks later.

VOTERS STATEWIDE also balloted today on two constitutional amendments.

No. 1 would rearrange criminal appeals procedure to make the present Alabama Court of Appeals the Court of Criminal Appeals, thus taking over jurisdiction of criminal cases from the Alabama Supreme Court. All seven justices of the Supreme Court oppose this, with the three Court of Appeals judges favoring it.

No. 2 is a local amendment affecting only Marion County.

Amendments not omitted on machines

The two Constitutional Amendments were NOT omitted from the face of voting machines.

A number of persons called The News to say they couldn't find the amendments.

They will be found at the upper right section of the machine.

Judge To Decide On Legality Of Coosa Redistricting Law

ROCKFORD, Ala., Jan. 29—Circuit Judge A. L. Hardegree will be called on tomorrow to decide the constitutionality of a bill passed by the Legislature in 1957 which proposed to re-district Coosa County.

Two residents of Coosa — Tal MacGrady and Luther Ferguson—are contesting the measure, claiming it was not advertised before being passed as is required by state law of all local bills.

The controversy has been enlivened by the projection of the racial issue into the local fight.

State Sen. Staten Tate of Goodwater said today the commissioners in redistricting the county had drawn up one district which was predominantly Negro.

He said the intent of the bill was merely to change the manner in which commissioners are elected. They now run from the four districts, but are elected by countywide votes. Under the new bill commissioners would be elected by the voters of the district they represent.

But Tate said the commissioners went further, and also rearranged the districts. He now favors having the bill tossed out.

"I passed the bill in the Senate when it came to me, but since the commissioners have changed the districts I admit my mistake and am proud to have a chance to apologize to the county for my mistake," Tate said.

He said he had requested an advisory ruling from the attorney

(Continued From Page 1)

general on the bill in which the measure was held invalid.

"I am hoping Judge Hardegree will also rule the measure illegal, just as the attorney general did," Tate added.

Rep. Charles Franklin of Goodwater, the original sponsor of the bill, disagreed with Tate on the racial effect of the bill.

"We just wanted to change the system of electing our commissioners. There are 65 counties in the state which elect them by district, so it must be a good thing."

Franklin also belittled the controversy which Tate insinuated had erupted over the bill.

"Nobody is much interested in it, just a couple of folks," Franklin said. "All we can do is wait and see what the judge decides."

Three Montgomery Negroes Fined $25 For Violation Of Election Laws

Three Montgomery Negroes charged with violation of a state election statute were fined $25 and costs each in Recorder's Court Friday.

Negro attorney Fred Gray, who represented the two men and one woman, said he would appeal the decision of the recorder, Judge D. Eugene Loe.

Appeal bonds were set in the amount of $100 each.

The defendants, held in violation of Title 17, Section 144, of the state code were Rufus A. Lewis, 801 Bolivia Ave.; Fannie Allen Neal, 2662 Rutland St., and A. H. Huffman, 801 Union St.

LOITERING

They were arrested Tuesday during voting in the state Democratic primary.

A fourth Negro, Herman Powell, was also arrested Tuesday near a polling place and charged with loitering. His case was nol prossed by Judge Loe after it was established that Powell had not been warned to move on by a police officer prior to his arrest.

The section of the code the Negroes are charged with violating forbids all persons, except election officials and those engaged in voting, from being within 30 feet of a polling place.

CHECKING NAMES

Lewis was arrested near the courthouse precinct, Huffman at City Hall and the Neil woman at Hamner Hall.

Each said they were checking off the names of Negro voters from a list of all qualified Negro voters in the particular precincts.

They said they did not hand the voters any marked ballots or suggest to them how they should vote.

Gray raised the question of what the law means by a "polling place." None of the defendants were within 30 feet of a voting machine, he said.

If the building itself is legally the polling place, he said, all officials at City Hall and the courthouse were in violation of the law.

But Judge Loe held that this would not be the case unless the officials were engaged in some sort of election activity, such as the defendants admittedly were.

Primary vote turns many out of office

MONTGOMERY, May 16—(AP)—The May 6 Democratic primary apparently found Alabama voters in another of those "throw out the rascals" moods.

Winston Stewart, executive secretary of the Assn. of County Commissioners, says casualties among the heads of county governing bodies were unusually heavy.

He said it seems to run in cycles and this was one of those years.

STEWART'S RECORDS based on returns from the primary show 21 of the 67 counties will have new heads of their governing bodies next year.

Among the probable judges ousted, Stewart said, were such well-known figures as Chester E. Walker of Tuscaloosa; D. Hardy Riddle of Talladega; Hunter Phillips of Choctaw; M. J. Williams of Barbour; J. Albert Logue of Houston; Herman K. Longshore of Lauderdale; Howard Weldon Sr., of Elmore; J. C Griffin of Perry.

Coma Garrett Jr., of Clarke; M. D. Tingle of Chilton, are in runoffs.

AMONG THOSE renominated were James T. Beeland of Butler; James A. Rice of Autauga; G. H. Stacy of Bibb; J. O. English of Coffee; James H. Tompkins of Colbert; Reo Kirkland of Escambia; R. K. Greene of Hale; T. R. Ward of Henry; Clyde C Cargile of Fayette; Isaac Johnson Jr., of Lawrence; Frank Peace of Marion; Stell Benefield of Randolph.

One incumbent, G. D. Seale of Greene, filling an unexpired term by appointment of Gov. James E. Folsom, is in a runoff with Mrs. Eleanor M. Coleman, wife of State Supreme Court Justice James S. Coleman Jr.

She led in the first primary, 666 to 622.

Elmore Asks State To Aid Voter Probe

WETUMPKA — The state attorney general has been asked to join in the probe of Elmore County vote irregularities.

Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee of Wetumpka said Tuesday he had conferred with Atty. Gen. John Patterson by telephone in regard to alleged irregularities in the June 3 Elmore County Democratic primary election.

"I requested that a special investigator from his office be assigned to the investigation," Curlee said. "He was very much concerned over the state of affairs and said he would take the request under consideration. He said I would hear from him in the near future."

Circuit Judge Oakley Melton Tuesday ordered ballot boxes from the primary impounded as a preliminary to the investigation requested by Curlee. His order directed that the ballot boxes be held in custody of the chairman of the county Democratic executive committee.

MORE THAN ONCE

In his petition to Judge Melton, Curlee pointed out "I had reason to believe that certain persons voted more than once in the June 3 primary election. I had cause and reason to believe that there had been other violation of the election statutes."

Curlee also asked the circuit judge to move up the date for the next county grand jury to meet. The next grand jury nor-

Judge Melton said Tuesday night that he had made no decision in regard to calling a grand jury.

"I have the matter of our grand jury under consideration, keeping my court calender in mind. In all probability we will just call our regular grand jury. At this time we have under consideration just letting the regular grand jury handle this matter," Judge Melton said.

NOMINATION REVERSED

Curlee recommended a grand jury investigation Monday after a recount of the ballots reversed the nomination for Place No. 1 in the State House of Representatives from Elmore County in a contest between Leonard Johnston and John Alfred Howle.

In the official canvass Johnston received 3,404 votes, one less than his opponent.

Johnston contested the election, charging fraud. A hearing was opened to investigate the charges, but the probe ended when both candidates agreed to a recount, and all charges were dropped.

A recount by a subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee determined that Johnston received 3,425 votes to 3,489 for Howle. Johnston was declared the nominee then.

The recount total of all votes cast was eight more than the first count, with Johnston receiving 59 more than Howle.

The circuit solicitor said from conversation with various persons during the past three days he was convinced that irregularities exist in the ballot boxes of the June 3 primary.

"I am further convinced," he said in a prepared statement, "that these irregularities are of sufficient severity to warrant a complete investigation of all voting irregularities in that election."

Curlee told The Advertiser Tuesday night that in his request for the investigation, "I pointed out the 31-vote discrepancy in the official count by the election officials in Beat 9 Box 2 and the recount by the sub-committee."

"I pointed out from information received I had reason to believe—and did believe—that certain ballots cast by certain electors were removed and others substituted for them.

"I further pointed out that I had reason to believe that certain persons voted more than once in the June 3 primary election. I had cause and reason to believe that there had been other violations of the election statutes."

10 Fayette Countians Face Charges In Election Probe

FAYETTE, Ala. (AP)—A mayor's wife and a county official were among 10 Fayette countians charged with vote fraud in the May 6 primary.

All 10 of those indicted Tuesday by the Grand Jury were freed on bond to await their trials beginning Aug. 25.

Fayette County, although no particular race was contested, was the ninth county in which grand juries probed voting irregularities. Sol. Louis P. Moore requested the investigation after receiving widespread reports of misconduct.

Among those arrested were Mrs. Mildred Simpson of Berry, a member of the county board of registrars and the widow of a member of the county commission. Freed under $900 bond, she was charged with one count of buying votes and two counts of aiding a person to vote illegally.

Mrs. Betty Barnes, wife of Mayor Gerland Barnes of Berry, also was arrested. She was released on $1,200 bond on two charges of bribery and four charges of aiding an unauthorized person to vote.

Others arrested were:

Mrs. Loyal Collins of Berry, who posted $1,500 bond on 10 counts of aiding a person to vote unlawfully and five charges of vote-buying.

James Black of Fayette, who was indicted on three counts of bribery. His bond was $900.

Riley Sparks and Earl Cannon, both of Berry. They were released on $900 bonds each and three charges each of aiding a person to cast an illegal absentee ballot.

Charged with one count each of aiding a person to vote illegally and released under $300 bonds were William E. Gray, Berry; Mrs. Mary Nell Ernest, Glenn Ballard and Mrs. Mamie Holt, all of Winfield.

ALABAMA VOTE FRAUD CHARGED

Two Election Inspectors Are Indicted

WETUMPKA, Ala. (AP)—Two election officials have been indicted on vote fraud charges growing out of the Democratic runoff primary in Elmore county June 3.

They are A. Ruffin and Herman A. Evans, who live near Holtville. They were inspectors at beat 9, box 2.

The indictments charge both Ruffin, a farmer, and Evans, an electrician and plumber, with a miscount of ballots which resulted in a false return of the votes in that box.

Evans also was accused of marking a voter's ballot for the opposing candidate after the voter asked him to help her. The indictment alleges that Mrs. Bessie Culpepper expressed a desire to vote for Leonard Johnston for the House of Representatives but that Evans marked the ballot for Johnson's opponent, John Alfred Howle.

Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee said that under Alabama law, an inspector can help a voter at the voter's request.

The charges grew out of the Johnston-Howle runoff contest. The official canvass of returns at first gave Howle the nomination by one vote, but a recount by a subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee showed Johnston nominated by 59 votes.

The grand jury also disclosed that county officials have made plans to replace the old paper ballots with voting machines in future elections.

The jury also criticized absentee voting practices and recommended passage of a state law abolishing the absentee ballot except for members of the Armed Forces.

Negro Group May Press Vote Probe

Advertiser Montgomery Ala Thurs. 1-9-58

Registrar Chairman Denies MIA Charges Of Discrimination

Disclosure that Negro leaders are considering asking the new federal Civil Rights Commission to investigate voting registration procedures in Montgomery brought a denial of discrimination from the chairman of the local Board of Registrators yesterday.

Allegations made by Rufus A. Lewis, who heads the registration for voting committee of he Montgomery Improvement Assn., "are not so," Mrs. C. B. Willis said.

Charging discrimination, Lewis said last night the possibility of calling for a federal probe has been discussed within his committee because of difficulties in getting Negroes registered.

NO FINAL DECISION

He said it seemed to be "the only thing left to do."

However, no final decision has been reached, Lewis said.

Asked if the MIA is now conducting a drive to get Negroes registered, he said that while the MIA is "interested" in this, the main impetus comes from Negroes themselves who he said "re concerned" about their citizenship rights.

Lewis said about 2,200 Negroes are registered to vote in Montgomery County whereas the "Congressional Record indicates about 24,000 are eligible to vote."

Speaking for his committee, Lewis charged that the Board of Registrar shas used "many tactics to slow up registration." He said these are delays to which white people are not subjected.

HALF DOZEN TIMES

Many Negroes have had to apply for registration "as many as half dozen times." He said many of them are told by registrars that their applications cannot be taken that day and that they have to make repeated trips.

Lewis said that some Negroes do not receive their voting certificate for as long as a month after application. There are cases, he said, in which Negroes who believe they have answered the qualification questions correctly "receive no reply whatsever."

Others report that in answering Question No. 20, in which they are asked to name some of the duties and obligations of citizenship, they give such answers as "to vote, to pay taxes and to abide by the law," but are told that these answers have been used by someone else that that they must give different answers.

In addition, he said, registration officials take as few applicants at a time as possible, sometimes only one when they could take four.

In denying discrimination, Chairman Willis said all applicants white and Negro, are notified by mail if their applications are accepted and that it takes from 10 days to three weeks, depending on the number of applicants.

TREATED ALIKE

White and Negro applicants are treated alike in the waiting lines, he said, and "lots of times we have white people waiting."

The MIA is the organization which was formed to support the Negro bus boycott here shortly before buses were ordered desegregated by a federal court ruling.

Since the end of the boycott, the MIA has been emphasizing voter registration.

At a recent MIA institute on "non-violence and social change," Negroes were told that gaining the vote is the key to further desegregation.

County Voter Registration Validity Ruled

Advertiser Montgomery Ala Wed. 1-15-58

Atty. Gen. John Patterson ruled yesterday that a voter did not necessarily have to reside in the county where he is registered to vote.

Patterson's advisory decision, prepared by Asst. Atty. Gen. Robert Bradley, was made on a request from Probate Judge H. H. Weldon Sr. of Elmore County.

Under a 1955 act passed by the Legislature, Elmore County voters must now appear before the Board of Registrars for re-indentification. And one of the clauses in the act authorized the board to purge from voter list those persons who did not "legally reside" in Elmore.

ASKED OFPURGE

Judge Weldon asked the attorney general if this meant that former Elmore voters who had moved elsewhere but continued to vote in Elmore had to be purged.

Patterson, in his ruling, held that they should not be purged.

The attorney general noted that the Supreme Court had held that "once legal domicile is established it continues until a new one is acquired."

As such, he continued, persons who had moved out of Elmore but continued to vote there were in fact still legal residents of that county.

COUNT ROAD

In another ruling announced yesterday the attorney general's office held that county road funds could not be used in maintaining a portion of a county road which extended through a part of a municipality.

The ruling was requested by Clarence Rhea of Gadsden, attorney for the Etowah County Board of Revenue.

He sought the legality of expending county road funds on portions of a county road which cut across a corner of a municipality.

Patterson ruled that such an expenditure would not be legal, in that any road within the limits of a municipality is a "street" as distinguished from public county roads, and as such, no money earmarked for county roads can be used.

Vote Officials Deny Negro Race Bias

Post Herald Thurs. 1-9-58

U. S. Agency May Be Asked To Probe Alabama Situation

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 8 (AP)—Disclosure that Negroes may ask the Civil Rights Commission to investigate conditions here brought a denial of discrimination today from voter registration officials.

A Negro leader, Rufus Lewis, said that while no final decision has been made, "we certainly have it in mind" to ask the new federal agency to look into complaints that Negroes have difficulty getting registered.

Lewis, chairman of the eRgistration for Voting Committee of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., has accused the Montgomery County Board of Registrars of using "many tactics to slow up" Negro registration.

Mrs. C. B. Willis, board chairman, denied it emphatically. She said white and Negro applicants are treated alike.

Lewis said Negroes have to wait at least 10 days, sometimes a month to learn whether they have been accepted as voters. He said the board could just as easily notify them the same day they apply.

Mrs. Willis countered with the statement that all applicants, white and Negro, are notified by mail and that it takes from 10 days to three weeks, depending on how many there are.

The Negro leader also complained that registration officials take as few Negro applicants at a time as possible to slow the procedure.

But the board chairman said, "Lots of times we have white people waiting in line, too."

The Improvement Association is the organization formed here two years ago to support the long mass Negro boycott of segregated city buses. Since city and state bus segregation laws have been knocked down, the MIA has devoted its efforts to other matters, including voting.

Wallace says books closed to 'rightists'

CLAYTON, Ala., Jan. 20 — (AP) — Circuit Judge George Wallace, who once threatened to jail FBI agents sent to check Alabama's jury list, now says he will close records of his court to civil rights investigators.

Wallace, 39, said he also is "studying" the possibility of including voting records in his order.

County boards which register voters in Alabama are vested with judicial powers under an amendment added to the state Constitution in 1951.

Wallace, considered a likely candidate for governor in the May Democratic primary, said yesterday he considered his action appropriate because of activity of "anti-South politicians" in Washington.

IN A PREPARE statement, Wallace said his plans to keep federal civil rights investigators from having access to records of his court.

Wallace's circuit is composed of Barbour Bullock and Dale Counties, each having a heavy Negro population.

The new Civil Rights Commission has no constitutional right to "review or condemn" the actions of state courts, Wallace said.

"Only a higher court has such authority under our separation of powers theory of government," his statement added.

ANY SUBPOENA issued by the Civil Rights Commission to see the records of his court, Wallace said, will be refused and "the legality of such subpoenas shall be tested in the courts."

He said any federal agent who persists in trying to get information in violation of his order "will be treated as . . . having committed contempt in the presence of the court." This could bring a fine or jail sentence.

WALLACE SAID that court records are public documents but only when they are to be used "for a lawful purpose."

Wallace said his refusal to let federal agents see court records "is not defiance, but legal resistance within the law."

He said his action is designed solely for "preserving the system of government which has made it possible for all citizens regardless of race, creed or color to enjoy freedom and peace."

Negroes To Open Drive For Vote

Birmingham News 1-30-58

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 29 (AP)—With a goal of two million new voters by 1960, Southern Negroes are getting ready for a sharply intensified registration campaign in 11 Dixie states.

The drive will start with Lincoln Day rallies on 20 or more Southern cities Feb. 12. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) is among the Negro leaders scheduled to speak.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is sponsoring the campaign, said his people will be urged to use the new Federal civil rights law "wherever necessary to point out discrimination."

Abernathy and other members of the conference executive committee will discuss detailed plans for the voter registration effort at a meeting in Atlanta tomorrow.

Abernathy said an estimated 1,238,000 Negro voters were registered in the 11 Southern states in 1956, only about one-fourth of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age.

By contrast, he said 60 per cent of the white residents in those states are registered voters

Would bar Negroes—

State Demos to consider segregation pledge Jan. 25

News P.C. & P. Ham Ala Sun 1-19-58

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18 (AP)—Party leaders will be asked in effect next week to bar Negro candidates for the Democratic primaries in Alabama this Spring unless they agreed to abandon their fight for racial integration.

The State Democratic Executive Committee, meeting here Saturday, also will decide on re-adoption of the controversial party loyalty oath which disqualifies Eisenhower Democrats as candidates.

National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. of Sylacauga said he still intends to seek approval of a segregation pledge binding candidates to "support the principle of segregation upon which the Democratic Party was founded."

Asked if the effect of that would be to bar Negroes as candidates, McKay replied, "Not at all. Any of them who wanted to run could do so by signing the pledge along with everyone else."

But if they refused to take the oath, the Talladega County legislator said, they would be disqualified. McKay is a member of the Alabama House of Representatives.

McKAY DISAGREED with Committee Chairman Roy Mayhall's expressed fear that adoption of the proposed segregation pledge might invite the courts to nullify the party elections.

Mayhall, a circuit judge from Jasper, said earlier this week that he doubted the wisdom of such an oath. He reasoned that the courts might intervene on the same theory that the supreme court outlawed the Texas white primary several years ago. Texas Democrats refused to allow Negroes to vote in the party elections before the court held the restriction unconstitutional.

The Alabama party chairman apparently was thinking of what might happen if a Negro sought to qualify as a candidate, refused to sign the segregation pledge and then went into court.

McKay said he is not worried because, he explained, "the courts have held that a party can fix its own rules and regulations." He recalled that the loyalty oath itself, disqualifying Democrats who voted Republican in the presidential election, was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

"If the Democratic Party has a right to impose the loyalty oath," he continued, "it has the right to impose other conditions as it sees fit."

McKay argued that the state committee could refuse to call a primary and nominate candidates instead by convention. "And then it could ask them any questions it wanted to," he added.

MAYHALL SAID he was not opposing the segregation oath but that he was concerned about its advisability. Whether a fight will develop at next Saturday's meeting remains to be seen.

One committee member predicted, however, that a compromise might be drawn up Friday night at a caucus of party officials.

Meanwhile, Mayhall and McKay both are advocating renewal of the party loyalty oath which grew out of the revolt in 1948 when Alabama's 11 presidential electors, all Democrats, refused to vote for Harry Truman and supported the State Rights ticket.

Since then, all candidates running for presidential elector as well as all others have been compelled to sign a pledge to support the national party's presidential ticket.

That is not too significant at this time because there is no presidential election this year.

But the pledge also goes back to the 1956 election and requires candidates to swear they did not oppose or vote against the Democratic slate of Adlai Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver.

That is important because it disqualifies any Democrat who voted for President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard Nixon in the election 14 months ago.

Along with settling those two issues, the committee next Saturday will adopt rules and regulations for the May 6 primary and the June 3 runoff.

Voters casting ballots in the party election will nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, the Legislature, all nine places in Congress, and scores of lesser state and district offices.

They will elect a new 72-member State Democratic Committee.

Shocking Disclosure

Some 30,000 poll tax citizens this week in Jefferson County had not paid the voter-qualifying toll on the ballot. With only six days left to pay the poll tax, this is a shocking disclosure. Only 7,000 had paid the ballot tax at the time these figures were released from the local courthouse.

News P. & P. Ham Ala 1-18

Twenty neighborhood poll tax offices have been established in the various sections of the city. But what is disturbing is the obvious fact that our civic leaders failed to secure poll tax collection spots in the group's neighborhoods. Even the Masonic Temple area of the down town is without this convenient service. Could it be that our civic leadership is either ineffective or without alertness?

Sat 1-25-58

It is estimated that 5,000 members of our group neglected to pay their poll tax last year. That awful failure should not be allowed to repeat itself in 1958. Much depends upon the work of our community leadership. Never before in Alabama has the challenge to strengthen political suffrage been more acute than today. February 1 is the deadline for paying the poll tax.

There is still time to rally the poll-tax owers to pay up so that they will have an Alabama voice in political affairs. Those who neglect to pay their poll tax become self-disfranchised. Such is the worst form of second-class citizenship. Pay your poll tax and carry the urgent message to others who owe it. This is the hour of hope for those who owe the poll tax and decided to pay it. The ballot is freedom's sharpest tool.

Action For New Voters

Sights should not be lost during the summer months on the need for increasing the voting strength. A number of civic organizations have shut down or curtailed their activities for the summer. Voter-registration, already behind, cannot afford to take either a holiday or a vacation.

Facing the reality of the situation, a direct appeal must be made to non-voters to get their names on the registry list. Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday are days for registration in Jefferson County. Rejected voters who believed they have been wrongfully refused votership because of their race should file signed complaints with the Civil Rights Commission.

There are persistent reports that despite the rumored boswelling in Jefferson County no formal complaints have been placed either with the Department of Justice or the Civil Rights Commission. If these boswelling reports are true, then why have not our civic leaders processed them and sent them to the Civil Rights Commission and demanded action.

The right-to-vote act, the Congress-created Civil Rights Commission, and the newly-created Section on Civil Rights were estabilised to assist Negro citizens in obtaining and using the ballot. Failure to call for help from them when you are refused registration is nobody's fault but the boswelled.

In Wilcox and in Lowndes counties where a majority of the population is of the Negro group, there are still no Negro voters in these two counties. No complaints from them either. Our civic leaders need to teach the masses their rights and help them to achieve them. In so doing there must be no neglect in calling to their attention their corresponding responsibilities.

Elmore Grand Jury Indicts Two In Election Fraud Case

WETUMPKA, Ala. (AP) — An Elmore County grand jury yesterday indicted two election officials on vote fraud charges growing out of the June 3 Democratic runoff primary.

The two were identified, following their arrest, as J. A. Ruffin and Herman R. Evans, who were inspectors at Beat 11, Box 4. Both live near Holtville.

Both Ruffin, a farmer, and Evans, an electrician and plumber, are charged in the indictments with a miscount of ballots which resulted in that box's vote returns being false.

In addition, Evans was accused of marking a voter's ballot for the opposing candidate after she had requested his help. Mrs. Bessie Culpepper expressed a desire to vote for Leonard Johnston for the House of Representatives, the indictment alleges, but Evans marked the ballot for John Alfred Howle, Johnston's opponent.

Under Alabama law, an inspector can help a voter at the voter's request, said Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee.

All the charges involved the runoff contest between Johnston and Howle. Howle had a one-vote margin for the nomination in the official canvass. However, an investigation subcommittee of the state Democratic executive committee recounted the ballots and showed Johnston the winner by 59 votes.

Beside returning the indictments, the grand jury also said county officials have made plans to install voting machines in future elections.

The use of voting machines in the county has been recommended by grand juries many times in the past. Absentee voting practices were also criticized by the jury.

It recommended that, except for members in the Armed forces, absentee ballots should be abolished.

Pending Grand Jury probe—

Elmore ballot boxes are ordered seized

WETUMPKA, Ala., July 8— (AP)—Ballot boxes from the June 3 Democratic runoff primary in Elmore County were ordered impounded today as a preliminary step to a Grand Jury investigation.

Circuit Judge Oakley Melton signed the order directing the boxes held in custody of the chairman of the county Democratic executive committee until further orders of the court.

Solicitor Glen Curlee also asked Melton to move up the scheduled date for the next Elmore County Grand Jury to meet, but the judge withheld an immediate decision. Normally the jury would meet Sept. 16. Wetumpka 3495 votes to 3494 for his opponent, Leonard Johnston of Wetumpka. Johnston contested the election.

In a prepared statement issued yesterday, the solicitor said, "after conferring with various persons for the past three days, I am convinced that irregularities exist in the ballot boxes of the June 3 primary in Elmore County.

"I am further convinced that these irregularities are of sufficient severity to warrant a complete investigation of all voting irregularities of that election."

CURLEE SAID his office will submit a petition asking for the Grand Jury investigation to Circuit Judge Oakley W. Melton. The petition also asks that all ballot boxes be impounded, he added.

He said information he has received so far concerning the alleged irregularities has been in connection with the race for state House of Representatives Place No. 1 from Elmore County. An investigating subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee which recounted the ballots, he continued, revealed a 31-vote difference in favor of one of the candidates in one box. Information on other irregularities in other boxes also has been received, he added. He declined to amplify on the information or specify which boxes.

The official canvass last month in the runoff primary for the legislative race gave John Alfred Howle of We-

ALL PARTIES concerned with the contest, the investigating subcommittee said — agreed the nominee would be decided by a recount of the votes. Johnston received 3528 votes to 3469 for Howle in the recount. The committee gave no explanation for the eight additional votes shown in the recount.

No charges have been filed in connection with the election, Curlee said.

The next regular session of the Elmore County Grand Jury is set for Sept. 16. However, Judge Melton can call the Grand Jury together at any time if he agrees with the solicitor's petition.

CIVIL RIGHTS PROBE TO USE SUBPENAS AT MONTGOMERY QUIZ

Washington, Nov. 12 (AP)— The Civil Rights commission decided Wednesday to use the power of subpena to obtain witnesses and records for a hearing in Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 8, on alleged denial of voting rights to Alabama Negroes.

The commission said the hearing will be open to the public.

In another action at a closed door session, the commission decided that a national conference should be held in Nashville, Tenn., next February, on "problems involved in transition from segregated to non-segregated public schools."

Public school system officials are being asked to the conference in an effort to get from them and other interested persons all available information on the subject.

The commission disclosed too, that New York City is the scene for an investigation now under way of complaints that some citizens who are literate in Spanish "were being denied the right to vote because they cannot read or speak the English language."

State Voting Age Population Rises

WASHINGTON, Oct. — Alabama's voting age population has increased about 54,000 to a total of 1,796,000 since the November, 1956 general election.

This is an estimate of the Census Bureau. It does not include those of voting age who are in military service.

The civilian population of voting age includes a great many persons who, though old enough to vote, cannot do so because of requirements as to citizenship, residence, registration or payment of poll taxes.

About 104,600,000 civilians will be old enough to vote in the general election next month.

JOHNSTON WINNER

Elmore Vote Reversed

Leonard Johnston, Wetumpka's singing barber who first lost his race for the legislature by one vote, was declared the winner Friday on a recount of the ballots.

A three-man subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee announced a recheck of the votes in the June 3 primary showed Johnston rather than insurance man John Alfred Howle won the nomination.

The official canvass by the Elmore County Democratic Committee following the election gave Howle the decision by a one-vote margin — 3,495 to 3,494.

They were the runoff candidates for House Place No. 1 from Elmore.

Floyd Ansley, chairman of the subcommittee which investigated Johnston's charges of election fraud, said the recount gave the barber and beauty shop owner 3,528 votes and Howle 3,469.

The results were announced in prepared statement which gave no explanation for the fact that the recount showed eight more total votes than the original canvass. The statement also was signed by the other two subcommittee members, William B. Fite of Hamilton and Jack Bridges of Headland.

Johnston's charges of irregularities were dismissed by the subcommittee under an agreement by both candidates to let the recount determine the winner without going into the allegations of fraud.

In a victory statement Friday night Johnston told The Advertiser, "I know one thing. I am awfully happy about the results. I didn't mean to hurt anyone's feelings, and I hope I haven't. I feel like I only did what the people of Elmore County wanted me to do. I hope that I can make Elmore County a good representative. I am going to try to do the best I can. I hope that those who voted against me will feel free to call on me at any time. I have no ill feeling against anyone."

Howle said, "I have no statement to make. The results speak for themselves."

Solicitor To Seek Jury Probe Of Elmore Votes

WETUMPKA — A full scale grand jury investigation of irregularities in the June 3 primary election of Elmore County's Place No. 1 in the House of Representatives will be sought by Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee, The Advertiser learned Monday.

In a prepared statement, Curlee said, "After conferring with various persons for the past three days, I am convinced that these irregularities [illegible] the ballot boxes of the June 3 primary in Elmore County.

"I [illegible] convinced that these irregularities are of sufficient severity to warrant a complete investigation of all voting irregularities of that election.

"In view of the above facts," he said, "the solicitor's office is preparing a petition to submit to Circuit Judge Oakley W. Melton requesting that all of the ballot boxes of the June 3 primary be impounded for a complete and thorough investigation by the grand jury of this county. This petition will be presented to Judge Melton either Monday night or Tuesday morning."

Curlee's action resulted from conferences during the weekend with the four "watchers" who viewed last week's recount of ballots by a subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee. The subcommittee was appointed by State Democratic Chairman Roy Mayhall of Jasper to investigate charges of irregularities by Leonard Johnston, defeated candidate for the House seat in the June 3 election's first vote canvass.

John A. Howle defeated Johnston in the June 3 runoff by one vote, the official vote canvass showed. Johnston protested to the State Democratic Executive Committee and an investigation was begun last week.

The subcommittee, composed of Floyd Ansley, Jack M. Bridges and W. B. Fite, heard charges of irregularities through last Wednesday, when an agreement was reached between the candidates. All charges were dropped and the official recount by the committee was to have been final.

Johnston and Howle were each represented by two watchers at the recount. One of the "watchers" requested the subcommittee to throw out the entire election in view of the "state of confusion" that the first few boxes were found in, it was reported.

Ansley overruled the "watcher," noting that the man had "no official standing" and advised attorneys for Howle and Johnston once again of their agreement that all charges were dropped and the recount would be final.

However, Solicitor Curlee said that the four "watchers" conferred with him Saturday night and his investigation ensued.

Unofficial results of the recount showed a 31-vote change in Beat 9, Box 2, in favor of Johnston. The election officers of this box issued a statement to The Advertiser Sunday.

A number of other boxes showed vote changes from one to six, but the Beat 9, Box 2, total was the only one to show a significant change.

J. B. Ruffin, acting as spokesman for Box 2 officials, said "we are ready to go before any grand jury or before our solicitor to be effected that there were votes switched in our box between the time [illegible] returning officer turned that box in at the courthouse and the time of the recount and to the best of our knowledge there was 31 votes so switched at that time."

Of the solicitor's plan to go before Judge Melton with petition, Ruffin said, "I think Mr. Curlee is doing what he can and the very thing we would like for him to do. We hope to get to the bottom of it, to clear up this entire controversy. All we want is justice. We're not in it to defeat or elect anybody, we only want an honest election for the people of Elmore County."

Former Mayor Bruce Airey said Monday, "this investigation has turned the light on the situation here and has revealed considerable confusion in the recent runoff primary. It calls attention to a need for voting machines in the county which would bring about more efficiency and accuracy."

A Wetumpka merchant said, "We ought to dig to the bottom of the thing and not have a half-way investigation but a thorough one."

A courthouse official said Monday when told of the investigation by Curlee, "It is high time that something is done and I'm very glad that the investigation is going to take place."

Mrs. W. E. Lacy, past president of the League of Women Voters in Wetumpka said "I feel like commending the watchers who met with our solicitor. Regardless of where the chips fall I think we will get voting machines as a result."

Demo Official Takes Stand In Elmore Vote Fraud Trial

WETUMPKA — The chairman of a state Democratic subcommittee testified Wednesday that a vote recount in an Elmore County election June 3 showed one candidate received 31 more votes than he had been credited with in the original canvass.

Floyd Ansley of Birmingham gave testimony in the opening day of the trial of two Box 2 election officials charged with falsifying returns in a House contest in the Democratic primary runoff.

On trial are J. B. Ruffin and Herman Evans. Both served as election officials in Beat 9, Box 2, in the runoff.

Ansley testified that his subcommittee, called in after the election was contested, recounted the votes and found that candidate Leonard Johnston had 83 ballots in Box 2. In the original count Johnston's total was 52 in Box 2. After the original tally, Johnston's opponent, John Alfred Howle, was declared winner. Johnston contested the election and he was declared the victor after the recount.

Circuit Solicitor Glenn Curlee opened his case with some 25 witnesses taking the stand Wednesday. They included all other election officials of Box 2 and 15 voters.

The voters all testified they had cast their ballots for Johnston and the ballots were introduced in evidence.

Curlee said he will continue Thursday with testimony of persons who voted for Johnston until all 83 voters have given testimony and their ballots have been introduced in evidence.

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CHOCTAWS ASK RIGHT TO VOTE ON OWN CHIEF

Third Request of U. S. in Six Years

New York, Dec. 9 [Special] —The Choctaw Indian nation of Oklahoma has again appealed to Washington for the privilege of electing a chief, the Association of American Indian Affairs reports.

Under a 1906 act of Congress, the secretary of the interior has the authority, delegated by the President, to appoint the principal chief of the Choctaw nation, without the consent of the Choctaw people.

This was the third time in six years that the Choctaws had approached Washington for the right to elect their own chief. The present appeal has not been acted upon.

The Choctaws, in a letter to the interior department, explained their desire for a democratic election at no cost to the taxpayers.

Election Held Costly

Harry W. Belvin of Durant, Okla., the present chief,, said he had been informed in a letter from Roger Ernst, assistant secretary of the interior, that the department considered the balloting process too costly, altho this cost would be paid out of Choctaw nation funds.

Ernst said an election was impractical because of the difficulty of finding the mailing addresses of some Choctaws.

Oliver La Farge, president of the Association of American Indian Affairs, said:

"If democracy can be ruled out for the Choctaws on the ground it is expensive and inefficient, a frightening thing will have happened in America. Of course, democracy is expensive. The glory of our people, including the Choctaws, is their insistence upon paying the cost. Of course democracy is inefficient. It is the system of government of free, unregimented men."

Mail Vote Unnecessary

Belvin asserted that a mail vote to fill the office was not necessary. His term expires Dec. 18.

He suggested an alternative method that worked successfully in 1934. It would make use of a convention in Choctaw country thru which instructed delegates could nominate and elect.

Another alternative, he said, would be the setting up of ballot boxes in the counties most heavily populated by Choctaws, the balloting to be supervised by interior department officials.

"Nowhere else in the United States," Belvin said, "is the electoral process dispensed with because 100 per cent of the voters cannot be reached by mail. The privilege and responsibility of voting is thought to rest upon the voters."

VOTING IN PINE BLUFF CHALLENGED BY NEGRO

Attorney Says Election On April 8 Is Illegal

PINE BLUFF, Ark., March 27. (AP)—A Negro attorney, who unsuccessfully petitioned for a special election on Pine Bluff's Bennett ordinance," Thursday sought to block the vote scheduled April 8.

Wiley Branton challenged the validity of the pending vote on the ground that the proposal had not been published in a newspaper in accordance with a city ordinance.

The "Bennett ordinance" passed last Nov. 18 would require certain organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to file with the city membership and financial information. Similar ordinances were adopted by several Arkansas cities. They were modeled after one drawn up by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett.

Branton, in a letter to Mayor Offie Lites and City Atty. Wilton Steed, said a Pine Bluff ordinance, if still in effect, requires that referral issues be published in a newspaper in the county 30 days prior to a popular vote.

"Am I in error in thinking that there has been no publication of the Bennett ordinance?" Branton asked.

Steed and City Clerk Heister declined comment. The mayor and city attorney, however, indicated they were preparing a statement.

The Bennett ordinance has been held in abeyance here since adoption.

COURT ACTION FAILS TO HALT REFERENDUM

Vote To Stop Bennett Law Vote Is Dismissed

PINE BLUFF, Ark., April 4.—A legal attempt to halt a referendum on the proposed Bennett ordinance here was dismissed Friday by Circuit Judge Henry Smith.

He based the dismissal of the suit on lack of jurisdiction.

Wiley Branton, Negro attorney, who petitioned for the referendum and then represented a group seeking to stop it, said he would appeal to the Arkansas Supreme Court.

Judge Smith's action means that the vote on the ordinance, requiring the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups to reveal organizational information, will be held. But an adverse ruling by the Supreme Court could invalidate the outcome of the balloting.

The judge said he could find no law under which the court could legally order Mayor Offie Lites to recall his proclamation for the special election or one under which the Jefferson County Election Commission could be enjoined from counting the ballots.

Branton contended that the referral measure was not published in a newspaper 30 days prior to the election as required by law, and that the ordinance number was not printed on the ballot.

Regarding the publication issue, the judge noted that Branton himself had petitioned for the vote and that Branton had had ample time and legal machinery to insure publication. The publication requirement is contained in a Pine Bluff city ordinance.

Branton's suit in Circuit Court would not have affected other proposals which will be on the special election ballot. They include a controversial subdivision development ordinance and a proposed $100,000 bond issue to finance purchase of fire fighting equipment.

Enforcement of the Bennett ordinance was stymied first by failure of an attached emergency clause to pass the City Council last November, then by the referral petitions.

The measure was similar to a proposal drafted by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett and adopted by a number of other Arkansas cities. Bennett had said disclosure of membership and financial information which would be required by the ordinance, would limit NAACP activites in Arkansas.

11 Per Cent Of Voters Are Negroes

LITTLE ROCK — (ANP) — Approximately 11 percent of the total eligible voters in Arkansas this year are Negroes, according to a report issued last week by the state auditor.

The report, marking the first survey of Negro poll tax holders, shows that out 563,978 eligible voters, 64,023 are Negroes. It lists a table of eligible voters by county and race, and the number of persons over 21 by county and race.

The total of Negro votes is an approximation, because poll tax numbers of Negroes in 16 counties were estimated. In the other 59 counties, the figure was taken either from official certification or from lists in county poll books. The population figures were obtained from the 1950 census reports.

Out of 232,182 adult Negroes, 28 per cent of 64,023 bought poll taxes.

Voters To Discuss Merger Of Towns

Jonesboro, Nettleton Plan Mass Meeting

From The Commercial Appeal Jonesboro, Ark., Bureau

JONESBORO, Ark., May 3.—A mass meeting on the proposed merger of Jonesboro and Nettleton will be held at 7:30 Tuesday night at the Nettleton High School auditorium.

The merger is up for vote in both Jonesboro and Nettleton on May 27.

Mayors, members of city councils and city attorneys of both cities, along with members of the city water and light plant of Jonesboro will be extended invitations to attend and will participate in the open forum discussions.

The election was set by County Judge Paul D. Hanshaw after petitions were filed with him by citizens of both municipalities, and the Jonesboro City Council.

A majority of voters in each municipality must approve the merger before it can take place.

Vote To Decide Cities' Merger

Jonesboro And Nettleton May Be Joined

BALLOTING SET TODAY

From The Commercial Appeal Jonesboro, Ark., Bureau

JONESBORO, Ark., May 26.—Voters in Jonesboro and Nettleton will go to the polls Tuesday to cast ballots on the proposed merger of the two municipalities.

If voters approve the merger, Jonesboro will become the largest city in eastern Arkansas with more than 20,000 population.

Good For Business

Business and civic leaders said the merger would have a "good effect on business climate and would greatly enhance the city's possibilities of attracting more major industries."

The city limits of Jonesboro and Nettleton already join.

Nettleton not only would benefit from industrial growth, supporters of the measure say, but would receive better police and fire protection, lower electric rates, lower fire insurance rates, increased welfare payments to some clients, city mail delivery service and other benefits.

In Jonesboro no opposition to the merger has been voiced. The Jonesboro Chamber of Commerce board of directors voted unanimously Friday in favor of the merger after studying a report by a committee from the two communities. Mayor T. J. Powell of Nettleton has openly opposed the merger.

Would Become Ward

In case of merger, according to state law, the council of the larger city forms the small city into a ward (or wards) by ordinance. The Jonesboro City Council members have said that Nettleton will become the city's sixth ward and just like any other ward.

The school districts are not involved in the proposed merger. The attorney general has ruled that the merger would not affect either the Jonesboro or the Nettleton-Phillips district, since they are separate with their own boundary lines.

34e Ark.

[AP Wirephoto]

These voters at a Little Rock polling place were part of the surge to the polls all-over Arkansas Tuesday. At stake is the governor's office, with Gov. Orval Faubus seeking a third term.

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ARKANSAS

DR. DALE ALFORD
REPRESENTATIVE BROOKS HAYS

Alford Denies Tie-Up With Faubus for Votes

Washington, Dec. 15 (UP) — Segregationalist Dale Alford denied Monday that he and Arkansas Governor Orval E. Faubus engaged in a conspiracy that led to Alford's write-in victory over veteran Democratic Representative Brooks Hays in the November 4 election.

Alford told a House elections subcommittee looking into allegations of "irregularities and violations of law" in the upset of Hays that he was "legally, honestly, and in every proper way elected."

The subcommittee called Alford to testify after hearing charges by John F. Wells, publisher of the weekly Arkansas Recorder at Little Rock.

Wells charged that pro-Faubus forces permitted hundreds of votes to be cast by persons who were not registered. He said these improper practices stemmed from an anti-Hays conspiracy in which Faubus was the main figure.

Implications Resented

Alford said he resented "very much" the implication that he was involved in such a conspiracy. He said the decision to run against Hays was made solely by himself and his wife. He said:

"If there was any conspiracy it happened in the breakfast room of my home."

He did not reply specifically to the detailed charges listed by Wells, saying: "I don't know all these things that were done."

As the hearing ended, chairman Clifford Davis (D., Tenn.) announced the committee would decide at a closed session Tuesday "just how far we shall go" in exploring the Arkansas election case and others brought before it.

By special group—

House urged to refuse seat to Dale Alford

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 — (AP) — A special House committee reported today decided to recommend the House refuse to seat Dr. Dale Alford, segregationist who beat Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.)

An informant said the vote was 8-2.

The House committee investigating campaign expenditures has been considering charges there were irregularities in the election.

Alford defeated Hays in a write-in campaign that pivoted around the school integration issue.

THE PRINCIPAL witness heard by the committee was John F. Wells, Little Rock, Ark. weekly publisher who contended there were irregularities in some of the precincts.

Hays told the committee in a brief appearance today "if Mr. Wells' allegations are correct there were irregularities and not a legal election."

Hays reiterated to the committee he personally does not plan to contest Alford's election. He said he feels it would be better not to inject personalities into the situation.

Keating Sees Move Against Dale Alford

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R- N.Y.) predicted today the special House Elections Committee would "take vigorous action" on complaints against segregationist Dale Alford's write-in defeat of Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark.).

Keating declined to elaborate. But other sources speculated the committee might go so far as to recommend that the new Congress refuse to seat Alford until a thorough investigation of his election has been conducted.

The committee called a closed meeting to decide on what action to take as House Democrats at least tentatively excluded the Little Rock segregationist from their ranks. They did not invite him to the Democratic Party caucus Jan. 6, paving the way for an almost certain showdown vote on whether to admit him at all to the majority party.

FRAUD SUSPECTED

The committee planned to decide whether to conduct a formal investigation of charges that fraud and conspiracy figured in Alford's last minute campaign against Hays, the veteran congressman who assumed the role of a moderate mediator in Little Rock's segregation troubles. Several committee members said there was no doubt the committee would decide to go ahead with the investigation.

However, any decision to recommend that Congress temporarily refuse to seat Alford was expected to come on a split vote. The committee is made up of two Northern Republicans, one Northern Democrat and two Southern Democrats.

Meantime, Alford left the capital for Little Rock, shrugging off the troubles that appeared to be House.

Open Testimony In Hays Inquiry Will Be Sought

Special House Committee To Meet Today, Take Up Arkansas Election

FULL HEARING WANTED

Keating Declares Public Is Entitled To Be Apprised Of Facts — Publisher To Offer More Data

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. — Representative Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) said Sunday he will propose the Special House Elections Committee hear in open session Monday testimony relating to defeat of Representative Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) by a write-in segregationist candidate.

The committee will consider Monday whether to investigate charges that Dr. Dale Alford defeated Mr. Hays through irregularities, violations of law and a conspiracy involving Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus.

John F. Wells, Little Rock weekly newspaper publisher, who filed the complaint, has asked and been granted permission to appear before the panel Monday to present additional material in support of his charges. A closed hearing has been scheduled.

Wants Thorough Inquiry

But Representative Keating said he will request that the hearing be opened to "the public and press."

"The petition Wells submitted indicates a prima facie case which should be investigated and I favor a thorough investigation of the alleged incidents," Mr. Keating said. "I hope the entire committee will feel the way I do."

The committee's other Republican member, Representative David S. Dennison Jr. (Ohio), said last week Mr. Wells' charges "appear to require an investigation."

The committee's three Democrats so far have taken no stand on the issue.

"I think the public is entitled to be apprised of any testimony we hear relating to the case," Mr. Keating said. "That applies not only to Wells' testimony but to any that might be given by Hays or any other witness, including Alford."

The committee Monday will be confronted by problems relating to complaints of irregularities in half a dozen House races.

Long Road Ahead

Even if the committee should decide to order a full-scale investigation of the complaints in the Hays election, it will not necessarily lead to anything. The committee, which was set up to police House elections, is required to make its final report before noon on Jan. 3 when it goes out of business.

Another legislative route must be followed by anyone who wishes to contest a House election. The House Administration Committee of the new Congress has jurisdiction over such challenges.

At Little Rock, attorney Amis Guthridge, a segregation leader, said if the House committee decides to investigate the Hays-Alford race, he will demand an investigation of the July 29 Democratic primary he lost to Hays.

Mr. Guthridge said the cost has been "prohibitive" for him to ask an investigation of the July 29 race but such a probe "would reveal wholesale stealing by the now-pious Hays machine."

Alford Snubbed In Caucus Plans

House Democrats Fail To Ask Him To Attend

VOTE ALMOST CERTAIN

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. — House Democrats failed to invite Arkansas segregationist Dr. Dale Alford to their party caucus Jan. 6, it was disclosed Tuesday. This paves the way for a decision on whether he will be considered a member of the Democratic majority in the new Congress.

Dr. Alford insists he is a Democrat. But he defeated the party's regular nominee, Representative Brooks Hays, on a last-minute write-in campaign in the Little Rock congressional election.

Privileges At Stake

His exclusion means an almost certain vote in the caucus on whether he should be entitled to privileges of a member of the majority. Such privileges include patronage and accumulation of seniority toward committee assignments.

Dr. Alford's membership in the House was not at stake. But it could be challenged as a result of a complaint lodged with the Special House Elections Committee that fraud and conspiracy figured in his election.

Dr. Alford's omission from the caucus came as a surprise. The House clerk already had counted Mr. Alford as one of 283 House Democrats in the new Congress.

Presumably the decision was not taken lightly. But a poll of key Democrats failed to produce anyone ready to take responsibility for the snub to Dr. Alford.

House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) said that "I know nothing about it."

Mailed To Democrats

The caucus invitations, dated Dec. 6, were mailed out to other Democratic members last week. The printed "Dear Colleague" messages were signed by Representative Melvin Price (D., Ill.), chairman of the caucus, and Representative Leonard K. Sullivan (D., Mo.), caucus secretary.

Mr. Price said from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., that he issued the "usual routine instructions" to party functionaries to send invitations "to all those who were elected on the Democratic ballot in November."

Dr. Alford ran as an independent, describing himself as the Democratic write-in candidate.

Representative Thomas P. O'Neill (D., Mass.) said he anticipated that soon after the caucus convenes a motion would be made by Southerners to invite Dr. Alford to join the meeting. Mr. O'Neill said he and a good many other Northern Democrats would vote against the motion.

Charges Hurled

Alford Denies Conspiracy Claim, Defends Victory In Hot Congress Race

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Special House Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures is expected to vote Tuesday to make a thorough inquiry into the Arkansas congressional race in which Dr. Dale Alford defeated Representative Brooks Hays.

John F. Wells, a Little Rock weekly newspaper publisher and Hays supporter, called for a sweeping investigation in testimony Monday. He charged numerous irregularities in the Nov. 4 contest in which the segregationist upset the veteran Democrat by write-in vote tactics.

Chairman Clifford Davis (D., Tenn.) announced the committee will meet at 10 Tuesday morning to decide the course it will take.

Keating Wants Facts

Representative Kenneth Keating (R., N. Y.), a member of the five-man body, said "Mr. Wells' testimony, if not contradicted, shows a prima facie case which should be investigated."

Representatives Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D., Mass.) and Davis S. Dennison (R., Ohio) indicated their agreement with Mr. Keating. Chairman Davis and Representative Robert E. Jones Jr. (D., Ala.) were noncommittal.

Mr. Wells, who testified for an hour and a half, cited a number of Pulaski County precincts in which he charged more persons voted than were listed as having voted.

In Precinct B, North Little Rock Ward 4, he said Mr. Alford received 243 votes and Mr. Hays 184, for a total of 427 votes cast. But he said precinct records show only 368 names on the list of persons who voted.

Dr. Alford, who followed Mr. Wells and testified for 25 minutes, said he was not prepared to answer Mr. Wells' charges in detail because he had not been informed about them in advance and has had no chance to study them.

Denies Scheme With Faubus

He flatly denied, however, his race against Mr. Hays was the result of a "conspiracy" with Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus. He said that only he and his attractive, blond wife, who sat beside him, participated in his decision to enter the race.

He said that like any other candidate he welcomed all the support he could get, but he said he cautioned his supporters throughout that his campaign must be honest and honorable.

Mr. Wells charged the use of printed stickers, which supporters of Dr. Alford's write-in campaign affixed to their ballots, was illegal because the stickers contained a printed "X."

But Dr. Alford refuted this and read an opinion from Arkansas Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett in support of his views.

Submits Documents

Mr. Wells presented detailed graphs, tallies, and other documents in support of his charges of irregularities. He said much of the work had been done by the Service Bureau Corp., an affiliate of International Business Machines.

Dr. Alford questioned whether Mr. Wells, who had described himself as a citizen interested in honest elections, was paying for the work. "I believe someone else is financing this study," he said.

UNIT TO DECIDE ON VOTE PROBES

Defeat of Demos May Be Investigated

By WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON (AP)—A special House Campaign Committee decides Monday whether to investigate elections which cost the Democrats the only two House seats they lost in the Nov. 4 voting.

The seats are those of Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas and Rep. Coya Knutson of Minnesota.

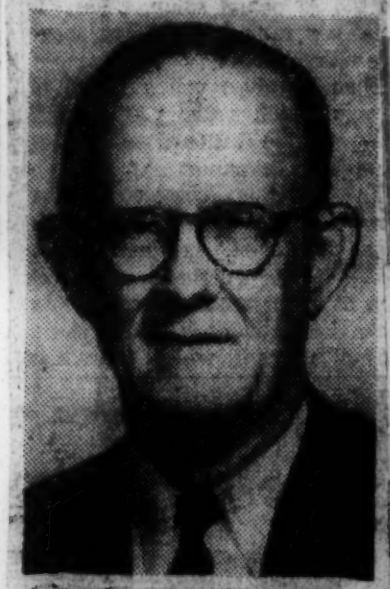
Hays, a veteran of 16 years in the House, was defeated by Dale Alford, a Democrat who ran as an independent and won in a write-in campaign reportedly backed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

FORMAL COMPLAINT

Mrs. Knutson, a two-termer, lost to Republican Odin Langen after a campaign in which her husband, Andy, pleaded with her to return to her domestic duties in Minnesota.

Hays has not challenged the election which ousted him from Congress, but a formal complaint has been made by John F. Wells, Little Rock publisher, who may testify at Monday's closed session.

Wells charged that state election laws were violated and that in some precincts the number of votes exceeded the number of registered voters.



REP. BROOKS HAYS

Mrs. Knutson personally challenged Langen's election. She charged there was a conspiracy backed by Langen's supporters which included falsification of a letter written to her by her husband.

Both the Hays and Knutson contests were filed since the last meeting of the committee, headed by Rep. Clifford Davis (D-Tenn).

BALLOT BURNING

The committee also may decide Monday whether to proceed further in contests involving the defeat of Rep. Noble Gregory (D-Ky.) and Robert H. Mollohan, West Virginia Democrat. Gregory lost his primary election to Frank A. Stubblefield, Democrat elected in November. Mollohan, a former member, was defeated by Arch A. Moore, incumbent Republican.

Involved in the Gregory and Mollohan contests are alleged irregularities including ballot burning and publication of unsigned campaign material.

At its last meeting, the committee sent investigators into Kentucky and West Virginia with instructions to report their findings Monday.

WAITING TO BE HEARD—John F. Wells, Little Rock publisher, rests on some steps yesterday as he waited to testify before the special House Elections Subcommittee investigating the defeat of Representative Brooks Hays (D., Ark.).

Bias laid to Registrar of Voters

Charge of a wholesale firing of Negroes from the Registrar of Voters office, made by some of those let off, were denied to the Tribune yesterday by Register of Voters Ben S. Hite, even though he finally admitted that 90 percent of 180 people laid off on Tuesday were Negroes.

Most of those fired seniority and "establisher rating" over white personnel who were kept on, the Tribune was told. Some of those fired had worked in the office as "recurrent clerks", since 1950 and 1952; while some of the whites who were retained did not even have the 10 employment required to qualify for the "established rating", the Tribune was told.

This was not denied by Hite.

However, he claimed that provisions in Civil Serviec regulations governing personnel of the office governing personnel of the office, allow the administration to let off people with seniority and retain people without seniority who are more competent, Hite said.

He said the people laid off were not as competent as the people retained.

The mass firing created a near panic in the office. According to reports, several whites who were told they were being kept on in preference to Negroes with more seniority, refused the jobs on those terms. Whites were freely told, according to reports, that they would be taken care of."

The workers involved are the seasonal personnel hired in election years to check names signed to petitions.

In California—

Four million likely to vote in primary

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3—(AP)—A primary election testing Sen. William F. Knowland's bid for the governorship is expected to draw four million Californians to the polls today.

The balloting settled party nominations as well for U. S. senator, all elective state officers, 100 of the state's 120 legislators and all 30 congressmen.

But it served, too, as a giant sounding board for the voting trends bound up in these key questions:

1. WHETHER KNOWLAND can outdraw his Democratic opponent, Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Brown, in what amounts to a two-party popularity contest. Each filed on the other's ticket—common practice in California.

Voter registration favors Brown with a 7 to 5 Democratic bulge. Party leaders steadfastly predicted he would pull away from the senate minority leader by up to half a million votes in the total tally.

2. Whether, and how many, Republicans will shun Knowland in protest against his decision to oppose GOP Gov. Goodwin J. Knight for reelection. Knight's stormy big switch to the Senate race last Fall shattered party harmony.

Knight's supporters declared the governor, bucking Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco for the Republican senatorial nomination, would surge past Knowland in total vote.

3. WHETHER, as confident-talking Democrats say, there is a pronounced Democratic trend in a state with a record of registering Democratic but voting Republication in state elections.

For many years, Republican incumbent regularly knocked off most of their Democratic opposition in the primaries.

Cleared in L. A. Case

Louis J. Jones 'Not Guilty' of Election Fraud

Louis J. Jones

LOS ANGELES—Louis J. Jones, former Pittsburgher, and the first of his group to be elected to the Republican County Central Committee, was found not guilty Thursday of alleged "trumped up" charges involving his election.

Jones was cleared of two counts by Superior Judge Thomas L. Ambrose, the first charging a violation of the election code by registering at an illegal address and the second, perjury of a public document.

The court's decision exonerating Jones makes his election valid and clears the way for the committee to act upon his seating, which had been held up pending the District Attorney's prosecution of the case.

JONES, WHO has been an active figure in local political circles for many years, was represented by Attys. Gerald D. Lenoir and Claude V. Wardell, with Attys. Martha Jefferson and Herman T. Smith joining as co-counselors.

Among those testifying for Mr. Jones was Atty. Crispus Wright, a candidate for a Congressional seat in the 26th District under the Republican banner.

Mr. Jones was formerly married to Broadway star Lena Horne and is the brother Pittsburgh City Councilman Paul Jones.

ennings ould Post ote Rights

Washington, D.C.

Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.) called yesterday the posting in public buildings of voting rights guaranteed out in last year's civil rights law.

He said he was prompted to the suggestion to Attorney General William P. Rogers by reports of recent anonymous and notices by the government advising when, where and how

"It seems to me," he said, that our Government could the very least employ simi- means of notifying (American citizens) . . . about the measures available to protect their sacred Federal voting rights and what Federal are open to them if rights are violated."

Hennings said in a statement that he suggested in a to Rogers that the following be posted in post offices other buildings:

A summary of the provisions of Section 131 of the civil rights law. (Section 131 says that "no person . . . shall intimidate, threaten, coerce, attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any other person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such other person to vote or vote as he may choose . . ." It also provides that in such cases the Attorney General may institute civil action for preventive relief . . ." and describes legal steps to be followed.)

The addresses and telephone numbers of the nearest office of the U. S. Attorney and the FBI where a citizen may file a complaint if he believes his Federal voting rights are being denied.

2 Suits Contest Berwyn Heights Ballot Ruling

Two suits have been filed in Prince Georges Circuit Court contesting a ruling that Berwyn Heights town election ballots were invalid if they contained write-in votes.

The ruling in the May 6 election was made by the town commissioners, and the current two incumbents to office, John Winkelmoyer and Roscoe Bwiggins.

The two candidates ousted by the write-in decision, Kenneth F. Aurich and Clinton Walker, filed suit yesterday through their attorney, Robert Hoyert. The writ of mandamus asked for a reversal of the commissioners' action.

If not sustained, the suit then asked the court to order another election.

A day earlier a taxpayer's suit was field by Edward J. Waters, a Berwyn Heights resident, through attorney Alden Courtenant. This writ also asks for a reversal of the commissioners' decision. Mr. Hoyer said he will try to have his suit set for a hearing June 2, the same day Mr. Waters' suit is to be heard.

John F. Cushman gets U.S. post

WASHINGTON

Attorney General William P. Rogers announced Tuesday that John F. Cushman of Falls Church, Va. has been named director of the Office of Administrative Procedure in the Department of Justice.

The 35 - year - old native of Minneapolis, Minn., succeeds J. Smith Henley, recently appointed judge of the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Mr. Cushman was an attorney in the Department of Justice from 1951 to 1957. In the Department he served in the Appellate Section of the Office of Alien Property and in the Office of Legal Counsel.

He resigned from the latter position in 1957 to become an associate general counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Florida Vote Shows Mixing Issue Import

Negro Courier 8-30

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Sen. Spessard L. Holland's majority over Claude Pepper mounted to 91,000 votes Wednesday as returns from the U.S. Senate race and other Democratic primary contests in Florida pointed up the growing impact of the segregation issue.

Pepper, who had forecast hopefully that Florida would follow the lead of Tennessee and Texas in electing senators of the liberal side, acknowledged this state had lined up rather solidly with the conservatives.

Returns from all of the state's 1,880 precincts gave Holland 411,245 votes to Pepper's 320,085.

Pepper laid his loss to the integration issue. He said it was unfortunate that the extremes had taken over in the South.

Pepper, a liberal of the Roosevelt New Deal era, was attempting a political comeback. He was defeated by Sen. George Smathers in 1950 after 14 years service in the Senate.

While Pepper, like Holland, came out for segregation, his approach was a little vague. Holland, a conservative, urged the firm approach to retaining segregation. He stressed the Senate filibuster as the South's best weapon in the fight against compulsory civil rights and pledged to work for legislation to curb powers of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Holland will go through the formality of a November contest in this traditionally Democratic state with Republican nominee Leland Hyzer, Miami lawyer. Hyzer had no primary opponent.

Sharing interest with the Holland landslide was the setback of State Rep. John B. Orr Jr., an advocate of school integration, at the hands of political newcomer David Eldredge. The Miami area had not been considered a very active battleground of the segregation-integration controversy.

Orr, a former member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, who espoused the cause of integration on the House floor, trailed Eldredge by 9,165 votes. They will fight it out in the Sept. 30 runoff.

Orr, a former member of Pep-

per's law firm, forecast he would win on Sept. 30.

"We're going to prove to the people of the United States that there is an island of tolerance in the South," he said. "We've got to demonstrate to the people of the United States that this isn't Faubus' territory."

Voters Number 133,001

Duval County's list of eligible voters was pegged at 133,001 yesterday as the official count was completed by County Supervisor of Registration Fleming H. Bowden.

Despite the growing population of the county, the number of voters is 20 less than on the last off-year primary election in 1954, when a record high was set.

More Before Purge

Before the registration books were purged of 24,277 names at the beginning of the year, there were 144,261 voters on the rolls.

The current registration figures show that there are 124,996 Democrats eligible to vote in their party primary. Of these 100,370 are white and 24,626 Negro. There are 62 Democratic candidates for state and county offices and four Republican candidates on the Duval ballot.

There are 52,856 white Democrats in the 62 precincts outside the city limits and 47,514 white Democrats in the 67 precincts within the city limits. Negro Democratic registration is 3,481 in the county areas and 21,146 in the city precincts.

Precinct Registration

Total county precinct registration for all parties is 60,919 and total city precinct registration is 72,082.

Total Republican party registration in the two precincts in both city and county is 7,109. Of this number, white Republicans total 3,712 in the county and 1,570 in the city. Negro Republican registration is 281 in the county and 1,546 in the city.

Independent registration, which is listed under "other parties," totals 896, including both city and county. Voters not registered with the Democratic or Republican parties cannot vote in the party primaries Sept. 9 and Sept. 30, but can vote only in the Nov. 4 general election.

Raiford Box Seal Upheld In Vote Suit

By Staff Writer

LAKE BUTLER, June 16—Circuit Judge John A. H. Murphree ruled here today that a ballot box figuring in a Union County liquor election contest had been sealed after a tabulation of returns that kept the county wet by a one-vote margin.

This action amounted to a partial victory for dry forces, who contend that a recount of ballots in this Raiford precinct would change the Jan. 21 election results. Their suit against the county commission challenging the election outcome, the drys also charge errors were made in counting ballots cast in the Raiford box.

In answering testimony of election officials that the ballot box was locked after votes were counted, counsel for liquor dealers who have joined in defense of the suit, cited other testimony that the box was not sealed until after canvassing the day following the election.

The wets, pointing out that testimony was vague concerning what happened between the time the box left Raiford and reached Lake Butler, said they had been unable to locate a key witness who could provide this information. The witness was identified as Hubert Johnson, a clerk at the Raiford precinct during the election.

Only witness to testify today was W. W. Carter, a poll watcher for the drys. He said he saw several dry votes thrown out as invalid, a ruling he said he challenged.

Judge Murphree recessed the trial until June 23 to hear other cases previously docketed for this week.

Registration Is Expected To Reach Only 126,000

There were strong indications yesterday that only about 126,000 Duval County residents will be eligible to vote in the coming elections.

There were 144,000 voters on the rolls in December just before the biennial purge of the registration books.

Citizens who have been in the state a year and the county for six months and who are not properly registered still have three days to register before the books close. Anyone not properly registered cannot vote in the party primaries on Sept. 9 and 30 or in the general election Nov. 4.

Office Open Tonight

The supervisor of registration's office will be open tonight from 7 to 9 p.m. for the last evening session before the books close at 5 p.m. Saturday. The office will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. today, tomorrow and Saturday, in addition to tonight's session.

Registration supervisor Fleming H. Bowden reported that of the 810 voters who registered Tuesday, 325 took advantage of the evening hours.

After the biennial purge of the voter rolls in January, the eligible voter listed dropped to 120,000. This was roughly the number of voters on the books when they were closed April 27 prior to the special school election.

Since the books opened again June 2 only about 6,700 have registered. This figure is expected to be reduced by the deletion of the names of deceased persons and persons who have registered in other counties from the list.

A spokesman in the registration office indicated that when the final count is made after the books close Saturday there will be about 126,000 eligible voters in the county. The actual figures will not be known for about another week.

Figures showed last night that of the approximately 6,700 voters who registered since June 2, about 1,900 were Negroes.

There are 62 Democratic candidates for the state and county offices that will be on the Duval County ballot in the first primary and four Republican candidates.

Dade Has Fifth Of Florida Vote

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Political Writer

A whopping 360,973 registered voters were recorded officially Wednesday for Dade County, giving this South Florida metropolis approximately one-fifth of the state's total voting strength.

Democrats outnumber Republicans 301,739 to 46,884, a sharp upward rise for the Democratic party over the 1956 general election, Claude R. Brown, supervisor of registration, reported.

Most of these were independents, Brown said.

Negro registration was up only slightly over 1956 with 1,737 new colored voters.

The significance of the new Dade total is sure to dominate the final weeks of campaign planning by both Sen. Spessard L. Holland and his challenger, Claude Pepper.

With such a concentration of voters here — and most of them Democrats — the two candidates are certain to double their efforts for the final big push in the Greater Miami area.

Now Holland and Pepper are campaigning in the smaller counties in hopes of bolstering their Dade vote.

Brown said the new all-time high registration here exceeds the 1956 record by more than 31,000. That was a Preidential year when President Eisenhower was opposed by Adlai Stevenson.

Registration books are now closed all over the state until after the November general elections.

Despite reports that interest in the local political races has been lagging due to midsummer heat and vacations, Brown said 14,623 new registrants had been recorded since July 1.

Besides Democrats and Republicans, 2,350 persons registered either as independents or for other parties such as Progressive or State's Rights.

Record Florida Turnout

New Vote Spurts by 153,922

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — Florida picked up 153,922 new voters in the last two years for a record total of 1,593,353 electors eligible to ballot in the Sept. 9 primary, official figures tabulated in the secretary of state's office showed Monday.

The Republicans got almost as many of the new votes as the Democrats. But the Democratic Party maintained its strong lead with 1,359,610 of the total registration, compared to 233,743 Republicans.

Voters must stick strictly to party lines in the primary, but can cross the line in the November general election. This was done in the presidential elections of 1952 and '56 when the state, though strongly Democratic in registration, gave its vote to President Eisenhower.

Negroes — pushed by an NAACP voter registration drive — increased their voting strength by 7,275 over two years ago for a record total for Florida of 144,810.

Only three counties, Lafayette, Union and Liberty, reported no Negroes registered. Duval has the largest Negro vote — 26,453 — followed by Dade's 20,785.

Republicans, strongest in Pinellas, registered 71,334 of the new vote while Democrats added 82,588 voters to their ranks since the 1956 primaries.

Actually, the 1958 registration totals 1,607,214, but 13,861 are members of minor political groups which cannot participate in the party primaries. They will be able to vote in the Nov

This compares with a 1956 primary total of 1,447,274 and the 1,606,750 registered for the November 1956, general election.

The 1956 primary total included 1,277,022 Democrats and 162,409 Republicans for a grand total of 1,439,431. It also included 7,843 in minor parties.

Dade County led in the new tabulation with a total vote of 360,973, including 311,739 Democrats, 46,884 Republicans and 2,350 others. Its voter strength jumped by 57,000 over 1956.

Duval tallied the next largest vote this year of 124,996 Democrats and 7,109 Republicans; Hillsborough, 105,049 Democrats and 9,880 Republicans; Pinellas, 76,268 Democrats and 62,565 Republicans; and Broward, 66,006 Democrats and 26,598 Republicans.

Walton County was the last to report, filing its official count based on its first permanent registration. Polk County filed a revised total showing an increase of 339 over its original report.

Walton reported 6,091 Democrats, 98 Republicans and 11 others. This total of 6,200 voters represents a loss of 4,191 under its 1956 primary registration.

Polk's new figures show 55,271 Democrats, 6,089 Republicans and 370 others.

DEMOCRATS STILL DOMINATE

GOP, Negro Registration Climbs Steadily in State

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 16 (AP)—Republican and Negro registration is climbing, but Florida must still be ranked as predominantly a one-party state, controlled by white Democrats.

A check of registration figures of 49 counties which have reported to the secretary of state's office shows more Republicans than were registered in all 67 counties for the 1956 primaries.

Negro registrants in these 49 counties have increased nearly 8,000 over 1956.

But the white Democrats have gained, too. On the basis of the 49 counties on which figures now are available the Democrats outnumber the Republicans by a margin of 5½ to one. And there are nine white Democrats for every Negro Democrat.

It is doubtful that the Republicans will close the gap any tighter when the other 18 counties report. Only one of them, Broward, had a substantial GOP registration two years ago. But Democrats outnumbered Republican registrants in Broward better than three to one in 1956.

The Republican registration in the 49 counties on which reports are available totals 175,651, of which 166,311 are white and 9,340 Negroes.

Totals Rise

The total Negro registration in these 49 counties in 1958 was 101,894, of which 94,678 were listed as Democrats and 7,216 as Republicans. The Negro registration in these same counties today is 109,559. The Democrats have 100,219 Negro registrants, the Republicans 9,340.

However, the white Democrats in these same 49 counties have increased from 857,176 eligible to vote in the May, 1956, party primaries to 925,025 who are qualified electors for their party's September primaries.

Altogether, the Democrats have 1,025,244 registered in the 49 counties.

In 1956, there were no Negroes registered in two counties, Union and Lafayette. Union County has reported no Negro registrants this year. Lafayette still has not reported.

Liberty County had one Negro registered as a Democrat two years ago. First reports were that no Negroes were registered in Liberty County this year. However, the secretary of state's list now shows five Negroes eligible to vote in Liberty County, all as Democrats.

GOP Gains in Dade

Republican registration climbed in Dade County from 35,873 in 1956 to 46,884 this year and in Pinellas County rocketed from 39,801 to 62,565.

But Dade County's Democratic registration went up from 266,404 two years ago to 311,739 today. Pinellas County had 61,309 registered Democrats in May, 1956. Today, the Democratic registration is 76,718.

The 18 counties still to report to the secretary of state include Hillsborough, Broward, Volusia, Brevard, Jackson, Lee, Manatee, Okaloosa, Calhoun, Collier, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Holmes, Lafayette, Nassau, St. Lucie and Walton.

It can be anticipated that total Republican registration will exceed 200,000. And a total Negro registration of 150,000 appears likely. But if the trend shown in 49 counties continues through the 67, the white Democrats, who numbered 1,148,585 two years ago, will total 1,250,000 or more this year.

Some Vote Differently

However Florida's recent political history proves that party affiliation doesn't always count when the voter casts his ballot.

Democratic registrants outnumbered Republicans in the first congressional district of Hillsborough, Pinellas and Pasco counties in 1954 and 1956. But William C. Cramer, a Republican, was elected to Congress in 1954 and reelected in 1956.

Registered Democrats did, and still do, outnumber Republicans in Pinellas County, but the Republicans hold virtually all county offices and the complete legislative delegation. The Democrats also have a margin in registration in Sarasota County, but Republicans hold the county's two seats in the State House of Representatives.

Similarly, there were more Democrats than Republicans registered in Broward and Brevard counties. But Broward has some Republican county office holders and Brevard has a Republican member in the Florida House.

60 COUNTIES REPORT

1,143,533 Eligible To Vote in State

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 18 (AP)—The number of voters eligible to vote in the Democratic primaries next month climbed to 1,143,533 today as 11 more counties submitted their registration figures to Secretary of State R. A. Gray.

With 60 counties now reported, the Republican registration totals 190,522. Among the seven counties still to report are Hillsborough and Broward, both heavy population centers.

Volusia County reported a total registration of 48,451 this year, about 5,000 more than were registered for the 1956 primaries but 435 fewer than for the 1956 general election. Brevard showed an increase of about 2,500 and Okaloosa about 2,000 more than were registered two years ago.

Jackson and Hardee counties reported sharp losses in voter strength since 1956. Hendry, Glades, Collier and Calhoun reported slight losses.

Holmes and St. Lucie counties showed gains.

Volusia has 36,195 white and 4,525 Negro Democrats, 7,158 white and 331 Negro Republicans and 245 others.

Brevard has 14,780 white and 676 Negro Democrats and 4,491 white and 20 Negro Republicans. Okaloosa reported 14,984 white and 676 Negro Democrats and 337 white and eight Negro Republicans.

Jackson County listed 9,381 white and 1,982 Negro Democrats and 59 white and 108 Negro Republicans. In 1956, Jackson had 15,627 white and 3,117 Negro Democrats and 118 white and 125 Negro Republicans.

Hardee County reported 4,181 white and 279 Negro Democrats and 122 white and 13 Negro Republicans. Two years ago there were 7,033 registered white and 245 Negro Democrats and 136 white and 32 Negro Republicans.

Glades County listed 69 Indians among a total Democratic registration of 862.

The secretary of state's office reported that Liberty County, as originally reported has no Negro registrants. Through a clerical error, five Liberty County Republicans were listed in the Negro registrants column in an unofficial tally sheet of statewide registration totals. Union County also has no Negroes registered.

NAMES TO BE POSTED

24,277 Voters Purged From Rolls by County

The names of 24,277 voters have been dropped from the rolls upervisor of Registration Fleming H. Bowden reported yesterday The action is the biennial purge of the voting lists required by law.

Bowden said many of the voters whose names have been purged have changed their address and failed to notify the registration office [illegible] happy.

The list of purged names is being prepared and will be posted in the main lobby [illegible] courthouse on a special bulletin board about the first of next month, Bowden said.

Books Now Open

The books are open now for registrations.

Most of the names purged were those of city voters. The names of 15,964 persons were stricken from the city rolls, while 8,313 names from the county were removed.

Bowden said the large number of purged names from the city indicates moving of city residents to homes in the county areas.

The total of registered voters in the county is now 120,007; contrasted with the 144,284 voters on the rolls as of last Nov. 1.

Total Is Listed

The number of voters in the city is [illegible] and in the county 54,604.

Bowden reminded that because the primary elections will be held in September this year, the registration books will not be open between Aug. 9, the date for closing the books for the primaries, and the general election on Nov. 4.

In previous years, when the primaries were in May, many voters registered between the primaries and the general election. They won't have the chance this year. The Legislature moved the primaries back to September to shorten the gap between these elections and the general election.

Quit Evading Will Of Voters

THE LATEST ATTEMPT to "compromise" Metropolitan Home Rule is turning out as expected.

It centers around a group of 14 hand-picked by Miami City Attorney William A. Pallot.

The account of their first meeting includes this statement:

"Those present agreed they all favor Metropolitan government and preservation of Dade's cities unless their citizens vote abolition of the cities."

That's exactly what the Home Rule Charter says, in these words:

"The municipalities in the county shall remain in existence so long as their electors desire. No municipality in the county shall be abolished without approval of a majority of its electors voting in an election called for that purpose."

So what is there to compromise?

All that can possibly come out of the activities of Pallot's group is some attempt to weaken the charter adopted by the voters.

The people have a right to get what they voted for.

Let's stop this foolishness, and give Metro a chance to show how much it can do for efficiency and economy.

'No-Party' Voters Organizing

Independent Group Strong in St. Pete

A non-partisan Independent Voters League, already strong in St. Petersburg, is being organized in South Florida and will keynote its drive by moves to fight the nation's recession.

Nicholas Papalos of St. Petersburg, former aide to the late Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, is urging the group to push for the resignation of William McChesney Martin, Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Papalos blames Martin for the recession because of the board's stringent policies which sent interest rates to record highs last year and caused industry to curtail building and expansion programs.

The St. Petersburg man and Broward County Commissioner J. Herbert Burke are leading in the organizational drive.

Burke, a Republican, criticized Florida election laws which make impossible crossfiling such as is done in California primary elections.

The commissioner said the people should be allowed to vote for whatever candidate they want, both in the primaries and the general election, and not be restricted to party lines.

As for the "loyalty oath" advocated by Democratic leaders to the Florida legislature—but rejected by them—Burke said public officials owed their first allegiance to the people and second to the party.

Papalos said the Independent Voters League plans to take an active part in state politics and will support what it considers the best candidates in the major races regardless of party affiliation.

A public meeting of the South Florida group will be sometime next month when officers will be selected and a platform outlined, he said.

Negroes Plan Vote Drive

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 6 (AP).—A mass meeting of more than 400 Jacksonville Negroes—called in the aftermath of dynamite explosions at a Negro school and a Jewish synagogue—decided Sunday to make their voices heard through united action.

Representatives of all Negro political, social, fraternal and religious groups were invited to attend a meeting tomorrow to form a central organization that can speak for the 94,000 Negroes among the Jacksonville area's 400,000 population.

Several speakers urged the importance of Negro registration to vote. Glenn B. Washington, president of the Jacksonville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced that a door-to-door campaign is planned to register voters.

Integration Fight Urged

Robert W. Saunders of Tampa, field secretary of the NAACP, urged the Negroes to reaffirm their purpose of fighting for complete desegregation through peaceful and legal means.

He praised the actions of Mayor Haydon Burns of Jacksonville and Gov. Leroy Collins in moving to apprehend the persons responsible for the dynamiting of James Weldon Johnson Junior High School and the Jewish Community Center early last Monday.

By a standing vote the group approved seven resolutions which will be referred to the new united organization.

The group declared [illegible] two weeks of prayer in all churches starting today, reaffirmed confidence in law enforcement agencies and pledged a christian attitude of non-violence and love toward all problems.

One of the resolutions also encouraged Negroes to register and vote.

Meanwhile, a man arrested Saturday and accused of stealing dynamite from a construction project where he worked apparently was cleared of connection with last Monday's blasts.

Chief of Detectives H. V. Branch said James David Lilley, 29, admitted taking the dynamite and all of it has been accounted for. Chief Branch also said Lilley's fingerprints did not match those found on a bomb placed at a Birmingham, Ala., synagogue which failed to explode.

Vote Ruling Is Sought In Hurry

Metro commissioners were urged Thursday to push for speedy Supreme Court clarification of the scheduled county elections this summer.

Failure of the commission to act "may be interpreted as an effort to create confusion and accomplish the result apparently sought by Commissioner John McLeod," said Robert M. Haverfield, an announced candidate, in a letter to the commission.

McLeod had claimed that six additional commissioners, as called for in the Metro charter, would lead to "chaos and confusion."

But Haverfield and a score of other would-be commissioners feel the provisions of the charter must be observed.

Haverfield's letter asked the commission to instruct County Attorney Darrey A. Davis to seek an early Supreme Court hearing of an appeal to reverse a ruling by Circuit Court.

Judge Grady Crawford had held that the non-partisan election section of the charter is invalid—that candidates should be nominated under state law in Democratic and Republican primaries and elected at the general election in November.

Haverfield pointed out that should the high court upset Crawford's ruling, it might invalidate the elections as they are now planned.

Because it will take the Supreme Court many days to decide, it is imperative the case be presented to them as soon as possible, he said. The court vacations during August.

As for McLeod's claim that adding six new commissioners will mean high costs in remodeling courthouse office space and providing county cars for each, Haverfield countered with this:

"It should cost less. The Metro commissioners are supposed to be legislative, not administrative. Therefore, they need neither courthouse offices nor county cars."

NAACP Drive Adds 1,000 Voters to List In St. Petersburg, Fla.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The NAACP - sponsored registration drive in this city has already succeeded in adding the names of 1,000 Negroes to the voters' roll, Mrs. Bettye Wimbish, chairman of the association's county-wide voter-registration campaign committee, reported today.

When the campaign was launched on April 23 there were only 2,704 registered Negro voters in St. Petersburg. By the end of May, there were 3,732. Registration will continue through August 10, Mrs. Wimbish said. The report, she pointed out, does not include other cities and towns of Pinellas county in which campaigns will be initiated by mid-June.

Chairman of the drive in St Petersburg is the Rev. J. L. Fennell, pastor of the New Hope Baptist church.

Early Registration Urged for Voters

By JOHN R. BARRY
Times-Union Staff Writer

The Nov. 4 general election and the party primaries of Sept. 9 and 30 may seem a long way off to prospective voters, but in terms of voter qualification they are only 43 days away.

Any new prospective voters or any of the 24,000 voters whose names were taken off the rolls in the first-of-the-year biennial purge have only 43 days to register.

The registration books will close Aug. 9, which is 30 days before the first party primary and they will not open again until after the Nov. 4 general election.

Anyone not properly registered by Aug. 9 will not be able to vote either in the party primaries or the general election.

Open in Evenings

Supervisor of Registration Fleming H. Bowden announced that his office in the courthouse at Bay and Market streets will be open two evenings this month, eight evenings in July and two in August. In addition the office will be open on Saturday, July 26, and Aug. 2 and 9. The three Saturdays that the office will be open, voters may register between the regular hours of 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The weekday night openings will be from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Regular office hours are 8:30 to 5 p.m.

Bowden said the night openings will be as follows:

June 18, 19; July 1, 3, 15, 17, 22, 24, 29 and 31, and Aug. 5 and 7.

Since the books opened on June 2, approximately 1,000 voters have registered. This brings the up-to-date total to roughly 121,000. Bowden's office reported this figure is a long way from the record 144,286 names that were on the books at the beginning of the year.

It is expected that close to 150,000 voters will be eligible by the time the books close at 5 p.m. Aug. 9, but Bowden said if this anticipated figure is to be reached many more voters will have to register.

He added that if voters do not take advantage of registering early, they may find themselves inconvenienced by having to stand in line during the last-minute rush.

Another thing Bowden stressed is the fact that there will be no registrations between the primaries and the general election. In past years, because the primaries were held in May, there was always an upsurge in registrations between the primaries and the November election.

This year, for the first time, the new law moving the primaries to September will come into effect. The statutory 30-day period for closing the books before an election this year will cause the November election closing period to overlap the September primary closing period.

Several important posts will be up for consideration of the voters this year. They include U.S. senator, U. S. House of Representatives, state senator, three state House seats, two state Supreme Court posts, one First District Court of Appeals post, as well as local offices.

The local offices include two Circuit Court judgeships, one Criminal Court of Record judgeship, two County Commission seats, two Board of Public Instruction seats, four Civil Service Board posts, three Budget Commission seats, Juvenile Court Judge and Small Claims Court Judge.

1,000 Voters Added to St. Petersburg's Lists

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Chairman of the drive in St. Petersburg is the Rev. J. L. Fennell, pastor of the New Hope Baptist church.

SIMPLE, EASY

Vote Registration Takes 3 Minutes

By JAYNE BRUMLEY
Times-Union Staff Writer

It takes only three minutes to register to vote.

Registration could hardly be made easier than it is in the new air-conditioned Duval County Courthouse.

The building plan placed the office of the supervisor of registration on the ground floor of the new building. It couldn't be handier, as it's the first door on the left inside the main entrance on Bay street.

The population of Duval County as of July 1, 1957, was estimated at 438,600. The last federal census taken in 1950 estimated that 65 per cent of the total population is over 21.

This would indicate that in Duval County, where one must be 21 to vote, there are at least 285,090 who could exercise this right, if they would register.

150,000 Expected

Only 150,000 are expected to be registered in time to vote in fall elections here this year. Granted this is a great increase over the 90,667 registered voters in November 1948, when only two-thirds of those registered voted, but there's still a long way to go.

Citizens here can't complain of poor service when they go to register. For those who are impatient there's even a bell to ring to command the attention of the staff.

There's nothing to take, no papers, no pictures and no affadavits, unless you are a naturalized citizen.

The spacious office has a staff of eight. Hours are from 8:30 a.m. until 5 p.m. Later in the registration period the office will be open some evenings to accommodate persons who cannot get downtown during the day, according to Mrs. Tommie R. Bell, assistant chief deputy. Arrangements are still tentative, she said.

Registration books opened June 2 and will continue open through Aug. 9. This past week 700 residents of Duval County registered, averaging more than 100 a day.

Questions Simple

Registrants must be citizens of the United States, have lived in the State of Florida for a year and have lived in Duval County for the past six months.

Registration is permanent, but the office must be notified of changes in address. That can be done in person or by mail.

Registrants are asked very few questions. Here they are:

Have you ever registered in Duval County before?

Have you lived in the State of Florida for one year?

Have you lived the last six months in Duval County?

Are you over 21 years of age?

Do you own or are you buying any property in Duval County?

There's no expenditure of the registrant's strength involved beyond signing his name once, writing his address once and writing the first initial of the political party to which he wishes to be affiliated.

And then comes the "I do" as the registrant swears that the information he has given is true. The wallet-size registration card is mailed to the address given and that's it.

No parking problems either. The city parking lot is less than two blocks away from the courthouse.

"I Do" (And Everyone Should Register)

200,000 votes will cure Florida's ills, Wilkins says

MIAMI, Fla. — "There isn't anything wrong with race relations in Florida that 200,000 more registered colored voters couldn't cure."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, made this statement to 1,500 Miamians at a rally.

"You've got to do more than sue," he said, "and you've got to register and vote."

The Difference Explained

Two Federal Units Probing Cases Of Vote Right Denials In Dixie

Wired P.I Atlanta, Ga. June 9-11-58

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Civil ... Commission's investigations ... charges that Negroes are being ... their voting rights, are en... independent of the Justice ...'s suit filed last week ... Federal District Court in Geor... seeking an injunction to restrain ... County officials from refus... to register Negro applicants.

The difference was explained by ... M. Tiffany, staff director ... the commission, after the com... disclosed it is conducting ... into alleged violations of ... rights in Florida, Missi...ippi ... Alabama.

Tiffany emphasized that al... the Commission on Civil ... and the new civil rights sec... of the Justice Department, ... an additional Assistant At...ney General, were authorized by ... same 1957 acts of Congress, the ... did not intend to use ... subpoena powers to obtain testi... information for any other ... or for any other pur... than to assist in its own re...

6-6-58

...SION TOLD

In announcing the commission's ... to investigate complaints ... from two Southern States, ... A. Hannah, president of ... State University and ... chairman, revealed that ... body in August had authorized ... probe of similar allegations from ... third state.

Hannah identified the three ... Alabama, Florida and Mis... However, he declined to ... which counties or cities are ... involved. He did say ... are nine investigators on the ... and that "some of them" are ... on the three current in...

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Tiffany explained why no ... specific action in the field ... rights had been taken since ... commission was created a year ... on September ... act establishing this com... requires it to investigate ... that certain citizens are ... the right to vote and ... that vote counted by reason ... color, race, religion, or na... tional origin," he said, "provided such acts are set forth in writing and under oath."

'THE SIMPLE TRUTH'

"But the simple truth of the matter," Mr. Tiffany added, "is that we just had not received a single complaint that met the requirements of the law until a month ago."

However, while the commission received no valid complaints alleging the denial of the right to vote during the first 11 months of its existence, the director explained, its staff has been making "depth studies" in the fields of voting, education and housing.

These are the three areas of civil rights on which the commission has decided to concentrate in studying and gathering information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws.

The commission is also required to appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection of the laws under the Constitution.

BALLOTING BY U.S. MAY SCORE RECORD

Vote Widely Expected to Bolster Demos

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(The Associated Press)

The great American electorate, perhaps in record millions, swarmed to voting booths across the nation Tuesday and Republicans in an election verdict widely expected to reinforce Democratic margins of control in Congress.

On the outcome, they rested in one degree or another the political fortunes of 1960 presidential hopefuls.

The New York race for governor alone, a showdown between a pair of Ivy League millionaires, was one of those make and break affairs. A loss for Democratic Gov. Averell Harriman would wipe him out of contention in 1960. A win for Republican Nelson A. Rockefeller would tap him as a possible GOP rival for Vice-President Nixon.

Party control of state administrations in New York and 31 other states was at stake, along with seats of 33 United States senators and 432 House members.

EARLY RETURNS

Hot races, if not hot national issues, and beautiful Indian summer weather over most of the country drew the voters out in record or near record numbers in state after state.

The first sprinkling of returns was inconclusive as usual, but did nothing to dampen Democratic hopes. Tiny New England villages were going Republican, but in some instances by smaller margins than two years ago.

PRESIDENT VOTES

Point aux Barques, Mich., gave the GOP a margin of 13-3 compared with 12-3 two years ago. Predominantly Republican Mt. Washington, Mass., cast a 15-12 tally for Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) in his re-election bid.

President Eisenhower flew to Gettysburg, Pa., by helicopter, voted in 24 seconds and then returned to Washington. Mrs. Eisenhower, arriving later by car, voted in 18 seconds.

Eisenhower planned to receive election returns at the White House. His press secretary, James C. Hagerty, said that if the President had any comment on the voting, it would come at a news conference scheduled for Wednesday morning.

48 MILLION POSSIBLE

Vice President Nixon, winding up a strenuous campaign in behalf of the Republican cause, returned to the capital from Alaska pleading he was too tired to comment on the election. Nixon cast a California absentee ballot last week.

Early voting tended to bear out predictions that as many as 48 million Americans would take part in the election. The highest previous total for a non-presidential year was about 44½ million in 1954.

Record or near-record balloting was reported in New York. The early turnout in Maryland was heavy; that in Pennsylvania average or above. Outstate Michigan, much of it traditionally Republican, reported heavy voting. In Democratic Detroit the balloting was running behind 1954 and 1956.

STUDY SHOWINGS

Sen. William F. Knowland's hopes as a GOP contender could hardly survive a defeat in his race with Atty. Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown for the California governorship.

Knowland voluntarily chose not to run for re-election to the Senate in what was regarded as a possible bid for the presidency in 1960.

The Democrats, for their part, could be expected to study carefully the showings made by such men as Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, both seeking re-election, Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, seeking a sixth term, and Gov. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania, running for the Senate.

Maine already had held its election, and Alaska will vote later this month. Across the nation this year is choosing 36 senators, 435 House members and 34 governors.

Going into the voting, this was the breakdown:

Senate: Controlled by the Democrats 49-47. The Democrats picked up one seat in Maine. Needed to control the new Senate, 50.

House: Controlled by the Democrats, 235-200, crediting eight vacancies to the party which last held the seats. The Democrats held one in Maine and took another from the GOP there. Needed to control the House, 219.

Governors: The breakdown now is 29 Democrats and 19 Republicans. Up for decision were 19 governorships held by Democrats and 13 held by Republicans.

UPSETS PREDICTED

Chairman Meade Alcorn of the Republican National Committee predicted over the weekend there would be some startling upsets of Democrats. Without being specific as to numbers, he insisted the GOP had a good chance to win back control of the House. But he conceded, as he had done before, that it would be difficult for the Republicans to take the Senate.

Paul M. Butler, the Democratic national chairman, said his party would pick up 11 or 12 Senate seats, 3 or 4 governorships and 47 House seats.

Vice President Nixon, plugging in Alaska for the GOP cause, made no forecast of the congressional election results. But he maintained the Republicans had a good chance of taking five statehouses away from the Democrats, while conceding a couple of GOP governors might fall.

Democratic hopes were buoyed by the results in Maine, voting for the last time this year in advance of the rest of the country.

The Down East state elected Democrat Clinton A. Clauson governor, and Gov. Edmund S. Muskie defeated Republican Sen. Frederick G. Payne for the Senate. The Democrats also held one House seat and took another of the state's three away from the GOP.

ALASKA STATES VOTE

Alaska will wind up the elections on Nov. 25. The soon-to-be 49th state will choose a governor, two U.S. senators and one House member.

While the Republicans never matched the Democrats' show of optimism, Nixon and Alcorn began saying 10 days ago that the whole picture had changed. Nixon said there was a brand new campaign. Alcorn said the GOP campaign reached a crest and the Democratic one stalled in the final two weeks.

The GOP chairman credited this to the campaign exertions of Eisenhower and Nixon.

The President, although he traveled less extensively than in the last off-year campaign of 1954, employed some of his strongest language in speeches in California, the Midwest and the East.

CHARGES EXCHANGED

He termed the Democrats political radicals and gloomdoggers, said they sponsor hare-brained spending schemes. He said the opposition is hopelessly split on its

sues ranging from civil rights to missile development, and could offer the nation only frustrated government.

Democrats retorted hotly that the record of the last Congress, which they controlled, hardly bore out Eisenhower's claim that they are radicals. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Democratic Senate leader, challenged Eisenhower to say which "radical" Democratic measures he would repeal.

Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic presidential nominee who twice lost to Eisenhower, accused the administration of bungling.

Former President Harry S. Truman said the GOP had achieved the "remarkable accomplishment of a recession and inflation at the same time—genius in reverse."

WITHOUT OPPOSITION

Nixon accused Democratic opponents of the administration's Formosa policy of being appeasers. He said that by spreading the idea that the nation was divided and militarily weak they were guilty of "rotgut thinking."

The Democratic South provided the usual number of sure winners.

Without opposition were one Democratic senator, John C. Stennis of Mississippi, and two governors, Ernest Vandiver of Georgia and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina.

Other Southern governors and senators had at least token opposition, but the Republicans were not claiming they would elect any of their nominees.

Unopposed for re-election were 30 members of the House — 89 Democrats, mostly in the South; and one Republican, William H. Bates of Massachusetts.

NEW FACES

Whatever the complexion of the new Congress which will meet next January, there are certain to be a goodly number of new faces. A bigger than average number of senators and House members chose to retire or to seek other office this year.

Thirty-three House members, 27 of them Republicans and 6 Democrats, did not seek re-election. Several ran for the Senate instead.

Six senators, all of them Republicans, chose not to run again. They are Ralph E. Flanders (Vt), Edward Martin (Pa), H. Alexander Smith (NJ), Irving M. Ives (NY), William E. Jenner (Ind) and William F. Knowland (Calif). Knowland ran for the California governorship.

Among the veteran House members retiring are Karl M. LeCompte (R-Iowa), John W. Heselton (R-Mass), Richard B. Wigglesworth (R-Mass), Joseph B. O'Hara (R-Minn), Ralph W. Gwinn (R-NY), Bernard W. Kearney (R-NY), Usher L. Burdick (R-ND), Thomas A. Jenkins (R-Ohio), John M. Vorys (R-Ohio) and Martin Dies (D-Tex).

Burdick chose not to seek re-election for an unusual reason. His son, Quentin Burdick, was the Democratic nominee for his seat and the congressman didn't want to run against him.

Smathers Issues Victory Statement

WASHINGTON (AP) — Without waiting for the polls to close in Tuesday's election, Sen. George A. Smathers of Florida, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial campaign committee, issued a statement thanking the voters for an overwhelming Democratic victory.

The statement, delivered to the Senate press gallery at 5:40 p. m. said: "We Democrats are deeply grateful to the American people for the overwhelming victories which we have won in today's election."

"I think most of us recognize that the enormity of this victory presents a considerable challenge to us Democrats for the next two years."

In a new appeal to his party to display "a minimum of partisanship and a maximum of statesmanship" in its dealings with the White House from Capitol Hill, he also warned Democrats against bickering among themselves.

Negroes Urged To Cast Ballots

By UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

The director of the NAACP's Washington bureau believes the "time is running out on segregationists in the Democratic Party."

Clarence Mitchell predicted to about 300 members attending the annual state NAACP conference Sunday that "increased political awareness in the North will make it necessary for them to get some new ideas or get a new party."

Mitchell urged all Negroes to cast ballots in Tuesday's general election although "in most southern states colored voters will have to close their eyes and hold their nose" while choosing a candidate.

Mitchell said segregationists "have gotten so desperate they have resorted to dynamite in an effort to win, but this has aroused the country against them as never before."

Federal courts have made it clear, he said, that "neither Sen. Eastland nor Gov. Faubus will decide what rights our citizens may enjoy."

Mitchell called on white citizens "to join in a great crusade to end racial segregation in the Legislature" of Mississippi. He warned that the Civil Rights Commission will soon be conducting hearings in Mississippi.

"Federal action, now under way in Georgia and Alabama, is a preview of what will happen soon in Mississippi on the problem of registration and voting," Mitchell said.

Prior to Mitchell's address, the Clarksdale NAACP youth council presented a panel discussion entitled "Mississippi Must Change."

Survey Shows Negro Vote To Equal Whites

ATLANTA (AP)—The number of Southern Negro voters has remained constant since 1956 but the trend is upward and the long-range prospects for Negro registration comparable with whites, the Southern Regional Council reports.

There are an estimated 1,266,488 Negroes on voting rolls—25 per cent of the eligibles—in 11 Southern states, compared with 1,238,000 two years ago, the council said in a survey.

The new total, which indicates that Negro voters held their own and even showed a slight increase, is an achievement in view of racial controversy and disinterest in an off-year election, the council said.

It noted a drop in the number of eligible voters in the country as a whole.

"The intervening two years since the earlier SRC survey was made have brought increased racial tensions in the South, passage of the first federal civil rights legislation since Reconstruction, a long list of federal court decisions to speed the Negro toward full legal equality and new state laws to delay change in racial patterns," it said.

In Louisiana, the white registration increased while Negro registration fell from 161,410 to 130,000 "due in large measure to widespread purges in several parishes."

Figures from Florida, Georgia and South Carolina show a decline in both Negro and white registration. Both registered gains in North Carolina and Virginia.

In certain areas, the report continues, it undoubtedly has become more difficult for Negroes to register, but in many parts of the South, lack of political consciousness remains the greatest barrier.

The Negro registration by states and the Negro percentage of the total registration:

Alabama, 60,000, 6.9 per cent; Arkansas, 64,023, 11.4; Florida, 144,810, 9.1; Georgia 158,051, 12.4; Louisiana 130,000, 13.7; Mississippi, 35,000, 6.8; North Carolina, 150,000, 7.5; South Carolina, 57,978, 10.8; Tennessee, 185,000, 13.2; Texas 150,000, 6.8; and Virginia, 131,626, 14.1.

urges Of Last 2 Yrs. Fail o Stop Negro Dixie Voter

TLANTA, Ga. — The number ters in the South re- constant in the past two despite increased racial con- , the Southern Regional has reported.

ently, there are an esti- 1,266,488 Negroes on vot- 11 Southern states, 1,238,000 reported by . The latest figures 25 per cent of Ne- age, are contained owing up its study

six states came sources; in the are estimates of news correspon- consulted with state officials.

which indicates their own, a slight increase, of newspaper allow that in the the number has dropped ... the number of ... appreciably ... but there ... by attempts ... rates due to purges ... registration.

Florida, Georgia ... some officials ... time in Negro number of qualified ... dropped. The ... of both races in ... year attributable ... re-registration ... required" there ...

increased among Negro citizens in and Virginia.

the white registra- while Negro regis- 161,410 to 130,000 measure to wide-

Pro-segregationists made a con-certed effort to strike Negro voters from the rolls.

"In certain areas," the SRC said, "it undoubtedly has become more difficult for Negroes to register than they were two years ago. ions and stricter applications of the old requirements.

In some sections where political leaders have fanned racial prejudices, Negroes are even more hesitant about attempting to register than they were two years ago.

In its first year of existence, any action, they haven't yet reported it to headquarters here, the department source conceded.

The apparent flimsy results of the big drive were right in line with earlier experiences of the Civil Rights Division, which was set up last year mainly in response to anguished pleas of Northern liberals that Southern Negroes were being denied voting and other rights throughout the South.

Rights Unit Probing 5 Voting Complaints

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — What was billed by the Justice Department as a "big drive" to turn up evidence of denial of voting rights to Negroes in Southern states last Tuesday appears to have been instead a big flop.

The new Civil Rights Division of the department stayed open all day Tuesday, from the time the first polls were opened anywhere in the country, and all of election night, waiting for a flood of complaints of voting laws violations.

The complaints came, too—a total of exactly five. And, an official admitted grudgingly, all five were of a "minor nature."

The department would not say whence came the complaints. All are still under investigation, it was pointed out, and "the department does not discuss cases under investigation."

A department source also said there might have been other complaints made to individual U.S. attorneys in federal judicial districts throughout the South. These officials were alerted to keep their offices open throughout the day for immediate handling of any voting complaint.

But if they received any, or took the division had a grand total of 16 complaints of all kinds, involving less than 150 persons. And 10 of the complaints were dismissed for lack of substantiating evidence.

Both Parties Courting Negro, Liberal Votes

By MARSHALL McNEIL,
Scripps-Howard Newspaper.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Both parties are doing their best to court the Negro vote in these last three weeks of the Congressional election campaign.

But old pros of the two national committees here say privately it is much less vital now than in a Presidential year. They concede it may be the balance of power in some districts.

Similarly, both parties are seeking "liberal" white votes by claiming to be the foremost champions of civil rights.

Republican national chairman, Meade Alcorn played this tune at a GOP dinner in Dayton, Ohio, last night. And Democrats have tried from the beginning, in their "1958 Fact Book," to paint Republicans as laggard in the field, even unwilling to enforce to the hilt the compromise civil rights bill enacted by bi-partisan vote in 1957.

And yet, even if the Negro vote and the civil rights issue aren't crucial in this campaign, its results might drastically affect future Congressional action concerning both. For sitting Senate "liberals" are looking for election of more men of like views. They have started lining up support for their January battle against the anti-filibuster rule.

"We like to think that, every time Gov. Orval Faubus gets in the news or a school closes in Virginia, it helps us," said one GOP official here.

"If Faubus is hurting us in any crucial way, we don't know about it," said a Democratic official. "We believe the recession has hurt a lot of Negroes, and that this turns them to us."

Democratic Landslide

November Voting Set New Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — A total of 47,875,315 Americans voted in the Nov. 4 elections, a mid-term record. Democrats outpolled Republicans in House races by more than 6 million to underscore their congressional sweep.

The total turnout as shown by Associated Press tabulations of final official figures was 3,427,819 above the previous off-year top in 1954. The highest presidential vote on record was more than 62 million in 1956.

Highest Vote.

The 47,875,315 figure represents the highest vote in each state, whether for senator, governor, combined House vote, or referenda issues. In one state, Washington, the vote on the right-to-work initiative exceeded the vote for senator by 50,000. The anti-union shop proposal lost in Washington and four other states and carried in Kansas.

The total vote for House candidates, the only one comparable by parties with the last mid-term election, strikingly demonstrated the extent of the Democratic gains in Congress.

The total House vote was 45,677,502, with Democrats polling 25,773,910 or 56.4 per cent, Republicans 19,722,906 or 43.2 per cent, and others 180,686 or 0.4 per cent.

The Democratic margin over the Republicans in the House vote for the entire country was 6,051,004, compared with 2,349,577 in 1954. Outside the 11 Southern states, the Democratic edge was a whopping 3,672,914 against a Republican margin of a few hundred votes in 1954.

Democrats increased their 1954 House vote by 3,807,524. The GOP vote dropped 293,303. Democratic House vote totals exceeded the Republican in all except

states — Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The Democratic House vote declined below 1954 in only 8 states while the Republicans were falling behind in 31.

Report Holds Negro Voting Rolls Upward

ATLANTA (AP)—The number of Southern Negro voters has remained constant since 1956 but the trend is upward and the long-range prospect is for Negro registration comparable with whites, the Southern Regional Council reports.

There are an estimated 1,266,488 Negroes on voting rolls—25 per cent of the eligibles in 11 Southern states, compared with 1,238,000 two years ago, the council said in a survey.

The new total, which indicates that Negro voters held their own and even showed a slight increase, is an achievement in view of racial controversy and disinterest in an off-year election, the council said.

ELIGIBLE VOTERS

It noted a drop in the number of eligible voters in the country as a whole.

"The intervening two years since the earlier SRC survey was made have brought increased racial tensions in the South, passage of the first federal civil rights legislation since Reconstruction, a long list of federal court decisions to speed the Negro toward full legal equality and new state laws

to delay change in racial patterns," it said.

Rise sharp in some states—

Number of Negro voters in Dixie same but trend up

ATLANTA, Nov. 1—(AP)—The number of Southern Negro voters had remained constant since 1956 but the trend is upward and the long range prospect is for Negro registration comparable with the states, the Southern Regional Council reports.

Currently there are an estimated 1,266,488 Negroes on voting rolls—25 per cent of the eligibles—in 11 Southern States, compared to 1,238,000 two years ago, the council said in a survey.

The new total, which indicates that Negro voters held their own and even showed a slight increase, is an achievement in view of racial controversy and disinterest in an off-year election, the council said.

It noted a drop in the number of eligible voters in the country as a whole.

"The intervening two years since the earlier SRC survey was made have brought increased racial tensions in the South, passage of the first Federal Civil Rights legislation since reconstruction, a long list of Federal Court decisions to speed the Negro toward full legal equality and new state laws to delay change in racial patterns."

IN SOME STATES the number of Negro registrants rose appreciably during the period, but these gains were largely offset by sharp drops in other states due to purges and statewide re-registration, said the SRC, an interracial organization of religious, educational, labor, business and professional men.

The report said if all bars to Negro voting were removed tomorrow, there still would not be a great rush to the polls.

"This is not expected until Negroes have been able to raise their economic levels, their leadership has been broadened and they have reached a position where their political participation promises more tangible results. Neither the new Civil Rights legislation nor the Federal agencies created by it promise any quick or dramatic improvement in Negro suffrage..."

But the council emphasized "all this should not obscure the fact that the trend is upward and that the long range prospect in the South is for a Negro registration comparable to the White."

FIGURES FROM Florida, Georgia and South Carolina show a decline in both Negro and white regisration. Both registered gains in North Carolina and Virginia.

In Louisiana, the white registration increased while Negro registration fell from 161,410 to 130,000 "due in large measure to widespread purges in several parishes."

In certain areas, the report continues, it undoubtedly has become more difficult for Negroes to register, but in many parts of the South, lack of political consciousness remains the greatest barrier.

The Negro registration by states and the Negro percentage of total regisration:

Alabama, 60,000, 6.9 per cent; Arkansas, 64,023, 11.4; Florida 144,810, 9.1; Georgia 158,051, 12.4; Louisiana, 130,000, 13.7; Mississippi, 35,000, 6.8; North Carolina, 150,000, 7.5; South Carolina, 57,978, 10.8; Tennessee, 185,000, 13.2; Texas, 150,000, 6.8 and Virginia 131,626, 14.1. Total 1,266,488, 10.9 per cent.

THE NEED FOR CHANGING:

A New Legal Answer?

By JOHN H. McCRAY

"If you (colored) people really want to settle the integration, or de-segregation case, why don't you begin working on tax structures and operations in those states where you're being opposed?"

Speaking was a veteran white Southern lawyer whose name is out of the question, but who pursued and unfolded a long and involved line of reasoning he sees as the "quickest device" of ending Southern rebellion to the Supreme Court's rulings on the public school and other public services.

RIGHTS OF taxpayers, he says, are the base for public government, a fact so well established that lawyers and courts no longer argue the question.

The taxes of a citizen — the entire huge armful of them — are alloted in advance of collection to certain public services. This is the legal base or excuse for every tax, be it in California, New York or Virginia and Arkansas.

At the same time, however, no state nor subdivision of the Federal Government can, legally, compel payment of taxes for illegal uses, such as the operation of segregated public schools, parks, playgrounds, etc.

Too, once collected, taxes must be spent as has been outlined in state budgets. Often, this is ducked by legislative diversions, but even these diversions are subject to review by courts and also to being overturned.

* * *

"THE GOVERNMENTS in Virginia and Arkansas have been pretty lucky," the lawyer was saying. "But from what I hear they are scared lest somebody begins hitting them where they are really vulnerable."

He went on: Recent elections in Arkansas and Virginia, while appearing to be mainly propaganda support to Govs. Faubus and Almond, were underneath and basically protection against taxpayers' attacks on the respective states' tax handlings.

In other words, both states have collected, and are collecting taxes for services they are not providing. Hence, both are perpetuating fraud upon taxpayers, an offense in every court.

LEGISLATURES IN both of these states, as well as in the several others which have adopted anti-integration measures, left themselves wide open when they didn't wipe out school taxes at the time they ordered schools closed where integration took place, or takes place. And this elicits a chuckle again. "Who's ever seen a politician who'd vote off a tax once it gets on the book?"

"I hold that it wasn't the principle of democracy which led to the founding of America so much as it was an escape from unfair taxation, both back the Boston Tea Party," the in England and in the wake of lawer continued, "And the same principle controls us today.

"You can achieve your objectives much quicker by working on a man's money or with your money. And it is your money—which you've entrusted into the care of the man—that's keeping the South resisting."

A NETWORK of court suits across resisting states, all brought by taxpayers, and aimed at cutting off collection and enforcement of the taxes that no longer exist, or which are illegally operated, he contends, would force a showdown quicker than prsent procedures.

Most lawyers, of course, and particularly in the South, are reluctant to engage as counsel in such lawsuits. This type of court action is involved, and it is loaded with technicalities.

Local judges, who for the most part derive offices from legislatures or political cliques tied in with public administrations, would be recalcitrant as a matter of self preservation.

THERE DOES seem to be something wrong about paying taxes in support of illegal services, and in support of officeholders who use these taxes to place the taxpayer in opposition to what is clearly law and order.

In some cases, it could be held., taxpayers are actually in contempt of Federal court orders where they continue support to districts under order to integrate, but which are in defiance.

"Take a petal from a rose, and the rose weeps..." are words from a fairly well known tune of a few years ago. What this lawyer was saying was: "Take your tax money from Faubus and Almond, from Patterson, Griffin and Timmerman, and they'll weep, too."

...abama Seeks Governor

VOTERS IN FOUR STATES CAST BALLOTS TUESDAY

By RICHARD C. SIZEMORE

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Voters in four states cast ballots Tuesday in primary elections that held an important bearing on the future of Senator William F. Knowland, R., Calif., the Los Angeles Dodgers and the Democratic Party in Alabama.

BULLETIN — With more than half of the votes counted from Alabama's 3,150 boxes Attorney General John Patterson was leading Judge George Wallace by 35,000 votes.

At stake were gubernatorial nominations in Alabama, South Dakota, and California. In Montana, incumbent Sen. Mike Mansfield sought the Democratic Senatorial nomination against two lightly-regarded opponents.

KNOWLAND RUNS

In California, Knowland, the Senate Republican leader, was pitted against Democratic Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Pat Brown in both primaries under the state's unique cross-filing system. The two were expected to win their party's nomination handily.

But the size of the vote for each was regarded as a barometer of the outcome of their "winner take all" race next November.

REFERENDUM ON STADIUM

The Knowland-Brown race, important as it was to national politics, was almost overshadowed by the Los Angeles referendum to determine whether the erstwhile Brooklyn "Bums" would get their site in Chavez Ravine for their proposed new stadium.

Opponents of the stadium plan have charged that the donation of the land to the Dodgers would amount to a vast giveaway of valuable city-owned property.

ALABAMA ELECTION

In the Alabama election, Atty. Gen. John Patterson was pitted against Circuit Judge George C. Wallace in a run-off of their May 3 race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, in which neither obtained a majority vote.

The Democratic nomination is tantamount to election in Alabama. Patterson's father was attorney general at the time he was slain during his crackdown on criminals in Phenix City.

COMMITTEE SEATS AT STAKE

Also at stake in Alabama were nine of 72 seats on the state Democratic committee. One of the rival slates was pledged to support the party's 1960 presidential nominee. The other reserved the right to support a possible third party "states' rights" candidate.

In the South Dakota primary, Lt. Gov. Houck and Atty. General Phil Saunders were the top candidates for the GOP gubernatorial nomination to succeed Gov. Joe Foss, who is ineligible to succeed himself.

Foss, a World War II Marine flying hero, sought the Republican nomination for the House seat that was won by Democratic Rep. Geo. McGovern two years ago.

Gallop Poll Says Democrats Hold Most Negro Votes

Princeton, N. J. (ANP) — A perennial survey of the Gallup Poll disclosed that the Democrats have lost little of their hold on the Negroes' votes. As a matter of fact, the poll finds that GOP efforts to woo Negroes to the party on the civil rights issue has been a failure.

This "failure" is attributed to a belief that Negroes both of the North and South, feel the Democrats have their economic interests at heart — or a case of Detroit's unemployment lines having more political significance than Little Rock's picket cordons.

Asked "which party would you like to see win in this state," Northern Negroes are said to have voted 27 per cent GOP against 73 per cent Democratic, against a 1954 percentage of 23 and 77, respectively. In the South, the present figures were quoted as being 36 GOP, 74 Democrats, against 1954's 27 and 73 respectively.

In other aspects of the poll, samplings of Negro opinions were:

1. 2-1, More people would be out of work in the months ahead.

2. 2-1, Business slump will not disappear in time and the government will have to help cure it.

3. 3-1, Democrats can do a better job of keeping the country prosperous.

SOUTH MAPS MOVE FOR 1960 VICTORY

Seeks a Decisive Role in Presidental Outcome by Controlling Electoral Vote

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4—A movement to gain for the South a possibly decisive voice in the 1960 Presidential election is taking shape. It won popular endorsement in Alabama's primary election yesterday.

Southern Senators confirmed that the aim may be to forestall popular election of either the Democratic or Republican Presidential nominee and throw the selection into the House of Representatives.

This would be accomplished by withholding enough electoral votes from the major party nominees so that neither would have the required 267-vote majority in the Electoral College.

Southerners contend that they would have great bargaining power in the selection of a President by the House where each state delegation, regardless of size, would have a single vote. In the Electoral College, the state vote is determined by population, with New York having forty-five votes for example, and Vermont only three votes.

Influential Senators said that the project was not confined to Alabama, but was under discussion in several states. It poses a greater threat to the Democratic nominee than the Republican candidate because these states normally vote the straight Democratic ticket.

'Democratic Electors

The strategy would be to name as "Democratic" electors persons who were not pledged to support the nominee of their party but who would be free to vote in the Electoral College for any person. The Constitution imposes no binding obligation on an elector, but the Electoral College proceedings since the development of the modern two-party system have been mere formalities, with electors, as a matter of conscience, voting for the candidates of the party that elected them.

The plan would become effective if Southern leaders decided that both the Democratic and Republican Presidential nominees were unacceptable to them because of their strong views on enforcement of public school integration.

It is a refinement of the 1948 Southern party bolt, which narrowly missed denying election to Harry S. Truman. Southerners argue it may have wider popular support and a greater chance of success two years hence in the wake of enforcement actions certain to take place in the future toward racial desegregation of the public schools.

The current plan is not to name an independent ticket for President and Vice President as was done in 1948, but to cast the electoral votes of some Southern states for "favorite sons" or regional candidates.

Movement in 1948

The States' Rights party in 1948 nominated Strom Thurmond, then Governor and now Senator from South Carolina, for President. He carried four states and received 39 electoral votes. Mr. Truman was elected with 303 electoral votes, just 36 votes more than the required majority.

The issue of national party loyalty was clear-cut in Alabama. The voters gave to leaders of the old States' Rights faction majority control of the elected 'seventy-two-member Democratic State Executive Committee, which establishes qualifications for Democratic candidates.

Bishop Sees Group Putting "Vote" Ahead Of Education

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the white Methodist church stated last week that Negroes are beginning to put the right to vote ahead of school integration. The statement was made before delegates of the Baltimore annual conference meeting on the Western Maryland College campus recently.

Colored people of America, he said, are beginning to understand that the right to vote is "even more fundamental" than integration. "When the vote is there, the politicians are going to think in terms of proper treatment of Negroes."

The Washington bishop pointed to the transportation system in New Orleans which was recently integrated. Segregation was abolished on the streetcars and buses with "nothing happening" due to the fact that Negroes in that city have the right to vote and the "politicians know it."

Negroes are now realizing that politicians will accept integration more gracefully when the power of the Negro vote is sensed, concluded the Methodist bishop. He expressed great disappointment that "no strong Methodist voice" has been heard in the South on this issue.

Vote Right Violations In South Being Investigated

By HELEN THOMAS

WASHINGTON. —(UPI)— The head of the government's Civil Rights Commission announced Thursday the commission has authorized investigations of alleged violations of Negro voting rights in [illegible], Mississippi and Alabama.

Commission Chairman John A. Hannah held a news conference one of the investigations already has begun. He declined to say which. He said [illegible] They were asked to make reports which will be analyzed by the commission.

Charges already have been filed in Georgia's Terrell County, in the first specific action since establishment of the commission. The action alleges that the Terrell County board of registrars violated the voting rights of five Negroes.

Hannah said that if the laws were being violated he believed the reports would be turned over "to someone who can do something about it." He presumably meant the Justice Department.

TO MAKE BROAD INQUIRY

The chairman stressed, however, that the commission's main aim was not to correct individual violations but to make a broad inquiry into the pattern of denial of voting rights for reason of race throughout the country.

Gordon M. Tiffany, commission staff director, said the group's field investigators had encountered no trouble with local authorities so far.

"But I'm not saying they won't have trouble," he added. Tiffany said the complaints to be investigated in Florida, Mississippi and Alabama will be submitted by individuals who charged "in writing and under oath that they have been denied the right to vote because of race."

Hannah met with reporters following a two-day meeting of the commission. He said members had been briefed on the school integration situation in Arkansas and on the eight school integration cases in Virginia. He said the school integration issue was outside the scope of the commission. But he said "we have a real interest in it." In response to a question Hannah said no observers have been sent to Little Rock, Ark., and there was no plan now to do so.

Negro Vote Probe Slated for Florida

Ballot Denials Claimed

'Rights' Officials Also to Act in Alabama, Mississippi

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Civil Rights Commission today ordered investigations of complaints that Negroes have been denied voting rights in Florida, Mississippi and Alabama.

Chairman John A. Hannah told newsmen that investigators already are at work in one of the states.

Saying, "We don't want to make their work more difficult," he declined to say which of the states is the scene of the first actual investigations. He provided more than sketchy information about any of the complaints.

He wouldn't say where in each state the alleged violations occurred.

Collins Not Informed

(In Tallahassee, Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins said he knew nothing about the voting rights investigation. He said he had received no complaints that Negro voting rights had been violated.

(Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin and Secretary of State R. A. Gray also said they had no word of the investigation and had received no complaints.

(Negro leaders have pointed to Gadsden County voter registration as evidence that Negroes cannot vote freely. Current registration shows 6,310 white Democrats and Republicans, only seven Negroes listed for the two parties. Negroes comprise 60 per cent of the population.

(Gadsden officials denied there is coercion. They said Negroes simply don't register.)

Multiple Complaint

Hannah described one of the complaints as a compendium of a number of individual complaints. He indicated that each of the others involved more than one person. But he would not say in which state the multiple complaint originated.

Hannah said he hopes there will be some reports from the field by the time the commission meets again, Oct. 22. The commission has been meeting here for two days.

Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany said that so far there has been no refusal of cooperation by state authorities — "But I have to say that it is pretty early to say whether there is going to be any."

This is the first time the commission has announced the ordering of any specific investigations within its field of looking into alleged infringements on civil rights in voting, education and housing.

Report Back

Hannah said that if the investigators find the complaints are substantiated they will report back to the commission with as much information as they can obtain.

The civil rights law enacted last year gave the commission the right of subpoena to obtain information.

The commission might decide, on the basis of its investigators' reports, to hold public hearings on the scene, Hannah said.

As for turning over information to the Justice Department, Hannah said this is something the commission will have to decide in each case.

But he said that so far as he is concerned, he would assume that any information or violations of law which might be turned up would certainly be referred to the proper federal authorities.

School Briefings

Hannah, who is president of Michigan State University, said that the commission has its staff brief it extensively on the current court cases on racial integration of schools, specifically including the Little Rock case, to be argued in the Supreme Court to-

Race Registration Remains Constant Despite Pressure

The number of Negro voters in the South remained constant in the past two years despite increased racial controversy, the Southern Regional Council reported Saturday.

Currently, there are an estimated 1,238,433 Negroes on voting rolls in eleven Southern states, compared to 1,238,000 reported by the SRC in 1956. The latest figures, representing 25 per cent of Negroes of voting age, are contained in a preliminary report of a continuing survey following up its study of 1956.

Figures from six states came from official sources; in the others, the totals are estimates of veteran capitol news correspondents, who consulted with state officials and political workers.

The new total, which indicates that Negro voters held their own, and even showed a slight increase came in the wake of newspaper surveys which show that in the country as a whole the number of eligible voters has dropped in the past two years.

This figure represents "something of an achievement" in the face of the disinterest prevalent nationwide at the time of off-year elections and in view of recent trends in the region, the SRC said.

TENSION INCREASE

"The intervening two years since the earlier SRC survey was made have brought increased racial tensions in the South, passage of the first federal civil rights legislation since Reconstruction, a long list of federal court decisions to speed the Negro toward full legal equality and new statee laws to delay change in racial patterns."

In some states the number of Negro registrants rose appreciably between 1956 and 1958 but these gains were largely offset by sharp drops in other states due to purges and statewide re-registration.

In Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, where official figures show a decline in Negro registration, the number of qualified white voters also dropped. The lower registration of both races in South Carolina was attributable mainly to the total re-registration this year, as is required every 10 years in the state.

Registration increased among both white and Negro citizens in North Carolina and Virginia.

In Louisiana, the white registration increased while Negro registration fell from 161,410 to 130,000 in the past two years, due in large measure o widespread purges in several parishes. Pro-segregation groups in that state have made a concerted effort to strike Negro voters from the rolls.

DIFFICULTY NOTED

"In certain areas," the SRC said, "it undoubtly has become more difficult for Negroes to register, because of new voting restrictions and stricter applications of the old requirements. In some sections where political leaders have fanned racial prejudices, Negroes are even more hesitant about attempting to register than they were two years ago. But, in many parts of the South, lack of political consciousness remains the greatest barrier.

"Leaders of both races long have contended that if all bars to Negro voting were removed tomorrow, there still would not be a great rush to the polls. This is not expected until Negroes have been able to rise their economic and educational

levels, their leadership has been broadened and they have reached a position where their political participation promises more tangible results. Neither the new civil rights legislation nor the federal agencies created by it promise any quick or dramatic improvement in Negro suffrage. Even where registration boards are cooperative, a gradual process of political education obviously will be required."

But, the Council emphasized, "all this should not obscure the fact that the trend is upward and that the longrange prospect in the South is for a Negro registration comparable to the white."

34e 1958

GENERAL

Apathy Grips Negro Vote Drive in South

34e general

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP)—Apathy among Negroes is hampering a concerted drive to up the Negro voters' registration strength in the South, it was disclosed last week.

Courier P.I. Sat. 3-29-58

The drive was launched last month by the Southern Christian Leadership Committee, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala. Its campaign of mass meetings in 11 Southern states, is aimed at doubling the present Negro voting strength by 1960. To do this, it must persuade more than 1,000,000 Negroes to qualify as voters.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is estimated that Negro voter registration in the 11 states totaled 1,200,000 in 1956, less than 20 per cent of the total registration.

However, in the first month of the drive, only a handful reportedly responded to the call. The drive was launched by a series of Lincoln Day rallies.

Reports from the various cities have been discouraging. In Montgomery, the County Board of Registrars reported a drop in Negro voter applicants. Birmingham reported "less since the rallies than before." In other areas, either there was a drop off, or no increase.

Said Dr. George W. C. Brown, president of the Virginia Voters League, Norfolk:

"Our big problem is to find out how to awaken the Negroes. We will just have to meet and work out some methods and techniques of overcoming the apathy, indifference, complacency and unconcern among Negroes."

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Little Rock, Ark. 3-26-58

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Power In "Big" Cities

Negro Voters Hold Key To Presidential Election

By Conrad Clark for ANP

Munich, Germany — The country's "second-class citizens" of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit, jointly hold the key that will unlock the door to The White House in 1960 — for the Presidential candidate of the party that is able to line-up these citizens."

34e General

Cleveland, Ohio 4-5-58

I have just read "The Power of the Negro Vote. . . it can elect any President and the story reveals facts that are already known to both major political parties, and many top Negro politicians. . . but too often kept hidden from the voters themselves, who are too often unaware of their true strength and value in wielding, not a rifle, but the Negro's strongest and most powerful weapon — his ballot.

Louisville, Ky. 3-31-58

Moon's Remarks

A remark made by Henry Lee Moon, press representative of the NAACP soon after the election of the last Democratic Presidental candidate, Harry S. Truman, in discussing the power of the Negro voter definitely showed his power.

Mr. Moon said, "This vote was certainly a vital factor in the election of the President (Harry S. Truman) to the White House in 1948. Negro districts in Ohio, Illinois and California provided majorities for the Democratic candidate in excess of the slim majorities by which he carried these pivotal states."

Louisville, Ky.

Without belittling Mr. Moon's summarizing of the Negro vote, it can well be added, that the absentee ballots coming from Negroes in the service scattered throughout the Nation and the world in general, played a role in the final tabulations, and that "absentee' ballot will also come in for its share of counting, in 1960.

A total of 266 votes will put Mr. Candidate over the barrier, and adding up the votes these six cities can cast, putting their respective states in the winning column — New York, 45; Pennsylvania. 32; California, 32; Illinois, 27; Ohio, 25; and Michigan, 20, will give that candidate 181 electoral votes.

For concrete examples, a little reviewing of past winners within the period of six to eight years will bear out the strength of these figures.

In Philadelphia a Democratic Mayor was elected to office, a feat that took more than a score of years to accomplish, and much credit was given to the Negro voters of the City of Brotherly Love.

New York

In 1954 New York returned a Democratic governor in Albany, and as former election years, Up-State New York was automatically placed in the GOP's winning column. . . but thanks to the predominantly Negro voters of Manhattan (Harlem) Governor Harriman's winning margin was brought to 11,125 over his opponent. The difference between winning and losing could well have been the 18,621 majority handed to the Governor in the 12th District of Harlem.

(Editor's Note: The writer feels very personal about this particular district in Harlem, as for many years he was a District Captain, and chairman of publicity of the Democratic Club of the 12th.

Thanks to the Ghettoes of Harlem, New York's millionaire Governor was swept into office, and not merely by the voters of Park Avenue.

Dixie Ban On Negro Voting Harming Nation

Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOSTON.—Because of the disfranchisement of Negroes a single "Mississippi vote is roughly equal to five-plus Massachusetts votes," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said here in an address delivered in observance of the 50th anniversary of the famous Ford Hall Forum.

Atlanta, Ga.

The vote of a Massachusetts citizen in discounted and his influence in his government curtailed" as the result of the denial of the vote to southern Negroes, the NAACP leader said in his address on March 2.

Chi. 3-14-58

"Both the fifth Massachusetts congressional district and the first Mississippi district have a population of 350,000 (1950)," he pointed out. "But in 1956, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of your state was elected in a total vote of 206,003; and Representative Thomas G. Abernathy of Mississippi was elected in a total of 38,021 . . . Similarly, Senator Leverett Saltonstall was elected in 1954 in a total vote of 1,884,500, but Senator James O. Eastland was elected in Mississippi the same year in a total vote of 105,526 Three-fourths of the eligibles voted in Massachusetts, but only one-tenth in Mississippi. Yet Senator Eastland, elected through disfranchisement, picks your federal judges, your U. S. attorneys, and handles as he pleases the civil rights legislation which Massachusetts supports."

34e General

Further, Wilkins pointed out "the widespread disfranchisement of Negro citizens is a national scandal and particularly so at this time, in world history when our country is calling for free elections in captive Iron Curtain countries and for self-determination in colonial territories. France, for example, may well point to the voteless Negro citizens in the South when our country urges it to do what we think is right in Algeria."

Meeting Set For April 27

WASHINGTON — Leaders in the effort to wipe out voting restrictions maintained against Negroes in southern states will report on their respective states at a one-day conference to be held here at the Asbury Methodist church Sunday, April 27.

Keynote speaker for the conference will be Aubrey W. Williams, long-time advocate of human rights and editor of the Southern Farm and Home, Montgomery, Ala.

Heading the list of those scheduled to report is Charles G. Gomillion, faculty member at Tuskegee Institute and president of the Tuskegee Civic Association. Gomillion will give highlights of the development that focused national attention there earlier this year.

Others reporting will be:

The Rev. Ben F. Wyland, Tla., executive secretary of Florida Council for Racial Cooperation and former executive secretary of the St. Petersburg Council of Churches; Austin W. Walden, Ga., an Atlanta attorney who has figured in many civil rights and voting rights legal cases; Kenneth J. Walker, La., whose factual reporting of efforts to purge Negroes from voting rolls won an award for his Colfax, La. weekly newspapers, The Chronicle; Aaron Henry, Miss., executive secretary of the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership, a statewide organization campaigning to gain voting privileges for Negroes;

Also, Mrs. Wilson Whitman, N.C. writer and editor who lives in Southern Pines, N.C.; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, S. C. long-time secretary of the S. C. State Conference of NAACP Branches; and W. Hale Thompson, Va., an attorney who lives in Newport News.

James Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, will summarize and lead a discussion after the reports. Rabbi A. Balfour Brickner of Temple Sinai will deliver the invocation.

In addition to their verbal statements, all participants will also file more comprehensive written reports, to be published for nation-wide distribution. The published document will also have reports from all the other southern and border states, including one on Maryland by Cliff McKay, managing editor of the Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore.

Arranged and sponsored by a group of distinguished local citizens, the "Report From The South" Conference is being coordinated by the Southern Conference Educational Fund of New Orleans, La. Aubrey W. Williams is SCEF president. An outgrowth of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, SCEF has been operating since 1946 as an independent agency concerned specifically with the elimination of segregation with emphasis on interracial activity in pursuit of its goal.

General Chairman of the Washington conference is Bishop Edgar A. Love, of the Baltimore area of the Methodist church. He made the following comment on the project.

". . .We know that segregation is degrading both to those who suffer it and those who impose it. By bringing people of good will of both races together, so that they may understand each other and establish 'well-organized lines of communication,' they can present a united front against this tragic evil which bedevils our country. We want the public to know all the facts involved, see the hurts imposed, and come to their own conclusion. We believe in the common man — that when without emotional outburst he can calmly view the facts, he will come to a sane conclusion. We are an educational — not a lobbying organization."

Heading the Committee on Local Arrangements for the conference is Francis A. Gregory, an assistant superintendent of D. C. public schools. Other officers and subcommittee chairmen are: Mrs. A. J. E. Davis, Mrs. Selma Samols, Mrs. Muriel Alexander, Dr. Walter E. Hager, Hon. James A. Cobb, Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Hubert Leckie, Harry B. Merican, and Mrs. Alice Hunter.

300 voting violations are listed

IN A NUTSHELL

- J. Edgar Hoover reports 1,289 Civil Rights investigations made by FBI in year.
- More than 300 violations found in right to vote.
- Five convictions made under the law.
- Justice Deparment has given 553 lectures on rights.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — In the fiscal year ended last June 30, the Federal Bureau of Investigation instituted 1,289 preliminary investigations of Civil rights allegations, according to the annual report of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI.

Federal prosecutions resulted in five convictions, the report states.

In addition, Mr. Hoover reported, FBI investigations of acts to deprive citizens of the free exercise of their right to vote in a congressional or general election and the right to have their votes counted as cast resulted also in five convictions.

• • •

MORE THAN 300 alleged violations charging interference with the right to vote were reported during the fiscal year, the report states.

Pursuant to legislation enacted by Congress and instructions issued by the Attorney General Mr. Hoover explained, the FBI is charged with investigating violations of rights and privileges guaranteed by the United States Constitution and Federal laws with respect to election laws, peonage and slavery.

By order of the Attorney General, he said, the FBI conducts a preliminary investigation immediately upon the receipt of a complaint alleging Federal civil rights violation.

• • •

THE FACTS gathered are promptly reported to the Civil Rights Section (now Division) of the Justice Department for its review, prosecutive opinion and instructions as to further investigation, Mr. Hoover said.

In accordance with instructions of the Attorney General, he added, full investigations are not conducted in civil rights cases unless the Justice Department or a United States District Attorney so directs.

In cases involving alleged civil rights violations by law enforcement officers (police) or personnel of other public agencies, Mr. Hoover stated, the FBI carefully avoids interfering with the orderly operation of the agency concerned.

• • •

HE SAID the FBI's first step is to contact the head of the agency — and the governor if a state institution is involved — and inform him of the complaint received and the FBI's responsibility to investigate.

"In these cases, as in all matters handled by the FBI," Mr. Hoover said, "the investigations are conducted in a thorough, factual and impartial manner."

Occasionally, the FBI director asserted, "an atmosphere of misinformation and local controversy arises in connection with civil rights allegations.

• • •

"THIS FACT, coupled with the increased awareness of and interest in civil rights matters, has placed additional emphasis upon the law enforcement officer's role as a guardian of individual rights and privileges."

To assist in better equipping police to meet this critical obligation, Mr. Hoover said, the FBI inaugurated a series of special civil rights schools in the 1954 calendar year.

Before they ended in November, 1956, he said, a total of 553 had been held at the specific request of police agencies.

In addition, Mr. Hoover said, hundreds of individual lectures on the topic of civil rights have been delivered before police schools by special agents in recent years, including 87 during the 12 months ended last June 30.

Negro Vote In South Near 1,500,000 Mark

Atlanta—(ANP)—The number of Negro voters in the South remained constant in the past two years despite increased racial controversy, the Southern Regional Council reported Friday.

Currently, there are an estimated 1,26,488 Negroes on voting rolls in the 11 Southern states, compared to 1,238,000 reported by the SRC in 1956. The latest figures, representing 25 per cent of Negroes of voting age, are contained in a preliminary report of a Council survey following up its study of 1956.

Figures from six states came from official sources; in the others, the totals are estimates of veteran capitol news correspondents, who consulted with state officials and political workers.

The new total, which indicates that Negro voters held their own, and even showed a slight increase, came in the wake of newspaper surveys which shows that in the country as a whole the number of eligible voters has dropped in the past two years.

This figure represents "something of an achievement" in the face of the dis-interest prevalent nationwide at the time of off-year elections and in view of recent trends in the region, the SRC said.

34e 1958

'The Rascals' come into their own

(An Editorial)

Now that the ballots have been counted and the sound and fury has died away, both sides in the off-year election contest are sitting down trying to figure out just what caused the electorate to vote as it did.

Since it is an established fact that people generally are inclined to vote the rascals out more than vote the angels in, it is a reasonable assumption that the Democratic landslide is more a reflection of deep seated dissatisfaction with Republican inaction than with enthusiastic approval of the Democratic leadership which has been none too inspiring.

Ever since the passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal philosophy the two parties have drifted closer together in the economic concept and even President Eisenhower's cry that the Democrats were "socialists and radicals" hardly rang true.

The socialists and radicals among the present crop of Democrats are few and far between, but the very fact that they are even a wee bit left of the diehard Republican Old Guard held forth sufficient hope to swing the election.

This means that what the Republicans attempted to brush off as a slight "recession" affected a lot more people than the party in power was willing to believe.

The campaign oratory in which the GOP spokesmen prated over the fact, or the alleged fact, that they were able to ride out the recession without resorting to pump priming and emergency spending programs, had an adverse effect on the electorate.

What the GOP seemed to be saying was "In spite of your fears you really didn't starve after all, so you should be grateful to us for refusing to give you a crust of bread."

This was a negative approach to a positive problem to millions of people.

The millions who lost long months of employment with its attendant suffering to themselves and their loved ones refused to forget this even after they went back to work.

The wounds were too deep to risk entrusting the next two years to people of that frame of mind.

The next recession may be worse and last longer, they concluded.

The voters saw to it on Tuesday that when this day comes they will have in high places the type of people who, by policy at least, are dedicated to the proposition of placing human needs ahead of a balanced budget.

They want in office people who think it just as important to defend American homes and families from economic want as it is to protect Formosa and Lebanon from external aggression.

They wanted to remove from office those dangerous conservatives who believe that any money spent to protect the welfare of American workers is wasteful, but spending billions abroad is a necessity.

The most important lesson of this election is that Americans have become sufficiently of age not to be frightened by labels and name calling.

Branding candidates as "socialists and radicals" is no longer enough to scare the voters. People want to know what kind of radicals they are.

If they are radical enough to want to see the blessings of American economy spread to the many instead of the few then apparently America likes that ind.

GENERAL

Rise sharp in some states—

Number of Negro voters in Dixie same but trend up

ATLANTA, Nov. 1 (AP)—The number of Southern Negro voters has remained constant since 1956 but the trend is upward and the long range prospect is for Negro registration comparable with Whites, the Southern Regional Council reports.

Currently there are an estimated 1,238,488 Negroes on voting rolls—25 per cent of the eligibles—in 11 Southern States compared to 1,238,000 two years ago, the council said in a survey.

The new total, which indicates that Negro voters held their own and even showed a slight increase, is an achievement in view of racial controversy and disinterest in an off-year election, the council said.

It noted a drop in the number of eligible voters in the country as a whole.

"The intervening two years since the earlier SRC survey was made have brought increased racial tensions in the South, passage of the first Federal Civil Rights legislation since reconstruction, a long list of Federal Court decisions to speed the Negro toward full legal equality and new state laws to delay change in racial patterns."

IN SOME STATES the number of Negro registrants rose appreciably during the period, but these gains were largely offset by sharp drops in other states due to purges and statewide re-registration, said the SRC, an interracial organization of religious, educational, labor, business and professional men.

The report said if all bars to Negro voting were removed tomorrow, there still would not be a great rush to the polls.

"This is not expected until Negroes have been able to raise their economic levels, their leadership has been broadened and they have reached a position where their political participation promises more tangible results. Neither the new Civil Rights legislation nor the Federal agencies created by it promise any quick or dramatic improvement in Negro suffrage. . ."

But the council emphasized "all this should not obscure the fact that the trend is upward and that the long range prospect in the South is for a Negro registration comparable to the White."

FIGURES FROM Florida, Georgia and South Carolina show a decline in both Negro and white regisration. Both registered gains in North Carolina and Virginia.

In Louisiana, the white registration increased while Negro registration fell from 161,410 to 130,000 "due in large measure to widespread purges in several parishes."

In certain areas, the report continues, it undoubtedly has become more difficult for Negroes to register, but in many parts of the South, lack of political consciousness remains the greatest barrier.

The Negro registration by states and the Negro percentage of total regisration:

Alabama, 60,000, 6.9 per cent; Arkansas, 64,023, 11.4; Florida 144,810, 9.1; Georgia 158,051, 12.4; Louisiana, 130,000, 13.7; Mississippi, 35,000, 6.8; North Carolina 150,000, 7.5; South Carolina, 57,978, 10.8; Tennessee, 185,000, 13.2; Texas, 150,000, 6.8 and Virginia 131,626, 14.1. Total 1,266,488, 10.9 per cent.

Butler Wooing Negro Vote 'In The North'

Political Gimmick Laid To Demos Boss By Hoosier

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R., Indianapolis) charged today that the strong stand for civil rights now being taken by Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler, is "just a political gimmick to snare the Negro vote in the Northern states."

Chairman Butler has had Southern senators fuming, since his Sunday TV invitation for those who disagree with a strong civil rights plank in the Democratic platform for 1960 to "walk out." Mr. Butler failed to back-track, however, when he addressed the National Press Club here.

As Club President John Horner said at the kick-off of the luncheon yesterday:

"Mr. Butler is a man who believes in equal rights for everyone—except Southern Democrats."

The Democratic chairman, who also is the Indiana National committeeman from South Bend, fielded the ball as soon as he got to his feet. He quipped that, before the luncheon, he had been offered every kind of drink "except Southern Comfort."

And certainly his speech contained none. For he not only declared that the Democratic Party will draft a strong civil rights plank in the 1960 platform, but again repeated that those who don't like it can walk out. The Democratic Party is a national party and must stand firm for the rights of all people, he said.

"Racism is not a political issue, it is a moral one," Mr. Butler declared. "The Democratic Party can do nothing on a moral issue, but take a firm stand for what is right."

It was on this point, in the speech, that Mr. Brownson commented. He advanced the theory that this was a "political gimmick," cooked up here at the last meeting of the Democratic Advisory Committee.

After that meeting ex-President Truman and Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) began advancing the same strong stand for civil rights, upon which Chairman Butler has elaborated.

"Southern senators and congressmen, up for election this year, have won their primary and have no contest now," Mr. Brownson pointed out. "This makes it easy for Mr. Butler to talk [illegible]

...ing to save Gov. Averell Harriman and the Democratic ticket in New York, to cite a state where the Harlem vote may be controlling.

"After the Democrats are in again, nothing will be done about civil rights. Southerners will be back in control of all the important congressional committees. It is a perfect political gimmick a 'heads I win, tails you lose proposition.' It is easy to see why Paul Butler is bearing down on it."

Mr. Butler, in his Press Club speech, also bore down on other assets of Southern congressional control, under Democratic leadership. He said he would like to see the committee chairmanship based on something better than the seniority system. He cited the late Vice President Barkley of Kentucky as taking the same position. He also cited Mr. Barkley's saying "nothing better yet has been found to replace the seniority system!"

Mr. Butler said he could be replaced at any time as national chairman, "whenever there was a majority of the national committee members ready to vote to do so." He didn't seem afraid they would, however.

State Voting Age Population Rises

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Alabama's voting age population has increased about 54,000 to a total of [illegible] for the November, 1958 general election.

This is an estimate of the Census Bureau. It does not include those of voting age who are in military service.

The civilian population of voting age includes a great many persons who, though old enough to vote, cannot do so because of requirements as to citizenship, residence, registration or payment of poll taxes.

About 104,600,000 civilians will be old enough to vote in the general election next month.

Views Negro Vote As Key In Race Integration Issues

By LYLE C. WILSON

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Not just around the corner but far down the road there appears to be one decisive home-grown answer to the South's problem of racial integration of its schools.

That answer would be a resounding "aye" in favor of integration. It could and may come from increased political activity by southern Negroes. The Negro vote already is a political powerhouse in the U.S.

James A. Farley always was easy in his mind during FDR's campaign when he could figure that he had the Negro vote going for his candidate. Farley estimated that the Negro vote was the balance of power between parties in 17 substantially industrial states outside the South.

Southern Negroes are more numerous actually and proportionately than are Negroes in the North. Disinterest, disenfranchisement and one thing and another, however, so diminished voting activity by Southern Negroes that they had practically no political impact.

CHANGING

That situation began to change some time ago and the change continues at an accelerating pace. The Federal Civil Rights Bill of 1957 was intended to speed the movement already under way.

The NAACP is campaigning to register three million Southern Negroes for the 1960 Presidential election. That registration in 1956 was about 1,300,000.

It is calculated that in 10 Southern states plus Texas there are about 9,100,000 Negroes and 27,500,000 white persons, 75 per cent of the aggregate population being white and 25 per cent Negro. The percentage of Negroes in these states is calculated as follows:

Virginia 22 per cent; Tennessee 16; Arkansas 22; North Carolina 26; South Carolina 39; Georgia 31; Florida 22; Alabama 32; Mississippi 45; Louisiana 33, and Texas 13.

It is obvious that if Negroes in any of those states other than Texas and Tennessee voted their potential strength and voted together, they would become a political power of tremendous possibilities.

REAL PRESSURES

That is what may come about and with it, perhaps, pressures on the southern political structure so severe as to bring about a real two party system.

Moreover, in local elections voting Negroes might put into state capitols and county court houses officials as enthusiastically in favor of intermingling the races as some of the present office holders are opposed.

News stories occasionally come out of the South indicating that southern political leaders are beginning to give serious thought to the likely coming role of the Negro in Southern politics.

The left wing or liberal wing of the Democratic party in the North is firmly tied to the Negro Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit Negro districts.

A majority supported the Democratic presidential ticket, but a larger proportion in 1956 than in 1952 went to Eisenhower.

Political stature of the Negro voter is increasing in the north as well as in the south. It was estimated a year ago that the non white (mostly Negro) population of metropolitan New York City had increased 42.5 per cent since 1950. The Negro increase was more than 36000.

Out of 76 million eligible—

Record 48 million are expected to vote

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—(AP)—Official and unofficial estimates today placed the nation's eligible voters for the Nov. 4 elections at 76,145,600. This is a record for a mid-term election.

And despite scattered reports of voter apathy, the same sources estimated the probable total vote in the 48 states at 48,131,226, including the 284,226 already officially recorded for Senate candidates in Maine Sept. 8 and also would be the highest for any nonpresidential year.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS tabulation is based on estimates gathered from state officials, party chairmen and in a few instances from veteran political writers.

It showed a gain of 1,268,454 qualified voters over the record established in the last mid-term election in 1954. However, it is about four million under the total of eligibles for the 1956 presidential election.

The estimated vote represents an increase of 3,683,730 over the previous mid-term highest vote in 1954. That total of 44,447,496 was reached by adding the top vote in each state whether for senator, governor or combined House vote.

The 1954 official vote for representatives was 42,582,927, including 22,366,386 for Democratic candidates and 20,016,809 for Republicans. The remainder went to independent and small party candidates. The largest presidential vote was more than 62 million in 1956.

THE ESTIMATE of 76,145,600 eligibles for this year compares with a Census Bureau estimate of 104,600,000 "potential" voters for the coming election (civilians 21 and over, 18 and over in Georgia and Kentucky). The potential vote has gained 4,377,000 over 1954.

Twenty-seven states show gains over 1954 in the estimated number of persons who have registered, paid poll taxes or otherwise met state voting requirements for the elections Nov. 4. The biggest gains are in California, 867,000, and Iowa and North Carolina, 200,000 each.

NINE STATES have qualified fewer voters than in 1954, although in some instances election officials said their estimates four years ago were too high. The nine states: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Estimated registrations for 12 states remained about the same as 1954.

States showing gains of 200,000 or more in estimated vote, over 1954's combined House vote, are California, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Texas.

Only a handful of states gather official statewide registration figures. This necessitates getting estimates in most states.

CALIFORNIA'S official registration of 6,752,421 is an all-time high. It includes 3,875,630 Democrats and 2,676,565 Republicans This is a Democratic plurality of 1,199,065 compared with a Democratic margin of 851,582 in 1954. Hot Senate-governor races, plus a controversial right-to-work amendment on the ballot, have helped enroll 867,000 more voters than four years ago.

In Pennsylvania, almost complete official registrations show a total of 5,396,481, including 2,772,350 Republicans and 2,552,707 Democrats. The totals show the Democrats enrolled almost twice as many new voters as Republicans since the primary. Democrats gained 101,293 new voters, Republicans 54,171.

The Keystone state figures cut the GOP's traditional registration lead over the Democrats to 219,643, compared with 266,765 for the May primary and 907,114 in 1954 before the election of Democratic Gov. George Leader.

New York's estimate of 6,350,000 registrants—official totals are not available yet—is about 135,000 above 1954.

In Maryland, another state where registrants enroll by parties, the unofficial estimate is 1,227,473, with Democrats outnumbering Republicans by 504,620.

Report Only 25 Out of 100 Negroes In Deep South are Registered

NEW YORK, (ANP) — "You can complain all day and weep all night but public officials will not pay much attention to you. Local, state and federal governments listen to voters."

This is a warning given to non-voters in a little folder published by the NAACP under the title "Is your Name Written There?" on the voters lists. Readers are told:

"If you want to have a say about how you are treated as a citizen, you mus register and vote."

The apathy of the Negro is a problem of great concern to the NAACP and other civic organizations. The report that only 25 out of every 100 Negroes in the South of voting age are actually registered, is startling to some leaders. The folder says "Sixty out of every 100 white citizens of voting age" in the South "are registered."

In some localities fewer than 25 out of 100 Negro citizens are registered.

Henry Lee Moon, NAACP public relationist, is in charge of all regions in the current drive to get some more Negroes to qualify to vote.

Negro Vote Shift Seen By Alcorn

Predicts Gains By Republicans

By Walter Lister Jr.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Meade Alcorn, Republican National Chairman, predicted today that Little Rock's integration troubles will produce a lot of Republican votes eventually, but probably not in time for the Congressional elections this fall.

Mr. Alcorn, on the eve of the National Committee's two-day strategy meeting here at the Sheraton-Blackstone, said:

"As a long range proposition the average Negro voter is going to realize that the New and Fair Deals had twenty-one years to redeem their promises and didn't do anything."

Based partly on studies of vote shifts in Negro districts in New Jersey, Mr. Alcorn predicted a Republican trend among Negro voters would "improve in 1958 and show a very marked change in 1960."

Hopes to Win House

The national chairman winced as he was reminded of a remark he made last April, indicating his belief then that Republicans would not regain control of Congress this fall. His position today:

"I think we're going to win the House. I try to be realistic about these things. I think the Senate picture is tough, but much better than it looked in April."

Pressed to be specific, Mr. Alcorn would name only two places where Republicans might pick up Snate seats. He predicted that William Proxmire, D., Wis., would be beaten by Roland Steinle, sixty-two former Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice.

Symington, D., Mo., "is going to have the race of his life" against Miss Hazel Palmer, fifty-four, Sedalia, Mo., lawyer and retiring president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Mr. Alcorn claimed that Republicans would win back four governorships in November, but would name only one—New York.

Voters Go To Polls In 10 States Today

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Ten states hold primary elections Tuesday, deciding on nominees for 8 U.S. Senate seats, 59 places in the House and 7 governorships.

has done much to end GOP domination of the Pine Tree State, was especially critical of Eisenhower on foreign policy.

Tuesday's primaries were in Florida, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Utah, Arizona, Washington and Colorado.

One of the most interesting races was a bitter contest in Florida for the Democratic nomination to the Senate seat now held by Spessard Holland.

Holland, a conservative, fought it out with former Sen. Claude Pepper, who was a red hot New Dealer back in the Franklin D. Roosevelt days. Pepper lost his Senate seat to George Smathers in 1950.

Holland called Pepper a deserter from the white South on racial issues and also termed him a one-time advocate of softness toward communism.

Pepper said Holland was more of a Republican than a Democrat. He also accused him of trying to stir up racial bitterness. Both said they favor segregation.

Most newspapers supported Holland and he was favored to win.

Another former Democratic senator, Ernest McFarland, tried for a comeback in Arizona. McFarland, now governor, was opposed for the Senate nomination by Stephen W. Langmade, Democratic national committeeman.

The winner will face Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater, who had no primary opposition. It was Goldwater who retired McFarland from the Senate in 1952.

In Massachusetts, there was no opposition in top races. Thus it was decided months in advance that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D) who may run for president in 1960, will be opposed for re-election this November by Republican Vincent J. Celeste, a young Boston lawyer.

New England did offer one hot contest, in Vermont. There, Rep. Winston L. Prouty battled with former Gov. Lee E. Emerson for the Republican nomination to the Senate seat being vacated by Ralph E. Flanders.

ADA AID

Emerson accused Prouty of getting aid from the Americans for Democratic Action, a political organization that generally favors Democratic philosophies. Prouty denied it and accused Emerson of taking campaign money from out-of-state interests.

One House race attracting interest beyond district borders was the renomination campaign of Rep. Coya Knutson, Minnesota Democrat.

Mrs. Knutson's husband, Andrew, called on her publicly to quit Congress and come home. Campaigning in their hometown of Oklee Sunday, she didn't bother to call on him. He didn't look her up, either.

PROXMIRE FAVORED

In neighboring Wisconsin, the experts predicted an easy renomination victory for Sen. William Proxmire, Democrat who won a special election last year to fill the seat of the late Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican.

Five candidates tried in New Hampshire for the Republican nomination for governor to succeed Lane Dwinell, retiring Republican. Top contestants here were former Gov. Hugh Gregg and a former Gregg ally, Wesley Powell.

In Utah, Republican Sen. Arthur V. Watkins was favored for renomination. Frank E. Moss, Salt Lake City lawyer, was given an edge in his contest for the Democratic nomination to run against Watkins.

Colorado primaries supplied no opposition for Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols, seeking Democratic renomination, or for State Rep. Palmer L. Burch, who will run against McNichols.

In the State of Washington, little trouble was forecast for Sen. Henry M. Jackson, trying for Democratic renomination. The only candidate for the GOP Senate nomination was William Bantz, Seattle attorney.

Civil Rights Voting Probe Draws Varying Comments

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Reactions varying from mild acceptance to outright indignation came Thursday from three Southern states named as targets of a federal Civil Rights Commission investigation of complaints that Negro voting rights have been impaired.

Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida said he had no objections to the probe provided it was carried out in a sound manner. Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Alabama, the Democratic nominee for governor, however, termed the investigation an "unwarranted invasion of states rights."

In Mississippi, authorities pointed out that federal investigations of possible violations of Negro civil rights have turned up nothing so far.

In Georgia last week, Gov. Marvin Griffin pledged the entire resources of the state to fight a federal civil rights suit filed against voting registrars in Terrell County.

Collins pointed out that the presence of a Florida resident, former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton Sr. of Tampa, on the commission would help assure its soundness.

The Florida governor said he had no idea what the federal agency would look into and that as far as he knew no complaints had been received about alleged interference with Negro voting rights.

But, he said, it was only reasonable to wonder why there are no Negroes registered in three Florida counties and only a few in some others.

The Alabama attorney general said in a statement that there is "ample procedure to protect the voting rights under Alabama law." He added that he has received no such complaints during his 3½ years as attorney general.

State statutes provide that anyone denied registration as a voter can appeal to circuit court and, if necessary, can go on to the state supreme court, he said.

The attorney general added there was no justification for the Civil Rights Commission's action in view of the absence of complaints filed with the state courts or his office.

In Mississippi, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has charged that Jefferson Davis County officials purged more than 1,000 Negro registered voters from the voting lists in 1956.

One result was Mississippi's first civil rights voting suit filed in federal district court. The Rev. H. D. Darby of Prentiss charged he was purged and he filed suit to be re-registered. The case has been taken under advisement.

Alabama, Sister States Face U.S. Vote Probe

Inquiry Set In Florida, Mississippi

The federal Civil Rights Commission Wednesday ordered investigations of complaints that Negroes have been denied voting rights in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.

Commission chairman John A. Hannah said investigators already are at work in one of the states, the Associated Press reported from Washington.

Hannah declined to say which of the states is the scene of the first actual investigation or to provide more than sketchy information about any of the complaints. "We don't want to make their (the investigators) work more difficult," he told newsmen.

However, apparently no federal investigators are at work on voting complaints, in Alabama, reports indicated Wednesday night.

COLLINS UNAWARE

And in Florida, Gov. LeRoy Collins said he knew nothing about the commission's investigation; no complaints of voting rights violations had reached him, he said. Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin and Secretary of State R. A. Gray also said they had not heard of either the investigation or of any complaints.

The Alabama secretary of state's office reported that no reports of federal investigation had been received from boards of registrars in the state. Should federal officers begin probing local boards of registrars, the boards most likely would report the action to the secretary of state.

Circuit judges and other officials throughout central and south Alabama, where the Negro population is concentrated in the state, reported they knew of no civil rights investigators in their circuits and counties.

Officials said they felt such an investigation in Alabama was entirely unwarranted, declaring that Negroes are not being discriminated against.

In Macon County, where Tuskegee Institute is located and where Negroes outnumber whites 7-1, Probate Judge William Varner said he knew of no investigation by federal agents into vote registration methods.

Macon very likely would be included in any such investigation in Alabama because of numerous complaints by Negroes to the Justice Department during the past 10 years and because of a suit, unsuccessful though it was, brought against the board of registrars several years ago.

But. C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. (Negro), said he did not know of any civil rights investigators in the county Wednesday. "We've been filing complaints for the past 10 years," Gomillion said. He said the complaints went to the Justice Department before formation of the Civil Rights Commission.

TCA CONDUCTING REVIEW

Gomillion said the TCA is conducting a review of the Macon County Board of Registrars' record for the past year, the review to cover the period from Sept. 1, 1957 through Aug. 31 1958. The committee will report at a Sunday meeting. Gomillion said the survey is "for information" which will be used to determine if any other complaints will be filed now.

Chairman Hannah of the Civil Rights Commission would not say where in each state the alleged violations occurred.

He described one of the complaints. Hannah indicated that each of the others involved more than one person. But he would not say in which state the multiple complaint originated.

In Georgia, the civil rights division of the Justice Department has filed suit against five election registrars and deputy registrars accusing them of discriminating against prospective Negro voters in Terrel County, Ga.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson has sent two Alabama representatives to Georgia to observe the proceedings. Patterson, Democratic nominee for governor could not be reached Wednesday night, but he said Monday, in announcing the dispatch of the Georgia observers, that, his administration would offer "strong opposition" to any such federal interference in Alabama.

"We will battle them every step of the way," Patterson said. He termed the Georgia suit, first under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, an obvious attempt by Republican leaders to pick up votes for their party in the 1960 presidential race. He called the action "illegal and unwarranted."

Hannah said he hopes there will be some reports from the field by the time the commission meets again, Oct. 22. The commission has been meeting in Washington for two days.

Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany said that so far there has been no refusal of cooperation by state authorities—"but I have to say that it is pretty early to say whether there is going to be any," the AP reported.

This is the first time the commission has announced the ordering of any specific investigations within its field of looking into alleged infringements on civil rights in voting, education and housing. The civil rights law enacted last year gave the commission the right of subpoena to obtain information.

Circuit judges in central, south and west Alabama, including the Black Belt area which is heavily populated by Negroes, chorused the opinion that there is no necessity for a federal investigation of voting rights in the state.

Said Circuit Judge Werth Thagard whose — Second Circuit includes Butler, Crenshaw and Lowndes counties:

"I don't think there's any occasion for it. I believe voting registration is carried on legally and with full regard to the 'civil rights' of everyone. The registrars have the whites and Negroes take the same tests and a good many Negroes have been registered."

PURELY POLITICAL

Judge George C. Wallace, fiery Clayton jurist who last year said he would jail FBI agents who sought to look into the jury lists in his circuit, said, "I don't think any investigation is warranted at all. Any such investigation would be a purely political maneuver, designed to harrass the officialdom of this state and another attempt to break down local government."

"The various departments of government in this state have always protected the rights of the people," said Wallace, unsuccessful candidate for governor in the June Democratic Primary.

Saying he had heard of no investigators in his circuit (Barbour, Bullock, Dale), Wallace observed "you can't tell where that bunch of sneaks are."

Judge Eris F. Paul of the 12th Judical Circuit (Coffee, Pike) said his counties would be "the last place in the world" the investigators should go. He said he had heard of no "trouble or complaints" about voter registration.

Judge L. S. Moore of the Fourth Circuit (Bibb, Dallas, Hale, Perry, Wilcox) also said no investigation had been reported in his circuit. But, the judge said that "as far as I'm concerned, if they want to send somebody in here to investigate—then our laws are all right, as far as I know."

In Montgomery, Tom Jones, chairman of the county Board of Revenue, said of the investigation report: It is my feeling that all people in Montgomery County who are qualified may register to vote."

Gov. James E. Folsom and Atty. Gen. Patterson could not be reached for comment Wednesday night.

SURVEY SHOWS

Northern Negroes Want To Vote For U. S. Supreme Court

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Times said today that more and more Negroes in key Northern states are becoming dissatisfied with civil rights attitudes of both Republican and Democratic parties.

The Times said that indicates that more Negro voters will split tickets in the election next month and in the future.

But the newspaper said political observers believe that the Democratic party in the North, where most Negro voters live, still will get the majority of Negro ballots.

"In some states, such as Michigan and Pennsylvania, the party will increase its strength," said The Times.

In publishing the results of a wide survey, The Times said an unnamed Negro mechanic in Cleveland was asked how he would vote.

"I'd like to vote for the whole United States Supreme Court . . ." he said. "When it comes to this integration and civil rights stuff, neither party is worth a damn."

"In a survey of Negro voter sentiment in six key Northern and border states and California, The Times found that an increasing number of Negroes shared the mechanic's conviction that 'Neither party is worth a damn' on civil rights on the national level—and, in some cases, on the local level," the paper added.

Other states included in the survey are New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. Illinois also has a heavy Negro vote, the paper said, but has no major offices to fill this year other than congressional seats.

"Many Negroes were quick to criticize 'the Democrats' for failing to 'whip the crackers in line in the South' on school integration," The Times said.

"They were just as quick to criticize President Eisenhower and 'the Republicans' for failing to take a strong position in favor of the Supreme Court's 1954 integration ruling and the 'moral right' of Negro children to attend integrated schools."

Negro Vote Drive Is Moving Slowly

Workers Often Find Their Relatives Unregistered

CENTERS ON PREACHERS

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Special Service. Copyright 1958.

WASHINGTON, April 16. — The widely heralded drive to build Negro voting strength in the South is still struggling to get off the ground.

The first small results show how far it has to go.

The very families of politically conscious "build-up-the-vote" workers were often found to be among the unregistered.

In one Alabama town, a Republican worker with 27 brothers, sisters and cousins of voting age discovered that only four of them were registered. His drive started in his backyard. All of them are now on the books.

Preachers Cautioned

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is building perhaps the biggest Southern Negro effort, centers its drives around preachers.

It has felt it necessary to caution the preachers to make sure they are registered themselves as a starter.

Only about one in every four Southern Negroes of voting age is registered, according to a Southern Regional Council study. In contrast, about 60 per cent of eligible white Southerners are registered.

As passed by Congress, the new Civil Rights Act was aimed at bolstering the right of Negroes to vote.

The NAACP announced after the bill passed that it hoped to at least double Negro voting in the South by 1960.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau chief of the NAACP, has made trips to Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi to help set up vote drive organizations.

GOP Seeks Negro Vote

A Republican drive to register Negroes in the South started early this year.

The Republicans are heartened by a 1956 swing of Southern Negroes to the GOP.

GOP workers aren't objecting to having Southern Negroes register Democratic in the South, so they can throw their weight in the crucial Democratic primaries.

The new voters rounded up by the Republicans are generally expected to vote Republican in general elections, however.

Democratic headquarters here reports no co-ordinated drive to enlist Southern Negro voters. Most rural-dominated Democratic state organizations in the South however, are not eager to enlist more Negroes as voters.

The NAACP has referred to the Justice Department new troubles in registering Negroes in areas of Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama.

The NAACP hopes eventually to see Negro representatives elected from "Black Belt" districts, some of which have more than 50 per cent Negro populations.

In the short run the strategy is to hurl new Negro strength against senior Southern congressmen, many of whom use powerful positions as committee chairmen in Congress to block anti-segregation legislation.

U.S. ready to act on vote denials

By EDWARD PEEKS

AFRO Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON

"We hope to get started right away. Our job is very largely a legal job . . ." p. 1

Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the President's Commission on Civil Rights, declared as he pushed plans to investigate complaints of vote denials in the South.

Named director of the Commission last year by President Eisenhower, Tiffany's appointment has not yet been confirmed by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

However, informed Capitol Hill observers said he will probably be confirmed Monday. Southern opposition to the confirmation has subsided in recent weeks.

ONCE CONFIRMED, Tiffany will lead his 71-member staff in a probe of 100 complaints already on hand.

Last minute plans were made at the Commission's regular monthly meeting Saturday.

An organizational chart shows that the commission's staff will include four divisions with combined personnel of some 70 workers.

"We have people in line already for each of these divisions," Mr. Tiffany told the AFRO.

He was invited to attend the Conference on Voting Restrictions in the South, held in Washington Sunday, but declined on grounds that it "would be premature" to attend such a meeting before being confirmed in office.

On Saturday plans were made for commission representatives to appear Monday before the Senate Appropriations Committee to speak for approval of $750,000 already okayed by the House group.

That amount is requested to operate the commission for fiscal 1959. The sum of $200,000 is on hand from the President's emergency funds for operation through June 30.

The following commissioners were appointed by the President as a result of the civil rights bill passed by Congress last year:

Chairman, John A. Hannah, president, Michigan State University; Vice chairman, Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist Law School;

John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia; Doyle E. Carlton, former Florida governor; Dr. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, and J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor.

King Says He's 'Fired'

ALCORN, Miss. (AP) — Prof. Clennon King, controversial history professor whose pro-segregation writings set off a student boycott which almost closed Alcorn A&M College for Negroes last year, said today he has been dismissed.

"My stand has been for freedom," King said in a statement. "I stand for academic freedom. I stand for freedom of speech . ."

He displayed a copy of a letter from J. D. Boyd, president of the land grant college, dated May 1 and saying: "This is to inform you that your contract will not be renewed at the end of the 1957-58 school term. You are free to leave the campus at any time you wish."

Fear Apathy Blamed For Lack Of Negro Voters

Meeting Is Held In Washington

Washington, D. C. April 28 — Ignorance, apathy and intimidation are given as reasons why many Negroes do not register to vote in Louisiana and Mississippi.

These views were expressed Saturday in a Negro - white Conference on voting rights for Negroes in nine states. The conference was held under the auspices of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. The fund is headed by Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala., publisher and former head of the National Youth Administration in the Roosevelt administration.

Saturday's reports are to be turned over to the Civil Rights commission when it gets down to business.

Kenneth Walker, editor of The Colfax Chronicle, told the conference "I think the shortage of Negro registrants in Louisiana stems from essentially two things. One is lack of concern on the part of the Negro—a don't want to cause no trouble attitude. The other is plain lack of ability to read and write well."

Political Racials

Walker said voting restrictions do exist in Louisiana, with political as well as racial overtones.

Albert L. Powell, president of the Mississippi Progressive Voters League, said the Negro registers and votes freely in only six of the 82 counties. The counties were given as Harrison, Hinds, Warren, Washington, Lauderdale and Coahoma.

In 42 counties of Mississippi, Powell said, every now and then a favored Negro is permitted to register. In the other 33 counties, he said, there is "gross intimidation that creates a fear complex to such an extent that the Negroes in these counties are in most instances afraid to try to register."

In most elections in Mississippi, Powell added, "The candidate that can yell 'Nigger, Nigger" loudest will be elected."

Power of Negro Vote Discussed

CINCINNATI (AP) — A Michigan State university professor said he thinks Negro voters can control the outcome of close national elections if they muster strength at the polls.

Dr. Oscar Glantz, professor of social science, told the Ohio Valley Sociological Society:

"In 1948, for example, (Harry) Truman carried Illinois, California and Ohio by 33,000, 17,000 and 7000 votes respectively. One writer notes that 'less than a 15 per cent switch in the Negro vote would have delivered all three of those states to Dewey, enough to have slipped him into the White House and made Korea a Republican war.'

Dr. Glantz said, "This is not to say that the Negro vote is sufficient in itself to assure political success (witness 1952 and 1956) but in the event of a close election in which differentials among white voters are largely self-canceling (and such an election may materialize in 1960, as in 1948), the numerical balance of power is clearly in the hands of the Negro body politic."

OXNAM CALLS DENIAL OF VOTE SUBVERSION

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)— Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam said today that a politician who swore to uphold the United States Constitution and then "cooperates with the forces that seek to deny the Negro the vote is a subversive."

Bishop Oxnam, president of the Methodist Church Council of Bishops, assailed racial discrimination in a prepared address to the opening session of a four-day Methodist Convocation on Evangelism.

"Once again the Ku Klux Klan burns crosses and masquerades in white," the Bishop said. "It proclaims its message of vicious racialism, anti-Semitism and religious bigotry. Many church members, who proudly declare they are 'saved,' belong to this un-American and un-Christian body. When the Ku Klux Klan burns the cross, it desecrates a sacred symbol."

Calling for Methodism to "turn the tide in the race issue," Bishop Oxnam said:

"The preacher who pledges himself to follow Christ and then stands silent in the presence of segregation betrays his Lord.

"The silence of Christians when the vote is denied Negroes, and segregation is enforced, speaks so loud the black men overseas cannot hear what our missionaries say."

Urges Negro in North to Ignore Party Line in Voting

Pittsfield, Mass. The northern Negro can and should use his vote to help fight the battle against southern segregation, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, asserted here last week.

The Association's top executive addressed a banquet on April 26. The affair was part of a regional meeting of the New England NAACP. He maintained that a small clique of Dixiecrats in Congress could not successfully block civil rights in Congress if they were not joined by northern Democrats and Republicans.

Negro Rights

"It is up to you whether you want to help make history," Mr. Wilkins told the audience. "Vote. Vote for good men no matter what party they are in."

"Oil men don't vote for candidates who are not for the oil interests," he continued. "You shouldn't find Negroes who vote for men who don't favor Negroes' rights."

The NAACP official cautioned his listeners not to condemn all white persons for the actions of a few.

"Most white people are ashamed of what's going on," he declared.

Southern Whites

"When you talk about southern white people, don't try and sweep them all in the same trash like they do you," he said. "If the southern politicians would take off the pressure, the southern white people want to do the right thing, and I'm confident they'd do it."

Mr. Wilkins criticized some northern Negro politicians and two Massachusetts senators, as well as southern white politicians. He said some Chicago Negro politicians have tried to block housing integration in that city because they fear it would put an end to their political power.

Sen. Kennedy

The civil rights leader had strong criticism for Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) and Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.). They both voted wrong during debates on the Civil Rights Act passed in 1957, he charged. In addition, Sen. Kennedy has been friendly with various southern segregationists, including Herman Talmadge and Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, the NAACP official said.

Mr. Wilkins blows hot and cold on this issue. When the civil Rights bill was before the senate last year, he took an entirely different position with reference to the majority party in that body stating that it would be held responsible for emasculating the bill as originally introduced. Editor.

Priest tells of fight for vote

WASHINGTON

"They are asking for a fight. They will get a legal fight and they will get a Christian fight."

Thus spoke a young Catholic priest from Mississippi on Sunday at the Conference on Voting Restrictions in Southern states at Asbury Methodist Church 11th and K Sts., NW.

He was Father John LaBauve of Mount Bayou, who visibly moved the interracial audience of more than 700 that overflowed into the church balcony.

Father LaBauve presented a copy of the resolutions passed by the conference to the President's Civil Rights Commission on Monday at 726 Jackson Pl., NW.

* * *

A DELEGATION called at offices of the commission in keeping with a resolution to "present the findings of this conference to the Commission on Civil Rights at the earliest possible moment."

Father LaBauve told of the determination of colored citizens in Mississippi after he finished a prepared report at the Sunday meeting on the struggle for the ballot.

"We ask for your help, for the help of the Federal government and for the help of Christians everywhere in this struggle," he said.

He presented the report of the Mississippi Progressive Voters League, Albert Powell, president.

This report was prepared jointly with Aaron Henry, executive secretary of the Mississippi Regional Council of Leadership.

* * *

COLORED CITIZENS vote in only six of the state's 82 counties, Father LaBauve said.

Many of these voters are on the list because they stand in favor with the whites, he said. "They are suffering from U. T. — uncle tomism."

Father LaBauve said a hostile registrar to colored voters died after denying a persistent citizen the right to register.

"Maybe that just goes to show that 'He Got the Whole World in His Hand,'" the priest said, taking off on the popular song.

The audience laughed and applauded, as it had applauded during serious moments of Father LaBauve's appeal to the heart of America for social justice.

HOLDS DENYING VOTE TO NEGRO IS SUBVERSIVE

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Warns Against Klan

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Hits Denial of Vote

"The silence of Christians when the vote is denied Negroes, and segregation is enforced, speaks so loud that black men overseas cannot hear what our missionaries say."

Bishop Oxnam said reasonable progress toward racial integration "will take time and sensible men know it." But he asked "by what argument, Christian or democratic, can any American plead for delay in granting the franchise to a fellow American. . . . Surely the blood stream is not polluted when a Negro votes."

Urges More Evangelism

In the keynote address to the convocation, Bishop W. Angie Smith of Oklahoma City urged greater emphasis on Evangelism.

"The time has arrived," he said in a prepared address, "for Methodism to know that any other than an evangelistic church will be a failure. . . . The only possibility of saving our civilization from decay and ruin is in the message from the evangelistic church."

The South Will Lose Some Votes

A report by the office of the Department of Commerce gives a fresh breakdown on the possible shifts in proportional representation in the House of Representatives in 1960. The South fares somewhat poorly.

The Department breaks this region down into the South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central sections.

In the South Atlantic, Maryland by 1962—when such representation would become effective—would gain a seat. West Virginia would lose one, so would North Carolina and Georgia. Florida would gain three. Net, one seat. The gain in Maryland might or might not be significant from the Southern legislative point of view.

In the East South Central States, Alabama and Mississippi would each lose one.

In the West South Central, Arkansas would lose two, but Texas would gain two.

As can be seen, from one point of

view the shifts might not affect the Southern position very greatly. But the gains in such states as Maryland and Florida might not be equivalent to holding such seats in Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi.

We have no explanation for the Maryland gain except continued steady Seaboard state growth. But the losses in other Southern states are much to be regretted.

They point up anew the need of efforts to keep our people at home through more and more jobs, better opportunities, and still better prospects of happy living.

"Confidential" Magazine Cites "Power Of Negro Vote" In Stirring April Issue

In "CONFIDENTIAL," the monthly magazine, which has been much in the news in recent months because of a lawsuit is a "confidential" political prognostication, beginning on page 18. Its title is "The Power of the Negro Vote." Its author is listed as a person named Richard Wilson.

The final paragraph on page 54 reads as follows:

"Which way will the Negro vote go? The answer won't be known for sure, until some time after the polls close on election day in November, 1960. But one thing is sure right now—Mr. Potential Candidate had better turn his thoughts to those 181 big electoral votes and start to figuring how he can get the Negroes of America into his corner—or at least the millions of Negro voters of New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

"Because they, the country's second class citizens are the constituents who may chart his political future for him. They are the ones who may very well decide whether he (the candidate) winds up in the White House or in the doghouse."

Of course the "Confidential" article is quite readable but Negro leaders who profess to be able to forecast the behavior of Negroes in national elections have already made prediction of what will be the Negro voter's behavior in the [illegible] presidential election.

It is that Negroes in the Northern area of the country will vote overwhelmingly for the Republican presidential candidate, who at present is looked upon as sure to be young Richard M. Nixon, the vice president.

The "Confidential" magazine records one of those "read 'em and weep" paragraphs in its article. It deals with the prediction about Negroes being able to assure the victorious party 181 electorial votes. It says these will come from the big cities in states with electoral votes as follows: New York 45; Pennsylvania, 32; California 62; Illinois 27; Ohio 25; and Michigan, 20.

As to the reason which will prompt the voting due to swing these states into the Republican column in 1960, "Confidential points to the big vote Negroes cast in New York City, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit and then says:

"The sending of Federal troops to Little Rock undoubtedly cost the Republicans whatever gains the party may have won in the Solid South in recent years, but this setback could be balanced by the ballots of millions of big city Negroes who have soured on the Democratic Party because of the South's segregationist stand.

"Too many embittered Negroes, all Democrats are Governor Faubus, and vice verse. They have a vivid, burning recollection of press and television pictures showing Negro children heckled and spat upon, Negro clergymen kicked and beaten."

Once upon a time it was a favorite prediction of Republican spellbinders, in estimating their chances of overwhelming the Democrats in elections was: "Remember we can depend upon the Democrats to act a fool at the right time."

Of course it is unfair to hold all Democrats, even those in the South as being blood relatives of Faubus of Arkansas. But at present Northern Democrats have become just as harsh toward Faubus and other Southern Democrats who are segregationists as any Republicans. It is now well known in political circles, that Democrat leaders have about by-passed their National Committee and have created a Northern "Policy" contingent of their party they mean to use as the "front" element slated to make the appeal to Negroes.

Northern leaders are bitter not only because of the Little Rock tragedy, but also because of the number of attempts to outlaw the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in their states.

Many white Northerners are not only paying members of the NAACP, but are on its board of directors; some are life members, which cost them a joining fee of $500.00.

Democrats very naturally fear the loss of control of Congress—the House and Senate. This could come as a result of the defeat of Northerners for the Senate and House in the congressional elections in 1960—and may come in 1958, all because of the desertion of the big Negro following that was built up during the Roosevelt regime.

FDR was shrewd enough to "play down" mention of his party as Democrats and stressed it was the "New Deal" party. He was followed by Harry S. Truman, who stressed the fact that his followers were the "Fair Deal" party. Both were "copy-cats" of Theodore Roosevelt who made the "Square Deal" the shibboleth of his brand of Republicans.

In the year of 1904, with Theodore Roosevelt the presidential candidate of the Republicans and Alton B. Parker of New York the candidate of the Democrats, Roosevelt not only was overwhelmingly elected but in that election young Franklin D. Roosevelt supported [illegible] Roosevelt.

FDR in later years was bold enough to tell the world that he had not always voted the Democrat ticket. He was referring particularly to the way he voted in 1904. Franklin D. also told the Democrats to their teeth that they did not have enough votes to elect a president of the United States

It will be remembered that in 1958, Harry S. Truman wanted to bypass the nomination for president if he could get Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to announce as a Democrat candidate. "Ike" refused with the well known results that followed in 1952 and 1956.

At present the brightest prospects for the Democrats is that they may again mobilize their forces in all states of the South for a Democrat victory.

But confronting them is the fact that whereas the South is loosing its numerical strength, the North is gaining increased strength and Negro voters are not only gaining voting strength "Up North" but giving Democrats Down South much worry because Republicans and those white leaders called "fuzzy liberals" are uniting to cast Democrats of the current variety into "outer darkness."

Unless the Southern contingent changes its "interpositionist" mood, stops attacking the Supreme Court because of the 7954 decision that was based uopn the 14th Amendment, and unanimously promulgated by the Court—the "bad" Southern Democrats like Faubus will surely get their party "all dressed up with nowhere to go."

Yes, it is just like "Confidential Magazine" has indicated in its April article: Orvall Faubus, Goveronr of Arkansas has done more to unite the Negro citizens of this country than anybody since Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. That was 95 years ago.

Georgia and Virginia said alike in voting matters

RICHMOND

John Brooks, director of political action for the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, returned last week from Savannah, Ga. where he made a survey of the voting picture.

He told the AFRO: "Georgia and Virginia are very much alike in voting matters. In Georgia — just like this state —legislators are trying to find some way to keep colored persons from voting in large numbers.

"Georgia is presently moving toward the enactment of a poll tax law — similar to the one here.

"Naturally, therefore, registration among colored persons is progressing.

"In Savannah, the Chatham County Voters Council was recently formed and has as its goal the registration of every eligible citizen.

* * *

"AS YOU KNOW, in Georgia the voting age starts at 18. There was an unsuccessful effort to get the 18 - year - old vote here.

"Georgians seem to think that it's a good thing to get voters started early."

Turning his attention to the progress of voter registration on the local front, Mr. Brooks said:

"Because of the repeated attacks, insults and threats being made in Virginia today—the voting picture among colored persons is brighter than it has been for some time.

"Instead of discouraging them, these attacks etc. have had the effect of a challenge which colored Virginians are accepting.

"I expect that in the coming months, we will see overwhelming evidence that these bullying tactics by legislators and newspapers are going to bounce back and explode in the faces of the originators.

"SO DESPERATE are the bigots now that no secret is being made of the fact that much of the suggested legislation in this session of the Assembly is directly aimed at crippling the colored citizen's fight for full freedom.

"Virginia will learn — just as Georgia will learn, that colored citizens feel that they have a stake in their state's affairs too — and they are going to be heard."

In the South: Federal Watchdogs . . .

The Justice Department intends to keep a quiet but close eye on primary elections in the South this spring and summer.

The target: Any instance of Negroes being deprived of the right to vote.

The Civil Rights Act passed last year provided stiff penalties against election officials who disenfranchise qualified Negroes.

Justice Department officials and Negro leaders as well believe that a swift crackdown and vigorous prosecution of the first violation will go far to discourage others.

Primaries to watch: Alabama, May 6, and North Carolina, May 31.

NEGRO VOTERS—Any new civil-rights legislation probably will never get out of committee. The Republicans are disillusioned at the failure of many Negro voters in recent local elections to shift allegiance to them. Democrats don't want to risk more party wounds like those opened by Little Rock.

Ike and the Negro Vote

Republican Party workers were dismayed at Ike's recent speech to newspaper publishers urging a go-slow policy on integration.

Some 350 Negro publishers and civic leaders, most of them militant integrationists, were in the audience. They reacted to Ike's comments immediately and unfavorably.

The GOP workers, who had been working to hold the big Negro vote the President got in 1956, fear the effect this may have on their labors.

Lincoln Day rally fails—

Southern Negroes apathetic over voter registration

By The Associated Press

Negro voter registration continues to lag in the South despite Lincoln Day rallies last month that triggered a drive aimed at doubling their strength in Dixie elections by 1960.

In a few of the 20 cities where Feb. 12 kickoff rallies were held, Negro registrations were below normals an Associated Press survey indicated today.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., began its campaign with mass meetings in 11 Southern states. To achieve its goal, the SCLC must persuade more than a million Negroes to qualify as voters. In the first month of the drive only a handful responded.

AT MONTGOMERY, where King gained national attention as leader of a Negro boycott of buses in 1956, the chairman of the County Board of Registrars reported a drop in Negro voter applicants below normal. And at Birmingham, Chairman W. D. Gwin of the Jefferson County board said Negro registrations "have been less since the Lincoln Day rallies than before."

Elsewhere, the story from county and state officials was much the same: if no dropoff occurred, no increase resulted.

The SCLC drive covers Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Negro voter registration in the 11 states totaled roughly 1,200,000 in 1956—less than 20 per cent of the total registration—but the estimate is very rough. Many counties do not classify voters by race and many that do make no separate totals but merely mark each registration card "W" or "N." Mississippi, surprisingly, has no law providing for a breakdown by color.

SOME NEGRO leaders said the drive hasn't really begun. Generally, SCLC spokesmen declined to comment on their progress.

"Preparations are being made to increase Negro registration considerably," said Z. Alexander Looby, president of the Nashville, Tenn., branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and a city councilman. But the drive "hasn't started," he added.

Lethargy among Negroes is a stumbling block, said Dr. George W. C. Brown of Norfolk, president of the Virginia Voters League, Inc.

"Our big problem is to find out how to awaken the Negroes," the Negro leader declared. "We will just have to meet and work out some methods and techniques of overcoming the apathy, indifference, complacency and unconcern among Negroes on this whole matter of registration and voting."

HERE IS THE picture by states:

Alabama—No registration upsurge in Mobile, a slight dropoff at Birmingham and Montgomery. Estimated 58,000 Negro registration, 750,000 white. Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia have a poll tax. The other states do not.

ARKANSAS — No date or firm guesses available on whether Negro applicants up or down since Lincoln Day. State auditor says 64,023 eligible Negro voters of state's 563,978 total. No Negroes registered in 14 of state's counties. Negroes lag most in eastern Arkansas where their population is heaviest.

FLORIDA—Little Negro registration since Feb. 12, only 32 new applicants in Duval County (Jacksonville). SCLC spokesman at Tallahassee said campaign "not really under way yet."

GEORGIA—About one million white registered voters and 150,000 Negroes, no upsurge since Feb. 12. A new law aimed at Negro applicants poses tougher questions for voter qualification.

LOUISIANA — No statewide registration figures available. Only 20 Negroes qualified at Baton Rouge since Feb. 12 compared with 163 white persons. New Orleans official noted no change at all in the flow of registrants, white or Negro. No comment from Negro leaders.

22,000 of state's 900,000 Negroes vote. Regional council of Negro leadership is sponsoring classes teaching state constitution in effort to boost voter enrollment to 100,000. Prospective voters must answer questions about constitution to qualify.

NORTH CAROLINA — Only four counties have continuous registration. Of these, three reported no increase in Negro registrations since Feb. 12. Guilford (Greensboro) had an increase, partly due to better facilities. Figures for other counties not available until May. Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, state NAACP president, says about 135,000 Negroes now registered. Goal is 250,000 more by 1960. Drive, not yet begun, will be aimed at nine Eastern counties called "Black Belt."

SOUTH CAROLINA—No upsurge in Charleston, Spartanburg or Florence, but increase reported at Columbia where books re-opened March 3 after being closed 30 days for city election. Negroes appeared in equal numbers with white persons on first day after reopening.

TENNESSEE—Some increase at Memphis, none at Nashville or Chattanooga. Qualified Negro voters comprise about one-third of Memphis voting population. No separate figures kept at Chattanooga or Nashville.

TEXAS — Has no registration; poll tax receipts qualify. NAACP drive, active in some places, half-hearted in others, had as goal 500,000 qualified voters. Has made no claims since deadline passed. Estimated 1956 eligibles ranged from 170,000 to 214,000. NAACP made no estimate. Dallas and Houston Negro leaders say increase in Negroes paying poll tax this year but won't estimate whether big or small.

VIRGINIA—No statewide registration figures available. Moderate increase in Negro registration at Warwick, but running about same for white and Negro applicants at Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Roanoke. None registered at Danville since February 12.

THREE JUDGES SOUGHT

Mayor's Move In Georgia County Unit Suit Sidelined

GAINESVILLE, Ga. (AP) — U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan Tuesday refused to order a three-judge court to hear Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield's suit attacking Georgia's county unit system.

The ruling was a rebuff to Hartsfield's effort to get a quick decision from the U.S. Supreme Court, which has thrice previously refused to upset the Georgia law requiring use of the unit system in primaries.

But Morris Abram of Atlanta, leading counsel for Hartsfield, said an attempt will be made to get the issue directly to the Supreme Court by asking the high court for a writ of mandamus to force Sloan to convene a three-judge court.

Sloan, after a hearing here Monday on Hartsfield's plea for a panel court, issued an order Tuesday denying the plea on the ground that the mayor's suit raised no substantial federal question. He said "previous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States foreclose the subject and leave no inference that the question sought to be raised can be the subject of controversy."

Under the unit system, counties are assigned from two to six units according to size, with two unit counties predominating. Hartsfield filed suit seeking to have the unit system invalidated, charging that under it a resident of Fulton County has only 1-155th the voting strength of a resident of the state's smallest county.

He alleged that is a deprivation of his voting rights.

The mayor sought a three-judge court because appeals from such a panel can be appealed directly to the Supreme Court. Otherwise, a final decision probably could not be reached before the Sept. 10 state Democratic primary. Also, only a three-judge court can enjoin a state statute.

Which Way The Negro Vote?

(Daily Defender)

Now that the political pot has begun to boil, the perennial question about the Negro vote is being made the subject of major inquiries. Recent nation-wide studies by the American Institute of Public Opinion indicate a slight shift of the Negro vote to the Republicans.

The survey shows, however, that Negroes of the North and South are still heavily Democratic in their Congressional preferences — chiefly because they feel the Democrats have their economic interest at heart. There has been a small shift to the Republicans since the last off-year Congressional election in 1954. But that shift has not cut too sharply into the overwhelming support among Negroes that the Democrats have enjoyed in past years.

Basic to the Negroes' continued allegiance to the Democratic party is their feeling that the Democrats — "the party of Roosevelt" — helped them most in the depression years of the 1930's and will continue to do the best job of looking out for them today.

The poll reveals that "economically, the northern Negro feels most secure as a Democrat. Historically, Roosevelt is a lot fresher in his mind than Lincoln."

A majority of Negro homes reported that the recession had already left its mark — chiefly in the form of unemployment. With a general tone of optimism reported for all voters across the country about the employment outlook in the next 6 months, the vote among Negroes interviewed was 2-to-1 that more people would be out of work in the months ahead.

By a ratio of 3-to-1, Negroes said that "they believed the Democrats could do the better job of keeping the country prosperous."

Demo Chief S

Plan Liberal Plank, Slate

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Democrats cannot win in 1960 without the Negro vote. This fact was conceded recently by Chairman Paul Butler of the Democratic National Committee.

His opinion was expressed as a reply to a question raised by a member of the Capitol Press Club. The chairman hedged, however, on the question of whether he thought the party could win without the South.

"Well," said Butler, "we never feel that we would loose all of the southern votes, but the party has won without the majority of the south."

NOT TAKEN FOR GRANTED

Butler denied that the Democratic party has taken the Negro vote for granted. "There is no complacency in the minds of anybody on the staff of the Democratic Committee about the vote of the Negro or anybody else," said Butler. The Democrats expect to win the support of the Negro by advancing a "platform in 1960 that will be more liberal and forward looking than any the party has ever adopted and by offering the most liberal candidates ever nominated."

He believes that his party can win votes if it carries out an intensive campaign and educate the public and inform them of the issues and the facts and make an all-out effort to get out the vote.

HITS EASTLAND

When questioned on his party's stand on such men as Senator Eastland, Butler said Eastland does not represent the views of 75 or 80 percent of the Democratic party.

The Democrats disapprove of Faubus' actions at Little Rock, said Butler. His action does not constitute or reflect the policy of the Democratic party, he added.

The chairman blamed the Administration for the Little Rock situation. "The Administration did nothing to prepare the way for wider, deeper acceptance of the Supreme Court decision," declared Butler.

"The President could have called a committee of Negro and white leaders, or possibly a committee of educators to discuss and consider this problem. But the President dillied and dallied until it became necessary to take more drastic action.

"When he did act, he did the right thing," concluded Butler, "But he was so long acting."

In his prepared statement before the Capitol Press Club dinner, Butler predicted that the Administration will in the next session of Congress turn its back on all social and domestic legislation with the excuse that attention must be focused on armament.

The Democratic party believes that the program of progress in human welfare should be continued, he declared. "The fight must be continued for advancement in the fields of better housing, better schools, better medical care, and for the ultimate end of discrimination and denial of human right to some of our citizens.

"The fight for human rights—the fight against ignorance and prejudice and bigotry — is not a part-time program. . .it is a continued struggle. . .it calls for leadership by example and deed. . .It requires never-ending moral pressure against discrimination and injustice wherever they may exist."

NEGROES' VOTING DRIVE CHARTED

Goal of 2 Million New Registrations Set

By REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 2 (AP)—With a goal of two million new voters by 1960, Southern Negroes are getting ready for a sharply intensified registration campaign in 11 Dixie states.

The massive drive which would more than double the estimated number of Negroes now eligible to vote in the Deep South will start with a series of Lincoln Day rallies in 20 or more Southern cities Feb. 12. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) is among the Negro leaders scheduled to speak.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is sponsoring the campaign, said his people will be urged to use the new federal civil rights law "wherever necessary to point out discrimination."

Meeting in Atlanta

Abernathy and other members of the conference executive committee will discuss detailed plans for the voter registration effort at a meeting in Atlanta tomorrow.

The Baptist minister said no state-by-state allocations have been announced but that the "long-range goal" of the campaign is two million new Negro voters within the next two years. He said the conference has adopted a budget of $200,000 to spend on the vote drive this year.

Abernathy said an estimated 1,238,000 Negro voters were registered in the 11 Southern states in 1956, only about one-fourth of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age.

By contrast, he said 60 per cent of the white residents in those states are registered voters.

Mississippi Low

The conference leader said Texas, with 214,000, led the Southern states in the number of eligible Negro voters while Mississippi, with only 20,000 estimated Negro voters in 1955 was at the bottom of the list.

Alabama had 53,366 last year, he said; Arkansas had 69,677, Florida 148,703, Georgia 163,389, Louisiana 161,410, North Carolina 135,000, South Carolina 99,890, Tennessee 90,000 and Virginia 82,693.

Abernathy said Lincoln Day rallies will launch the campaign in Atlanta; Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile and Tuskee, Ala.; New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Shreveport, La.; Tallahassee, Chattanooga, Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Dallas and Houston, Tex.; Clarksdale, Miss.; Durham and Greensboro, N.C., Columbia, S.C., and possibly others in Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia.

Powell is scheduled to address the Houston rally and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., of Montgomery, the conference president, will speak in Miami. King led the bus boycott which preceded the Supreme Court decision outlawing bus segregation in Montgomery.

Vote Rallies Set For 21 Cities In South

ATLANTA — Dr. John H. Hannah, chairman, and members of the recently constituted Civil Rights Commission, have been urged to attend and participate in the public mass meetings being held simultaneously in 21 cities in nine southern states on Wednesday evening, February 12 to launch the "Crusade for Citizenship" of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The invitations were extended by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the conference, following an all day meeting of the executive board held at the Ebenezer Baptist Church here.

THE "CRUSADE for Citizenship" meetings emphasizing the theme, "The Franchise is a Citizen's Right — not a Privilege", will spearhead a year - round South - wide registration and voting effort to double the number of qualified [illegible] leaders in attendance, [illegible]orida governor failed to [illegible] the usual blasts at the [illegible] tion and action," according to the conference announcements.

Cities holding meetings on February 12 are: Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery and Tuskegee, Alabama; Jacksonville, Miami and Tallahassee, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Shreveport, La.; Clarksdale and Hattiesburg, Miss.; Durham and Greensboro, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Chattanooga, Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Dallas and Houston, Texas.

Dr. Hannah has been invited to participate in the Miami meeting, at which Dr. King, Jr. will speak. The letter of invitation notes that "investigation of infringement of voting rights" would be first on the Commission's agenda, and expresses the hope that Negroes in the South "can depend upon its salutary influence on (their) registration and voting efforts."

145 Racial Laws Voted In South Since 1954

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 5—Enactment of 145 new segregation laws in eleven states during the past four years was reported today in the Southern School News. It said nine have been held unconstitutional.

The publication, which records developments in the school integration controversy, summarized legal actions since the United States Supreme Court's May 1954 segregation decision.

The report said that legislatures in five states are now considering bills or proposals for so-called "Little Rock" legislation.

20 cities in ten Dixie states set Feb. 12 meetings

ATLANTA, Ga. — Twenty cities in ten southern states will hold simultaneous public meetings on Wednesday evening, February 12, in cooperation with the registration and voting drive of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the conference, made the announcement Saturday.

Staged under the general banner of "Crusade for Citizenship" and emphasizing the theme: "The Franchise is a Citizen's Right — Not a Privilege," meetings have been scheduled in the following cities:

Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Tuskegee, Ala.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Shreveport, La.; Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Tenn.; Dallas, and Houston, Texas; Jacksonville and Miami, Fla.; Columbia, S.C., and Clarksdale, Miss.

* * *

THESE MEETINGS will implement the plans announced by the Leadership Conference at its last Nov. 5 session in Memphis, and will mark the initial step in its intensive year round program aimed at doubling the number of qualified colored voters in the South.

The Crusade for Citizenship will provide both "education and action" to assist colored persons in every southern state to register and to vote in the 1958 and 1960 elections.

Voting clinics to teach thousands to read and write and how to register will be set up in co-operation with local civic committees.

* * *

AS STATED by Dr. King, "The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will function as a service agency to help further registration and voting in communities where such efforts are already under way, and to stimulate other communities into action."

"Our major objective," Dr. King emphasized, "is to see that the colored masses give meaning to the recently enacted Civil Rights Bill by using it to the fullest possible extent. We will cooperate with any and all bona fide efforts to accomplish this result."

Dr. King also announced that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference has established its central office at 208 Auburn Ave., NE, Atlanta, and that the permanent staff will be completed in the near future.

Negroes Map Campaign To Gain Voters

ATLANTA (AP) — Negro leaders will launch a southwide campaign in two weeks to increase voter registration among Negroes in 11 states. The goal is to double the present number by 1960.

The "crusade for citizenship" begins Feb. 12 with Lincoln Day rallies in 21 cities.

"The main function of the campaign is to educate our people on their basic rights," the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., said yesterday.

"This movement is not simply a medium of protest."

States in which the drive will be carried on are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

The conference, King said, intends "to see that the Negro masses give meaning to the recently enacted civil rights bill by using it to the fullest possible extent."

Those planning the drive "expect to encounter some resistance in all of the states—mostly at the county level," King said.

The estimated number of Negroes registered to vote in the 11 states was 1,238,000 in 1956. That is about 25 per cent of the Negro population of voting age. About 60 per cent of white persons of voting age are registered in the area.

Lincoln Day Rallies Held Over South

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Lincoln Day rallies throughout the South last night launched the "Crusade for Citizenship," a drive to double by 1960 the number of Negroes registered to vote in 11 Dixie states.

"We do not want freedom fed to us from teaspoons," the Rev. Marvin Luther King Jr. told a rally at Miami. "We want the right to vote now."

King, a Baptist minister at Montgomery, Ala., is head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is sponsoring the crusade.

Adam Clayton Powell, Democratic congressman from New York, addressed a rally of 2,000 Negroes at Houston. He said, "Any Negro who doesn't vote in Houston is politically lynching himself. In Houston no one stops you from voting."

Earlier, in an interview, Powell said the entire South will be desegregated within 20 years. "Integration should be started in kindergartens," he said. "In this manner the problem could be eliminated in 12 years."

The sponsoring organization estimated that about 15,000 attended the rallies in 17 cities.

Meetings were held at Tallahassee, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.; Tuskegee, Montgomery, Mobile nd Birmingham, Ala.; Clarksdale and Hattiesburg, Miss.; Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Shreveport, La.; Durham, N.C.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Houston and Atlanta.

Houston and Memphis, with crowds estimated at 2,000 had the largest attendance. Forty attended the Baton Rouge meeting.

Rallies Designed To Register Voters

ATLANTA — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., celebrated Montgomery, Ala., boycott leader and Dr. C. L. Pettaway of Little Rock, Ark., and president of the National Baptist Convention of America, headed the list of outstanding ministers and civic leaders who spoke at the 21 "Crusade for Citizenship" meetings held in nine southern states last week under the sponsorship of the Conference.

Congressman Powell addessed the Houston gathering, Dr. King, jr., was featured in Miami, Fla., and Dr. Pettaway spoke in New Orleans.

Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee and Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, two of the embattled heroes of the south, spoke in Atlanta, Ga., and Shreveport, La., respectively.

Other meetings and speakers were as follows:

Birmingham — Rev. T. J. Jemison of Baton Rouge; Mobile — Rev. D. D. Chestang, of Mobile; Tuskegee — Rev. M. W. Wilson of Montgomery; Tallahassee — Rev. B. D. Lambert of Montgomery;

Baton Rouge — Rev. A. D. Scott of Shreveport; Hattiesburg, Miss. — Rev. B. D. Lowery of Mobile; Clarksdale, Miss. — Father La Beau, a local priest; Burham, N. C. Dr. Edwin Edmons of Greensboro; Chattanooga — Rev, J. L. Ware of Birmingham; Nashville — Rev. M. L. King, sr., of Atlanta; Dallas — Rev. R. K. Young of Little Rock.

Rev. Matthew McCollom of Orangeburg represented the Leadership Conference at the Columbia, S. C., meeting and Memphis presented an original pagent to emphasize the registration and voting theme.

2 million voters by 1960 urged

ATLANTA, Ga. — Southern colored people, setting a goal of two million new voters by 1960, are getting ready for a sharply intensified registration drive in 11 Dixie states.

The massive campaign which would more than double the estimated number of colored persons now eligible to vote in the Deep South will start with rallies in 20 or more southern cities on Lincoln Day, Feb. 12.

THE REV. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which is sponsoring the campaign, said his people will be urged to use the new Federal civil rights law "wherever necessary to point out discrimination."

The Baptist minister said no state-by-state allocations have been announced but that the long-range goal of the campaign is two million new colored voters within the next two years.

He said that the conference has adopted a budget of $200,000 to spend on the vote drive this year. An estimated 1,238,000 colored voters are registered in the 11 states at this time.

NAACP Calls On All Register To Vote

One of the ways all proponents of freedom may best help themselves and their fellow citizens locally and throughout the country," said Theodore R. Jones, president, and Gerald D. Bullock, chairman Legislation committee of the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "is for every eligible citizen to register to vote, and to vote in the coming elections.

"The right to vote is likened unto the two sides of a coin to the extent that one cannot recognize this right without undertaking to carry out the duties and obligations persuant thereto."

In the NAACP appeal for all citizens to register to vote, if they are not now registered, the NAAC leaders pointed out that these are "crucial times for all who support the fight for civil rights and equality of opportunity for all citizens regardless of race, color, national origin or religion."

"With the coming of Lenten season this year — we are reminded not only of the sacrifices one makes in the spirit of the Season, but also of the advantages and blessings that have been bestowed over the years. It is necessary to distinguish between our religious rights, duties, obligations and privileges and those which come to us as a result of man-made laws of government.

"While the NAACP is non-partisan, it is not non-political and the legislative goals of the Association can only be obtained by active participation of all citizens in the political life of the country," they stated.

"A large registration and a large vote in the coming April 8 Primary Elections will give all candidates for public office cause to think about the issue of civil rights," said Jones and Bullock. They added, "a large registration of now non-registered voters will serve to make political leaders aware that the people will no longer support them if they remain silent on vital civil and human rights questions."

They noted that "the act of voting is not only a right, but it is a duty. One which we hope will be taken as seriously by our citizens, as the Golden Rule."

The NAACP pointed out that those who should register are all citizens who are 21 years of age and have never registered; if your name has been changed (by marriage or otherwise) since you last registered; if you have moved since the last election or you have not voted for four years.

The polling place in each precinct will be open for registration on Tuesday, March 11. Prior to that date any one may register at the City Hall, Washington and Clark Sts., from 9 a.m. to 4:45 pimi, Monday through Friday and from 9 a.m. until 12 noon on Saturday.

Drive Lags For Negro Registration

Associated Press

Negro voter registration continues to lag in the South despite Lincoln Day rallies last month that triggered a drive aimed at doubling their strength in Dixie elections by 1960.

In a few of the 21 cities where Feb. 12 kickoff rallies were held, Negro registrations were below normal, an Associated Press survey indicated yesterday.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., began its campaign with mass meetings in 11 Southern states. To achieve its goal, the SCLC must persuade more than a million Negroes to qualify as voters. In the first month of the drive only a handful responded.

At Montgomery, where Mr. King gained national attention as leader of a Negro boycott of buses in 1956, the chairman of the county board of registrars reported a drop below normal, in Negro voter applicants. And at Birmingham, chairman W. D. Gwin of the Jefferson County board said Negro registrations "have been less since the Lincoln Day rallies than before."

Same Story Elsewhere

Elsewhere, the story from county and state officials was much the same: If no drop-off occurred, no increase resulted.

The SCLC drive covers Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia have a poll tax. The other states do not.

Negro voter registration in the 11 states totaled roughly 1.2 million in 1956—less than 20 per cent of the total registration—but the estimate is very rough. Many counties do not classify voters by race and many that do make no separate totals but merely mark each registration card "W" or "N." Mississippi has no law providing for a breakdown by color.

Some Negro leaders said the drive hasn't really begun. Generally, SCLC spokesmen declined to comment on their progress.

Drive "Hasn't Started"

"Preparations are being made to increase Negro registration considerably," said Z. Alexander Looby, president of the Nashville, Tenn., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a city councilman. But the drive "hasn't started," he added.

Lethargy among Negroes is a stumbling block, said Dr. George W. C. Brown of Norfolk, president of the Virginia Voters League, Inc.

"Our big problem is to find out how to awaken the Negroes," the Negro leader declared. "We will just have to meet and work out some methods and techniques of overcoming the apathy, indifference, complacency and unconcern among Negroes on this whole matter of registration and voting."

No statewide registration figures were available for Virginia. There was a moderate increase in Negro registration at Warwick, but registration was running about the same for white and Negro applicants at Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News and Roanoke. None registered at Danville since Feb. 12.

Negroes Plan Voter Drive In The South

Hope To Register 2,000,000 by 1960

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 30 (AP)—With a goal of 2,000,000 new voters by 1960, Southern Negroes are getting ready for a sharply intensified registration campaign in 11 Dixie states.

The massive drive, which would more than double the estimated number of Negroes now eligible to vote in the Deep South, will start with a series of Lincoln Day rallies in 20 or more Southern cities February 12.

Representative Powell (D., N. Y.) is among the Negro leaders scheduled to speak.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is sponsoring the campaign, said his people would be urged to use the new federal civil-rights law "wherever necessary to point out discrimination."

$200,000 Budget Adopted

The Baptist minister said no state-by-state allocations had been announced, but that the "long-range goal" of the campaign is 2,000,000 new Negro voters within the next two years. He said the conference had adopted a budget of $200,000 to spend on the vote drive this year.

Abernathy said an estimated 1,238,000 Negro voters were registered in the 11 Southern states in 1956, only about one fourth of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age.

By contrast, he said, 60 per cent of the white residents in those states are registered voters.

Last Month Of Winter

This is February, the last month of winter.

The almanac predicts 10 days which are to be unsettled with rain or snow, including a blizzard on the 9th. There will be 14 days of sunshine.

But many oldtimers will still rely on what happens Feb. 2, ground hog day, to determine whether six more weeks of wintry winds are to blow.

The first week in the month is Scout Week, the second has been treated as History week, the third as Brotherhood week and the fourth as Book Week.

We'll celebrate birthdays of the poet, Langston Hughes (Feb. 1) and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois (Feb. 23), who are living.

And those of Carter G. Woodson (Feb. 10), the historian; Thomas Edison (Feb. 11); Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln (Feb. 12); Richard Allen (Feb. 14), founder of the AME Church;

Also Hiram Revells (Feb. 20), first colored U. S. Senator; George Washington (Feb. 22); Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (Feb. 27); and Phyllis Wheatley (Feb. 28).

Wednesday, Feb. 19 will mark the first day of Lent.

A big registration-to-vote campaign for 20 Southern cities will be launched by the Rev. M. L. King on Feb. 12, Frederick Douglass' birthday.

The goal is one million new voters by the November elections.

This may be a movement of equal or greater importance than the integration of schools or the right to ride buses and trains without segregation.

Baltimore is way ahead of Dr. King. It started its registration campaign last

April 1. It's total now is 66,187 of which 8,814 are new voters just registered.

The goal is 100,000 qualified voters and when that has been accomplished, there would still be 40,000 eligibles in [illegible] not registered.

Virginian Named to Direct NAACP Registration Drive

NEW YORK.—Appointment of John M. Brooks of Richmond, Va., as NAACP registration director, was announced here Feb. 20 by Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary.

In making the announcement, Mr. Wilkins said that Mr. Brooks would head the Association's Southwide drive to reach a goal of 3,000,000 registered Negro voters in the region by 1960. He will be assisted by existing NAACP personnel in the region and such additional personnel as may be needed.

Mr. Brooks comes to his new post from the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches where he was employed as political action director and assistant to the executive secretary of the conference, W. Lester Banks. Previously he had been executive secretary of the Crusade for Voters of Richmond, a non-partisan organization set up to increase the Negro vote.

A veteran of World War II, Mr. Brooks was trained at Virginia Union university in Richmond and West Vriginia State college in Charleston. Following his honorable discharge as a first lieutenant after three years, including 18 months of combat service, he became manager of Troy's Department Store in Richmond.

In addition to his effective work in increasing the Negro vote in Virginia, Mr. Brooks has engaged in a number of other civic activities for which he has been cited by the Afro-American Newspapers, Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Astoria Beneficial club and Sigma Phi Beta fraternity.

Mr. Brooks lives in Richmond with his school teacher wife, the former Miss Helen Sampson, and their 7-year-old son, Milton. He will continue to work out of Richmond under the direction of Mr. Wilkins.

Ga. Voters Will Meet In Atlanta, Macon Today

Delegations from counties over the State of Georgia will assemble today at 12:30 p.m. in Stewart Chapel AME Church on Cotton Avenue in Macon, Ga. for the Semi-Annual meeting of the Georgia Voters League.

Prime mover Grand Master John Wesley Dobbs, president of the League will head a delegation of Atlantans who will attend the session which will be featured by the appearance of John Brooks of Richmond, Va., Director of the Southwide Voter Registration Campaign.

Other officers from Atlanta include: Jesse O. Thomas, [illegible] president; Dr. C. A. Bacote, district vice president; A. T. Walden, secretary and C. A. Scott, treasurer. According to Mr. Dobbs, voter-registration will form the chief interest of the delegates most of whose counties are working in the state-wide registration campaign.

Mr. Brooks will return tonight for a meeting with Atlanta registration campaign leaders, headed by Dr. C. A. Bacote, at 7:00 p.m. in the Butler Street YMCA. This meeting, sponsored by the All-Citizens Registration Committee, will be followed Sunday with a meeting of the entire committee at 4:00 p.m. in the YMCA, who will discuss plans with Mr. Brooks.

Monday at 2:00 p.m. in the Religious Education Building of Ebenezer Baptist Church, Mr. Brooks will conduct a workshop for ministers. He will be assisted by several ministers and Dr. Bacote.

PROSPECTIVE VOTERS FACE TOUGHER BILL

Georgia prospective voters will qualify under a tougher registration bill passed by the 1958 legislature with the intent of discouraging Negroes from going to the polls.

Gov. Marvin Griffin signed the measure into law this week although the General Assembly rejected a drastic voter proposal requiring biennial re-registration and payment of a $1 poll tax and payment of all taxes before being eligible to vote.

The voter registration bill was recommended by a joint legislative Election Laws Study Committee after nearly a year of work. Frankly intended by sponsors to discourage Negro registrants, its principal provisions require two trips to the courthouse to register and a longer and tougher set of questions which illiterates must answer.

Opponents of the bill frankly warned that Negro vote organizations would rally their people to qualify while many whites would not take advantage of the requirements.

The bill was opposed by the League of Women Voters and many other organizations.

Georgians have traditionally shown deep-seated resentment of re-registration and as a result the measure signed into law had eliminated from it many objectionable features. Except for the two trip provisions, Negro leaders believe that their intensified campaign for new voters will move along unchecked.

When the original proposals by the Griffin administration was rejected the governor lashed out at the Legislature, accusing it of failing to meet the challenge of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The next day, Lt. Gov. Vandiver's house supporters forced the Election Laws Study Committee bill out of the House State of the Public Committee and passed it over opposition of Griffin's administration leaders.

Whether or not the voter re-registration is aimed at curbing Negro vote strength or at elevating the voters of Georgia, it leaves the date of registering voters almost entirely up to examiners, thereby creating possibly roadblocks to citizenship.

The bill will allow quizzing of those who can read or write, with 30 questions on government.

The NAACP and the Southern Christian Leadership Council headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., are presently conducting a southwide campaign for 100,000 new voters.

Unit System Has No Logical Defense

Discussions in the state press about Mayor Hartsfield's suit against the county unit system, many of which have been reprinted in The Constitution, show a surprising amount of favorable and sympathetic comment. Also present are the die-hard attitudes which are all too familiar.

Anguished cries from certain politicians about the suit are quite revealing and also follow the familiar pattern.

Action by Gov. Griffin in vetoing a measure which would have had the effect of strengthening the system in electing the lieutenant governor—putting it on the same plane as that of governor—demonstrates the essential hypocrisy of politicians' attitude. Why, except for political reasons, should there be a difference?

In any event, if there's no fear that this unjust disfranchisement of thousands of Georgia voters and rule by geography is illegal, why the sound and fury? Why the shouts that the disfranchised who oppose the system are all radicals out to do away with segregation and to turn the state over to machine politics?

The truth is that the unit system invites machine politics and control of the state by the very few. It is a ready-made tool for political manipulation of every county in Georgia and for minority rule. It leads to waste, extravagance and corruption. It helps to make the executive all-powerful.

As for the argument about segregation, the unit system was set up in the days of the white primary, which denied Negroes the right to vote. Today they have that right. And as Negro registration increases in the smaller counties, each of their votes will outweigh the votes in the larger counties in the same proportion of from 5 to 1 to as high as 150 to 1. In other words, both colored and white voters in the smaller counties have like advantage.

This argument is as spurious as all the others used to justify this discrimination against so many Georgia citizens.

The Constitution consistently has been opposed to the system and cannot find any moral or reasonable political excuse for it except as a useful tool for politicians to delude the voters.

Knowing that candidates for state office have been forced in the past to consider the system as sacrosanct, we have supported many able politicians who have defended and upheld it. That still does not make it right nor change our basic attitude toward a grave injustice.

The county unit system with its inequities which grow larger each year is wrong and is bound in the long run to be consumed by its own weaknesses.

Senator Seeks Public Notices On Voting Rights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Sen. Hennings (D-Mo) proposed today that the Justice Department post public notices to "alert" all citizens to federal law enforcement services available to protect their voting rights under the new civil rights law.

He suggested that such notices could be placed on bulletin boards in post offices and other federal buildings.

In a statement, Hennings observed that such notices are posted to remind aliens that they must register annually and to inform them of the procedures to follow.

He said he thought the government could "at the very least" employ similar means to notify American citizens "about the procedures available to protect their sacred federal voting rights and what federal offices are open to them if these rights are violated."

Hennings also suggested the notices should give the addresses and telephone numbers of the nearest offices of the U.S. Attorney and the FBI.

Solon Asks Government To Aid Own Citizens' Voting Rights

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights subcommittee, Friday called upon the Federal Government to do as much about voting rights of American citizens as it was doing about registration of aliens.

In the past several weeks, Senator Hennings said, he has noted the various notices by the Government to aliens to register their addresses informing them of the procedure to be followed and the federal offices to which they should go.

"Regarding American citizens," Senator Hennings stated, "it seems to me that our Government could at the very least employ similar means of notifying them about the procedures available to protect their sacred federal voting rights and what federal offices are open to them if these rights are violated.

He said he has written the Attorney General suggesting that the Justice Department prepare and have posted on bulletin boards in post offices and other federal buildings throughout the country, "easy-to-read" notices, giving:

1. A summary of the provision of the Civil Rights Act stating that it is unlawful for a private individual as well as an officer of the law to interfere with the right to vote at any Federal election & authorizing the Attorney General to bring civil suits for injunctions to prevent threatened deprivations of the right to vote.

The address and telephone numbers of the nearest offices of the United States Attorney and the FBI, where a citizen may file a complaint if he believes his federal voting rights are being denied.

Debate during congressional consideration of the civil rights bill last year convinced him, Senator Hennings said, "that practically everyone is agreed that there should be no unlawful interference with a citizen's right to participate in the elective process which is the surest means of preserving democracy and insuring a truly representative character in our national governments."

Atty Gen'l Aid Sought In Request

Washington - Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D.-Mo.), today issued the following statement concerning federal voting rights:

"During the past several weeks, I have been aware, as have most people I think, of the various announcements and notices by the Government to aliens telling them that they should register their addresses, the procedure to follow, and the federal offices to which they should go.

"Regarding American citizens, it seems to me that our Government could at the very least employ similar means of notifying them about the procedures available to protect their sacred federal voting rights and what federal offices are open to them if these rights are violated.

"Therefore, I have written to the Attorney General of the United States, suggesting that the Department of Justice prepare and have posted on bulletin boards in post offices and other federal buildings throughout the country, easy-to-read notices containing the following information:

1. A summary of the provisions of section 131 of the Act of Sept. 9, 1957 (71 Stat. 634), which Congress enacted to provide means of further securing and protecting the right to vote; and

2. The addresses and telephone numbers of the nearest offices of (a) the United States Attorney, and (b) the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where a citizen may file a complaint if he believes his federal voting rights are being denied.

"Debate during congressional consideration of this legislation last year convinced me that practically everyone is agreed that there should be no unlawful interference with a citizen's right to participate in the elective process which is the surest means of preserving democracy and insuring a truly representative character in our national government."

ALCORN APPEALS FOR NEGRO VOTE

Urges Replacement of Congress Demos

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Meade Alcorn, chairman of the Republican national committee, said Northern Negroes must help to replace Senate and House Democrats with Republicans next November "if further civil rights legislation is to be made possible."

This must be done even where the civil rights voting records of incumbent Democrats are good, Alcorn said. He added that a vote for any Democrat is a vote to continue control of powerful congressional committees in the hands of Southerners opposed to civil rights bills.

"It just is not possible to push stronger (civil rights) legislation through the present Democrat-controlled Congress," said the GOP leader in a speech prepared for the Capital Press Club, a Negro organization.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler addressed the same group Dec. 19. He said the Eisenhower-Nixon record on human rights was a "sorry one indeed" compared to what he called the deep devotion to this cause of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman.

Alcorn suggested Butler must have been reading a "special edition of the Congressional record—one in which up is down, yes is no, good is evil and north is south."

He contended there has been more "solid progress" in the field of civil rights in the five years of the Eisenhower administration than in all the years between the emancipation proclamation of 1863, and 1953.

100,000 Voters Not Impossible Task

On practically the eve of the February 4 Mayoralty and citywide election the Registrar of Voters office here announced that there are close to 31,000 Negroes registered to vote. This figure represents a round number loss of about some 2 or 3 thousand voters from the Negro vote. When considered in the light that some 15,000 Orleanians have been scratched from the rolls for failing to vote in the past two years, for failing to give proper change of address, etc. a praiseworthy job has been accomplished by the various registration schools (ILA, IMA, OPPVL, PDL, UVL) of the communi-

ty to keep the loss from being greater. The apathy of the people as reflected in the figures is quite apparent in that so many have lost their precious right to vote through just plain indifference. There was a time when we liked to do a lot of talking about what we didn't like, but not a lot of voting against what we didn't like. That picture has definitely got to change now and with the continued unrelentless efforts of the above mentioned registration schools it will. The recent insulting utterances of a political demagogue should stir many, many of us out of our tragic complacency to our potential voting strength of about 100,000 before 1960.

The task is not impossible, especially if we want to open a lot of doors that are now closed. Since the last election we have made a lot of progress in that a few doors to new jobs have opened. These doors will open in proportion to the number of voters we get on the registration rolls.

For the information of all present candidates for political office and future prospective candidates there can be no real happiness, no real opportunity, no real peace if we are not treated like any other American citizen.

We are not interested in any special schools, any special (porter) jobs, any special parks, etc. We are American citizens and want to be treated as such.

We want to serve on public boards, (School Board) as municipal officers (Councilmen) and at other policy making spots in our city government. We aim to use our vote and intelligence to assist us in being recognized simply as American citizens and law abiding human beings.

We do not propose to continue letting ill mannered, arrogant, white supremacy political opportunists make the Negro a perennial political football and "issue" to confuse to the sincere, well intentioned people of good will in this community.

It is quite pleasant to note that the issue of segregation has no part in the present campaign by the seriously considered candidates for public office. One lone 'goofburg', a Johnny-come-lately political opportunist has injected it as the political campaign comes to a close, possibly just to show his ignorance or that a 'hatchet man' can always be bought if the price is right.

In the not too distant past gubernatorial election this tactic seemed to have been employed.One loudmouth dummy candidate fouled up the race by getting all the candidates to make fools of themselves on the issue of segregation while the "slick one" was out shaking hands with Negroes all over the state lining up there votes and promising he would 'act right by them'.

In our fairly progressive and intelligent community it is hardly likely the variation of the same political trick employed possibly by the same people will work. Further, those "in the know" really don't appreciate the move and will hardly forget it soon.

As the Rev. and Brother Dr. Martin Luther King says 'We've come a long, long, long, way but we have a long, long, long, way to go.'

With the ballot in our hand, the dollar in our pocket and faith in God, christian and democratic principles, we are moving brother, really moving. Let's not stop now.

Drive Set to Register Negro Voters in South

ATLANTA, Jan. 31 (AP)—Negro leaders will launch a Southwide campaign in two weeks to increase voter registration among Negroes in 11 States. The goal is to double the present number by 1960.

The "crusade for citizenship" begins February 12 with Lincoln Day rallies in 21 cities.

"The main function of the campaign is to educate our people on their basic rights," the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., of Montgomery, Ala., said here yesterday.

Mr. King is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is sponsoring the campaign.

States in which the drive will be carried on are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

The conference, Mr. King said, intends "to see that the Negro masses give meaning to the recently enacted Civil Rights bill by using it to the fullest possible extent."

A request for participation in the campaign by the Civil Rights Commission was sent to its chairman, Dr. John A. Hannah.

Mr. King's letter specifically invited Dr. Hannah to take part in a Lincoln Day rally at Miami, Fla. Mr. King will speak at the Miami meeting.

The estimated number of Negroes registered in the 11 States was 1,238,000 in 1956. That is about 25 per cent of the Negro population of voting age. About 60 per cent of white persons of voting age are registered in the area.

every member "within the next 12 months to register and vote regularly."

"The brotherhood urges every AME minister to assist in his community leadership in this drive, working toward a first class citizenship and dynamic race relations," the resolution said.

The resolution was presented by the Rev. Fred C. James of Sumpter, S. C.

The meeting, attended by some 1,000 delegates, condemned the use of Negro spirituals by secular artists and agencies.

"One of the unnecessary and most shameful acts which has ever been perpetrated by the music world is the misuse of the Negro spiritual for commercial jazz purposes," the denouncement said.

"The commercialization of such songs as 'Over My Head,' and 'When the Saints go Marching In' for purely secular entertainment is both blasphemous and sacreligious. . . ."

Yesterday, the meeting heard reports from chairmen of 33 study commissions on church reform and redevelopment and an address by the Rt. Rev. R. R. Wright Jr., presiding bishop of the 5th Episcopal District.

Negro Group Boasts Drive Urging Voting

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21 (AP)—A Negro religious group representing some 800,000 members, today called for an accelerated drive to register Negro voters in every state.

The Brotherhood of the African Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a resolution calling upon

Southern Negroes Planning 11-State Vote Campaign

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 29 (AP)—With a goal of two million new voters by 1960, Southern Negroes are getting ready for a sharply intensified registration campaign in 11 Dixie states.

The massive drive which would more than double the estimated number of Negroes now eligible to vote in the Deep South will start with a series of Lincoln Day rallies in 20 or more Southern cities Feb. 12. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) is among the Negro leaders scheduled to speak.

Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which is sponsoring the campaign, said his people will be urged to use the new federal civil rights law "wherever necessary to point out discrimination."

Abernathy and other members of the conference executive committee will discuss detailed plans for the voter registration effort at a meeting in Atlanta tomorrow.

The Baptist minister said no state-by-state allocations have been announced but that the "long-range goal" of the campaign is two million new Negro voters within the next two years. He said the conference has adopted a budget of $200,000 to spend on the vote drive this year.

Abernathy said an estimated 1,238,000 Negro voters were registered in the 11 Southern states in 1956, only about one-fourth of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age.

By contrast, he said 60 per cent of the white residents in those states are registered voters.

The conference leader said Texas, with 214,000, led the Southern states in the number of eligible Negro voters while Mississippi, with only 20,000 estimated Negro voters in 1955 was at the bottom of the list.

Alabama had 53,366 last year, he said; Arkansas had 69,677, Florida 148,703, Georgia 163,389, Louisiana 161,410, North Carolina 136,000, South Carolina 99,890, Tennessee 90,000 and Virginia 82,693.

Let's Not Be Discouraged

The new voter registration law is now going into effect in Georgia counties. It is an unwieldly and cumbersome measure which will slow down qualifying all applicants regardless of race. It leaves quite a broad avenue to registrars for determining literacy, illiteracy and what constitutes good character.

It is estimated that only 50 voters will be able to qualify daily in Fulton County which had in the past processed 800 applicants in a single day.

The slow down will no doubt be apparent in neighboring Cobb, DeKalb, Gwinnett and Clayton counties.

It has been predicted that only 1,000 voters will be able to qualify during the four-week period before the books are closed May 3, when registration ends for the September primary and the general elections.

The grim aspects of the new law offers a challenge to all voters. That is endure it for full citizenship and in order to build an electorate which would reverse the antiquated procedures.

That is the task for the potential voter. Qualify! Do it Now! Get Your Ballot. You can qualify by reading, understanding and explaining a section of the Constitution. This is under the literacy section.

The test for illiterates consists of 30 questions. Even this hurdle can be surmounted.

Good character is an ingredient, as difficult as it is to determine, which is a trait of all men of understanding and tolerance. Most people possess it.

The important thing is that Georgians should qualify and vote. Any person of average intelligence can qualify. With fortitude, determination and full knowledge of the value of the ballot in a democracy, let us qualify under the law.

Citizenship is too vital a privilege for us to take refuge in the bad aspects of the law, which was based on a rural rather than urban population basis. A large, enlightened and determined electorate can remedy its defects at the polls.

Ga. Passes Anti-Negro Voting Bill

Atlanta (ANP) — A tougher voter registration bill, frankly aimed at discouraging Negro registration was signed into law by Gov. Marvin Griffin last week. The measure was passed by the state legislature after it had defeated still tougher vote registration proposals made by the governor.

The bill was recommended by a joint legislation election laws study committee after a year's study. Its principal provisions require two trips to the courthouse to register and more and tougher set of questions designed to weed out the illiterates or near-illiterates.

Bulloch Herald

State's Registration Laws Bamboozle Georgia Voters

If you did not vote in any election in the last two years or if you are eligible to register for the first time to vote in the forthcoming primary, then you have a rocky road ahead which may prove discouraging to those with only a casual interest in their privilege and right to vote.

We met with the Bulloch County registrars, Bruce A. Akins, Z. F. Tyson and Mrs. Eva Simmons, recently when they got together with Judge Renfroe and Winfield Lee, tax commissioner, and Miss Hattie Powell, clerk of the Superior Court, to study the new Georgia Voter's Registration Act passed during the 1958 session of the General Assembly and signed into law by Gov. Griffin on March 25.

With the registration deadline set at a date six months before the general election, prospective voters must be registered by May 3.

Members of the board agreed with Judge Renfroe that the new act is most confusing.

Members of the board stated in the meeting that they intend to carry out the letter of the law as well as they can under the confused state of affairs. They want the citizens of Bulloch County to know that every prospective voter who comes in to register will get every consideration possible. They add that if any person should not be allowed to vote it will be because of the time and the confusion over the new act and not because anyone is trying deliberately to keep him or her from voting.

A multitude of problems have come up because of the new act and the limited time between its becoming law and the deadline for registration.

"Please be patient with us," is the plea of the board.

League Attempts To Clear Up Confusion On Voter Registration

Mrs. G. R. Mitchell, vice president of the League of Women Voters of Atlanta, Saturday issued the following statement on the new Voters Registration Law:

"The Board of the Atlanta League of Women Voters feels that much confusion exists in the registration under the new Voters Registration Bill. It is NOT difficult to become a registered voter. You do NOT have to take the long test if you are able to read and write. The procedure, which takes about 10 minutes, is as follows:

The applicant is met by a clerk at the counter who shows him to a desk. He is asked his name, address and other such pertinent information, which is typed on a permanent record card. This card is taken to two registrars seated nearby, who ask the applicant to write and then read a short paragraph from the Constitution. From the applicant is asked to swear that the information he has given is truthful and that he has not been convicted of a

ANSWERS AVAILABLE

If the applicant is illiterate, he must take a test consisting of 30 questions, 20 of which must be answered correctly for him to pass. The League office at 415 Henry Grady Building has copies of this questionnaire, with the answers.

The League feels that since the Voters Registration Bill is now law it must be lived with, like an unwelcome guest. Our registrars are doing their best to operate under existing hardships. They ask that

Attack on Unit System Offers 3 Judicial Paths

Mayor Hartsfield's attorneys in his legal attack on the county unit system Monday suggested three choices for a federal judge in deciding whether or not a tribunal should hear the case.

The lawyers opposed calling a hearing which U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan's office said he has set for April 16 to settle the question of whether the suit will be heard by a tribunal.

They said no order has been filed setting an April 16 hearing and further declared such a hearing would delay action on the case and would have a "grave, adverse effect upon his (Mayor Hartsfield's) opportunity to obtain a final determination of his cause"

There are but three possible views of the mayor's petition, they said:

1. It obviously raises a constitutional question, in which event a three-judge court should be summoned for a hearing at the earliest practicable date;

2. There is doubt that the petition raises a substantial question, in which case the panel court should be summoned as soon as practical, or

3. The petition obviously raises no substantial constitutional question and therefore should be dismissed.

that appeals action might be needed.

Judge Sloan announced in Gainesville, where he heard arguments on the issue:

"The coutr is under the opinion that the federal question is unsubstantial for reasons that previous decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. S. foreclose the subject and leave no room for inference that the question sought to be raised can be the subject of controversy."

How Registration Is Going Under New Voter Law

terpretations as different as night and day.

The check brought out these points:

1. REGISTRATION is slow, maybe discouraged by the new law, maybe by the present slump in interest in the governor's race.

• • •

2. COUNTY BOARDS of registrars are improvising procedures, some of highly questionable legality, because of confusion about provisions of the new law.

• • •

3. IN SOME COUNTIES registration was halted when Gov. Griffin signed the registration bill March 25, and it hasn't been resumed and, furthermore, won't be before the deadline.

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4. FEW, IF ANY, illiterates have qualified as voters by taking and passing the 30-question test on government. Most registrars don't expect many to try.

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5. THE "RETURN TRIP" necessary to complete registration in most counties seems likely to result in a noticeable drop-out rate among applicants—meaning that they won't actually get registered.

Saturday is the deadline for registering to vote in this September's Democratic primary and in the November general election. Citizens previously registered under the old law do not have to reregister under the new one.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution checked a representative cross-section of Georgia counties to find out how things are going under the law passed by the 1958 General Assembly. Chief registrars in the counties were consulted.

A crazy-quilt pattern emerged.

IN SUMTER COUNTY (population 24,300; four county unit votes), the registrars will stay in constant session the last three days before the deadline to give everybody who wants to a chance to register.

"We're trying to carry out the law to the letter," says chief registrar Eugene Horne.

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IN WARREN COUNTY (population 8,000; two unit votes), chief registrar Smith Johnson reported, "We haven't started that thing."

Maybe they'll get registration going before Saturday and maybe they won't. Ten days before the deadline, this was Mr. Johnson's comment: "We'll try to be started in the next five to 10 days."

The new law requires the board of registrars to examine each applicant, either the reading-and-writing test for literates or under the 30 questions for illiterates.

Boards have varying ideas of how to handle this:

In Meriwether County (population 20,700; four unit votes), the registrars have qualified applicants without tests.

"We've got the county attorney looking into this thing to explain all the details," chief registrar W. P. Hill said. "We've told all these new voters we might have to call them back to give them the tests. The question in our minds is whether it's optional for the registrars as to giving the tests."

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IN GILMER COUNTY (population 10,600; two unit votes), the deputy registrar has continued to process applicants and qualify them, as under the old law, according to chief registrar L. E. Scharlach. The tax commissioner is the deputy registrar.

The applications are subject to a final OK by the board of registrars, Mr. Scharlach said. Up to Thursday, it hadn't met.

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WILKINSON COUNTY (population 9,100; two units) is trying a "one-trip" registration plan.

Chief registrar N. H. Bacon said the board scheduled three meetings before the registration deadline. The first was held Friday; others will be Tuesday and Saturday. The dates were advertised in the county weekly newspaper.

The arrangement means hat a citizen can apply for registration and be examined and accepted or rejected with only one trip to the courthouse, Mr. Bacon said.

There are no arragements for applications or examinations on any other days.

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IN ELBERT COUNTY (population 18,200; two units), registrars are working on the premise that it is all right for one of the three-member board to examine and qualify applicants. So they've arranged for one member to be in the office all the time, registrar Guy W. Wilson says.

Registrars in Bibb County (population 139,200; six units) have there regular periods weekly in the office. People who come when they're there can finish the process; others have to make a second trip.

"We wonder why the deputy registrars, who are sworn in, can't judge whether a person can read and write," chief registrar Cecil F. Whitaker said.

• • •

JOHN W. (JACK) SOGNIER, chief registrar for Chatham County (population 186,700; six units), said the big counties need the law changed so county employes can handle registration. Fulton was the only county so provided for in the new act.

"We have a board composed of business people," he said. "If they have to test all applicants, it means taking off from their own jobs. The amount of time required makes that a burden in a heavily populated county."

Mr. Sognier said Chatham will seek an amendment to the law at the next session of the Legislature.

The survey shows that the smaller counties apparently have felt less urgency about getting the new law into operation.

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EVANS COUNTY (pouplation 6,300; two units) was without registration machinery as of last week.

"We haven't even had a meeting," chief registrar E. W. Daniel said. He added that the registrars hoped to get the new law functioning before the deadline, but he was not optimistic of their chances.

In numerous counties, no voters actually have been registered under the new law though applications have been taken.

• • •

IN COFFEE COUNTY (population 25,300; four units), the deputy registrar continued to take applications, but the board of registrars up to the middle of last week hadn't met to examine the applicants.

But "everything's running smoothly," chief registrar Archie Purvis said. He estimated the board has received 50 to 100 applications and said it will process them before the registration deadline.

Registration seems to be quite light throughout the state.

Chatham registrar Sognier says flatly that the new law has discouraged registration.

Up to the middle of last week the board in Georgia's second largest county had received 130 to 150 applications under the new law, he said.

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BIBB COUNTY reported registration is slow. It didn't get set up to operate under the new law until April 16, leaving only two and a half weeks for registration before the deadline.

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ELBERT COUNTY is getting four or five applications a day—a rate considered slow for a year of a governor's race.

• • •

WORTH COUNTY has "qualified three or four" and has seven or eight more applications, chief registrar W. B. Holton said.

O. R. Hendricks, chief registrar in Washington County (population 19,300; two units), says "very few" have registered under the new law. The voter list picked up, though, because of a bond election earlier in the year, he said.

The general opinion of the registrars, however, is that governor's races don't cause the biggest spurt in registration. That comes in years of county office elections, and this isn't such a year in most counties.

3 Judge Court Is Refused

GAINESVILLE, Ga. (INS) Federal Judge Boyd Sloan refused Tuesday to convene a three-judge court to hear a request for an injunction to stop the use of the County Unit System in Georgia's September primary.

Judge Sloan's decision thus upheld a motion by the defendant, the Georgia Democratic Party Executive Committee.

Atlanta Mayor William Hartsfield, who brought the suit, wanted the three-judge panel in order

By MARGARET SHANNON

With the registration deadline coming up Saturday, May 3, Georgia's new voter registration law is functioning adequately in some counties, not at all in others and uncertainly in many.

A survey of all manner of counties shows erratic implementation of the law and in-

Georgia to Lose Seat in 1960

A CONGRESSMAN HAS TO GO

Atlanta Journal Bureau
1424 G Street, NW

By HAROLD DAVIS
Special Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 31—One of Georgia representatives who will be elected in [illegible] will be going to Congress [illegible] term.

Population shifts are catching up with Georgia, and all [illegible] will lose a congressman as a result of the 1960 census.

Between 1950 and 1960, the nation's population will have increased an estimated 13 per cent. Georgia will have gained [illegible] per cent barring the unexpected, and the result is that some other lucky state will [illegible] one of Georgia's 10 representatives.

[illegible] BE Florida, which [illegible] a fantastic rise in population (far above the 13 per cent). Georgia's neighbor [illegible] pick up three congressmen. It could be [illegible] People are going at such a rate that that will gain seven.

[illegible] of 1960 will have political implications for Georgians interested in [illegible] politics. It will [illegible] some congressman's [illegible] going to get cut.

[illegible] in this case will be the State Legislature. In [illegible] body will have to take [illegible] pie, now sliced [illegible] and reslice it nine. [illegible] going to get elected in the 1962 elec-

* * *

[illegible] mathematics of [illegible] will dump two sitting congressmen into one congressional district, and the two [illegible] slug it out for [illegible] one of them can [illegible] retire.

[illegible] is not without precedent in Georgia. In 1910, [illegible] had 12 congressmen and it kept them for 20 years for the simple reason that none of the states redistricted after the census of 1920.

By the time 1930 rolled around, the census showed Georgia was entitled to only 10 congressmen. The congressional pie, then in 12 pieces, had to be recut into 10.

* * *

THE LEGISLATURE of 1931 must have been a tense place. With two congressional heads to lop off, the political pressures must have been terrible.

After study, the Legislature saw a way to do it all at a blow. In central Georgia, three congressional districts came together—the old Sixth, the old Twelfth and the old Tenth. The representatives in each district lived near the point of juncture, so that three congressmen lived within a comparatively short distance of each other.

The Legislature merely drew a new district around them and called it the new Sixth. Three sitting congressmen were left standing within its boundaries and two of them had to go.

* * *

THE TRIO WAS Carlton Mobley of Forsyth (Monroe County), William W. Larsen of Dublin (Laurens County), and Carl Vinson of Milledgeville (Baldwin).

Even in those by-gone days, Carl Vinson had been in Congress longer than any of the other men. Vinson arrived in Washington in 1914, Congressman Larsen in 1917.

Rep. Mobley, now an associate justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, was then 25 years old and had been a congressman only a few months. He had succeeded Rep. Samuel Rutherford of Forsyth on that solon's death a few months before.

* * *

CONGRESSMEN Larsen and Mobley decided not to offer for re-election and a bitter three-way battle was avoided. Ironically, Mr. Mobley retired from Congress on March 3, 1933, at the age of 26, after serving a year and a day. Congressman Vinson is still here, now a 44-year veteran. Mr. Larsen is deceased.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census is sensitive to the political implications of what it will find in Georgia in 1960. It has done a study which reportedly says Georgia will definitely lose a representative after the next population check. But, in the tradition of government organizations, the study is "top secret."

Other sources are less hesitant. Congressional quarterly lists Georgia as one of 15 states that will lose seats.

* * *

THE PROGNOSIS is further confirmed by a private study done by Congressman John R. Pillion of New York. Mr. Pillion, a mathematical wizard by avocation, arrived at his conclusions independently from congressional quarterly.

The Georgians in the House of Representatives at present and the districts they represent are:

First, Prince Preston of Statesboro; Second, John Pilcher of Meigs; Third, E. L. (Tic) Forrester of Leesburg; Fourth, John Flynt Jr. of Griffin; Fifth, James C. Davis of Stone Mountain; Sixth, Carl Vinson of Milledgeville; Seventh, Erwin Mitchell of Dalton; Eighth, Iris Blitch of Homerville; Ninth, Phil Landrum of Jasper, and Tenth, Paul Brown of Elberton.

MAP SHOWS GEORGIA'S PRESENT DISTRICTS
State Last Was Reapportioned in 1930

Judge Scores 'Rights' Suit

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Georgia judge threatened to jail Federal Civil Rights Investigators yesterday in a labyrinth of Southern racial developments.

A government suit filed at Columbus, Ga., the first under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, aroused the ire of Superior Court Judge Walter I. Geer of Colquitt, Ga.

The jurist, in keeping with Georgia law, had appointed five Terrell County election registrars whom the suit charged with discriminating against prospective Negro voters.

In a statement, Geer called the suit an "arrogant, unwarranted, high-handed" attempt of "radical Republican leaders to intimidate the people of Terrell County."

If the FBI, in prosecuting the suit, makes any "high-handed, menacing" investigations of his court, he declared, "I will not hesitate to put them in the common jail of the county."

In the meantime there were pointed if relatively minor school integration developments in Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee.

At Harrisonburg, Va., U. S. Judge John Paul advised the Warren County School Board it could not bar Negroes from the county's white high school. He did not order immediate admission but said that since the county lacks a Negro high school it must admit Negroes to the white school. School board officials countered by showing him blueprints for a half-million-dollar Negro high school.

At Van Buren, Ark., about 50 segregationist white students apparently succeeded in keeping Negroes out of the high school for the day but their boast that others would join them in a boycott fell flat. None of the 13 Negro students was seen to enter the school. But only a few recruits joined the striking students who demonstrated across the street with a placard reading, "only chicken whites go to school with jigs."

Stairstep integration, inaugurated last year, continued without incident at Nashville, Tenn. Nine or more second grade Negro children registered routinely for another year of integrated classes. Earlier 15 first graders had registered for mixed classes under a court-directed plan of integrating one grade a year.

Supports South Vote Crusade

ATLANTA — Christian Action, a national body of lay and professional church leaders concerned with social problems, has given endorsement and financial support to the "Crusade for Citizenship," the southwide register and vote drive sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, is president.

A check for $2,004.50 was recently presented to Dr. King at a special meeting of Christian Action at the Judson Memorial church, Washington, sq., New York City.

Dr. John A. Hutchinson, professor of religion at Columbia university and chairman of the New York Chapter of Christian Action made the presentation.

The check represents individual contributions received in response to an appeal to members and friends of the organization after the executive board had adopted the vote crusade as its project for 1958.

Prominent in the leadership of Christian Action are such outstanding churchmen as Dr. Rheinhold Nehbur, vice president of the Union Theological seminary, New York City; Dr. John C. Bennett, dean of Union Theological Semi-

ary and Dr. Liston Pope, dean of the Yale Divinity school.

Ask House Call Off Hearings

MACON, Ga. — The Georgia Voters League resolved not to support any candidate for governor of Georgia in the Sept. 10 statewide Democratic primary.

In a special call meeting at Macon, Ga., the organization of Negroes in some 100 counties, also called upon the U. S. House of Representatives to cancel hearings of its Un-American Activities Committee set to open in Atlanta this week.

Both resolutions won the unanimouse approval of the 200 delegates from 33 Georgia counties. The League is the strongest and most active political organization in the state and is non-partisan. Its objectives include registration and citizenship training.

The meeting emphasized political action in getting out the vote and campaigning, with special attention to youth activities.

The group approved the recommendation of the statewide registration committee to award Citizenship Certificates to all organizations which help with voter-registration and Gold Honor Certificates to those which can prove 100 per cent voter-registration of their respective memberships. These awards will be made at the annual meeting, Oct. 25, when officers for the year will be elected.

There was considerable discussion of statewide candidates, but the resolution not to endorse applied to all of them; the delegates pledged themselves to return to their respective counties and work with the best leadership in both races for the election of those office-seekers who would do most for the people.

The president, Grand Master John Wesley Dobbs, was urged to act as the sub-committee on Un-American Activities to investigate recent bombings and killings in Columbus, Dawson and other places, if the group insists upon holding the hearing in Atlanta.

Frank Hutchings, of Macon, Thomas Harris, Atlanta, and J. H. Colhoun, secretary, of Atlanta, presented a political action discussion, which led to a move to establish a Youth Division of the League at the annual meeting. The move was pointed up by a canvass of those present, which showed that 75 per cent of them are above the age of 40 and 50 per cent are over 50, while only 14 per cent are under 30, although 27 per cent are under 40 years of age. It was also shown that 25 per cent of the delegates were women. Bibb County (Macon), of course had the largest representation, followed by Chatham (Savannah) Peach (Fort Valley), Laurens (Dublin), and Fulton (Atlt. eoin shrdluu cmfwy (Atlanta).

Other persons who addressed the meeting were: C. A. Scott, editor of the Atlanta Daily World and treasurer of the League! Rev. L. H. Pitts, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association; Rev. R. W. T. B. Hooper, Macon insurance man; Rev. George Walker, recent candidate for the Savannah, Ga. City Council, and William Thompson, manager of Radio Station WCRY, Macon.

Ga. gubernatorial hopefuls under fire

ATLANTA — The Georgia Voters League resolved not to support any candidate for governor in the September Democratic primary. At a special meeting in Macon, the organization also asked the U.S. to call off hearings of its Un-American Activities Committee in Atlanta.

The two hundred delegates from 33 counties unanimously approved both resolutions. The group also approved recommendation of the statewide registration committee to give awards to organizations participating in voter registration. The awards will be made at the annual meeting in October.

* * *

THE DELEGATES pledged themselves to return to their counties and work with leadership in both races for the election of office-seekers who will do the most for all.

John W. Dobbs, president of the League, was urged to ask the investigating Un-American Activities Committee to look into recent bombing and killings in Columbus, Dawson and other places.

The League also moved to set up a youth division, which will be taken up at the annual meeting. It was pointed out that 70 per cent of the members are over 40.

Frank Hutchings, Macon, and Thomas Harris and J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta, took part in a political action discussion which led to the establishment of the youth division.

* * *

THE MEETING was also addressed by C. A. Scott, editor of the Atlanta Daily World and treasurer of the League; the Rev. S. H. Pitts, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association;

Other speakers were:

The Rev. R. W. Greene, Coance man of Macon; the Rev. George Walker, recent city council candidate of Savannah; and William Thompson, manager of a Macon radio station

Breathing Spell For Talmadges

The lint-head Democratic dictatorship which has kept the Talmadges and their ilk in control of Georgia for generations to the detriment of progress in that benighted state, received another breathing spell last week when the U.S. Supreme Court turned down, 5 to 4, a powerful challenge to the Georgia County Unit system by the Mayor of Atlanta.

As almost everybody knows, the Georgia County Unit system enables one rural vote to equal nine urban votes, which results in the backward, sparsely populated, low-intellect counties out-voting the higher-I.Q., more thickly populated and richer urban counties around such outposts of civilization as Atlanta, Savannah, etc.

It is this system which puts a premium on ignorance and backwardness that has enabled demagogues of the Talmadge ilk to control Georgia in season and out since Reconstruction days with little fear of effective opposition.

The lint-heads have won again, but considering the narrowness of the Supreme Court vote, their breathing spell may, we hope, be short.

3 Dynamite Blasts Fail To Halt Vote Drive in Ga.

Courier Sat. 1-4-58

NEWTON, Ga. — Dynamite blasts damaged cars belonging to two Negroes and a house belonging to a third man, while a fourth Negro was arrested and later released in a reign of terror brought on because of their efforts to register in Baker County, where no Negroes were registered.

Despite efforts at intimidation, the Negroes stood firm and refused to back down on their desires to register, and on the day after Christmas, "Bubber" Hall was registered by the Baker County Board of Registrars, the first Negro registered since 1950.

Carl Broadway and John King, both large farm-owners and well-known citizens, had their autos dynamited. The home of Joshua Williams, also a big farm owner, was damaged by a dynamite blast.

J. Kerney, who owns an exceptionally choice farm area, was arrested on charges of illegally possessing whiskey, but the charge was later dropped. Mr. Kerney said he had no idea who put the whiskey on his land when officers apparently discovered it.

Each of the prosperous farmers had signed a letter to the Board of Registrarrs asking that the books be opened to Negroes. Negroes in Baker did vote up to 1948, but in 1950 their names were dropped from the books. The state-wide register and vote drive had been in full swing in neighboring Dougherty County and its county seat, Albany.

Questions for Voters Too Hard, Griffin Tells Legislative Forum

Constitution Atlanta Ga. p. 16

Wed. 1-29-58

By BETTY CARROLLTON

The proposed test for qualifying voters in Georgia was hit by Gov. Griffin Tuesday as being "much too hard."

"I'm definitely not in favor of a long list of questions," declared the chief executive in an early morning session of the Governor's Legislative Forum for Women.

"While the uniformity is good, and there is a lot to be said for the educated voter," he continued, "I would never advocate making it impossible for all illiterates to vote.

"The questions are much too hard," he asserted. "I had to look up some of the answers myself!"

The governor's remarks were in answer to a question put to him by Mrs. Paul Pfuetze of the Athens YWCA, who was among some 100 women attending the forum at the Capitol.

Representatives of 12 of the state's leading organizations, including the League of Women Voters, sponsor of the conclave, hurled a battery of questions at the chief executive, following his address to the group.

While Gov. Griffin's earlier remarks were mostly confined to the field of education, and comparative figures for 1955-56 and 1957-58, his answers to questions posed by the women covered a wide range of topics.

Mrs. Harry Pfiffner observed that in his budget message to the General Assembly Monday, Gov. Griffin did not advocate enactment of a new appropriations act, and she wanted to know "what about the highway department?"

The governor repeated his remarks of Monday, pointing out that under the Georgia Constitution, a new appropriations act would allocate some $13 or $14 million more to the highway department than it needs.

He added that "some provision will have to be made in the future for an appropriations bill. A day of reckoning is coming."

Mrs. Edward Vinson, president of the League of Women Voters of Georgia, brought up the question of revenues.

"It's true we're getting in some $316 to $316.5 million this year," Gov. Griffin admitted. "But expenses the first seven months have been approximately $880,000 more than last year. It's a matter of estimating expenses the rest of the year."

He pointed out that 53 per cent of all revenue went to schools.

Mrs. Weldon Shows of the Georgia PTA Congress asked Gov. Griffin about the compulsory school law:

"Some constitutional authorities," he replied, "question the legality of the General Assembly to delegate to the governor the power to set aside criminal statutes which carry a penalty. If these lawyers are right, then the law which now makes it possible for Georgia to close the schools if a court order comes to desegregate, would be unconstitutional. So there is a proposal to remove the penalty from the compulsory school bill."

Other PTA representatives asked if this would not present a problem of more students missing school.

"That is a debatable question," Gov. Griffin declared.

Mrs. Sheffield Owen, president of the United Church Women of Georgia, was particularly interested in establishment of district detention homes and the probation bill.

"Certainly teen-agers should not be held in prison with hardened criminals," Gov. Griffin asserted. "I am in favor of establishing district detention homes. It seems to me, with all the brickmasons and skilled laborers in the state prisons, Georgia could build a $150,000 home at a cost of $65,000. By using this labor, five homes can be built for around $300,000."

Negro Push To Double Vote Starts

34e Ga

Plans for a "Crusade for Citizenship" with a target of doubling Negro voter registration in the South by 1960 were formulated in Atlanta Thursday.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference's executive committee met in closed session at the Ebenezer Baptist Church to plan the drive.

After the meeting, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the conference, said letters were being mailed asking Dr. John A. Hannah, Civil Rights Commission chairman, and other members to attend opening rallies on Lincoln Day, Feb. 12. One of the 21 meetings would be held in Atlanta.

NAACP DRIVE

The Montgomery pastor, who was leader of the Negro bus boycott there, said the campaign will be held in conjunction with a drive by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(Reprinted from the Atlanta Constitution of Jan. 31, 1958)

DO YOU WANT THIS???

The above is a photostatic copy of a letter over the signature of Governor Griffin which is being widely circulated throughout the state of Georgia. The insulting letter advocates the re-establishment of a poll tax in the state as a means of holding down the growing Negro voters' list.

The brave Governor of Georgia expresses fear of the NAACP and "those fuzzy-headed liberals who are out to completely destroy the Georgia way of life."

Ga. Governor Attacks Negroes

Dear Fellow Georgian:

34a

There are 160,000 Negroes registered to vote in Georgia today. The Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro preacher from Montgomery, has set up headquarters for the purpose of putting 500,000 Negroes on the voters lists in Georgia.

Courier p.6

Such action, if successful, would place our State of Georgia under complete domination of the N.A.A.C.P. and those fuzzy-headed liberals who are out to completely destroy the Georgia way of life.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The General Assembly has been in session four weeks and no legislation to prevent this kind of thing has been introduced. In keeping with my pledge to you to keep the races segregated in Georgia, I must take immediate action with a proposal to prevent this.

Sat 2-15-58

We must wipe the registration slate clean every two years to keep from adding thousands of ineligible Negroes each year. At the same time, we must require some small registration fee of say $1.00 for two years, this money to remain in the counties and be used to defray the expenses of keeping an accurate voters list.

This proposal might cause some slight inconvenience to you and to members of your family, however I know that you would much prefer this slight inconvenience to turning our state over to Negro domination. This is the only way to protect ourselves.

This proposal will be assailed by the Atlanta newspapers because they are soft on segregation.

This proposal will stand up in the U. S. Supreme Court. It applies without discrimination to white, black, tangerine, piebalds and mulattoes.

I want your help and want you to take this message to your friends and neighbors and to members of the General Assembly.

Please let me know immediately how you feel about this. It is of vital importance.

With every good wish for a greater Georgia, I am

Sincerely,

Marvin Griffin

Governor of Georgia

Dixie vote drive spurs Griffin to seek action

ATLANTA — Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin, until recently comparatively quiet in the South's battle to maintain racial segregation, sounded off last week.

Alarmed and spurred into action by the Southern Leadership Crusade to place 500,000 colored voters on the state's books by 1960, Griffin declared:

"Such action, if successful, would place our state of Georgia under complete domination of the NAACP and those fuzzy-headed liberals who are to completely destroy the Georgia way of life."

P. 15.

HIS UNSPOKEN realization that his political life is at stake in the voter registration crusade was contained in the declaration.

"The general Assembly has been in session four weeks, and with a proposal to prevent this." kind of thing ha been introduced. In keeping with my pledge to you to keep the races segregated in Georgia, I must take immediate action with a proposal to prevent this.'

His proposal, contained in a letter mailed throughout the state, urged wiping "the registration slate clean every two years" to keep from adding thousands of "ineligible" colored voters and imposition of a poll tax.

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Afro-American P.15 Baltimore, Md.

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34e Ga.

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I want your help and want you to take this message to your friends and neighbors and to members of the General Assembly.

Please let me know immediately how you feel about this. It is of vital importance.

With every good wish for a greater Georgia, I am

Sincerely,

Marvin Griffin

Governor of Georgia

WHILE WASHINGTON FIDDLES over getting Civil Rights commission into action, segregationists in South are frantically trying to block efforts of colored citizens to register as voters. Over 50,000 copies of above letter have been distributed by Governor Griffin of Georgia.

34e 1958

GEORGIA

Elect Officers At Annual Meeting

34e 9ar

ATLANTA — Registration and voting in Georgia will come in for discussion during the annual meeting of the Georgia Voters League, Oct. 25, in Steward Chapel AME church, Macon, Ga.

John Wesley Dobbs, president and organizer of the League, announced in letters to 1200 leaders throughout the state, that officers for the year will also be elected.

An analysis of registration figures will be presented explaining how Negro registration increased by 4,232 during the past two years to 161,122, while registration for the state at large dropped by 24,986 from 1,310,586 in 1956 to 1,288,600 as of Sept. 5, 1958.

These figures include 1958 reports to the secretary of state, Ben Fortson, from 155 to the 159 counties, a special report from the Board of Registrars of Spaulding County and 1956 totals for Long County.

Two counties, Towns and Treutlen, with total registrations of 2,123 and 3,559, respectively, for 1956, had not reported this year and are not included.

State law provides that persons who fail to vote in two years should be dropped from the rolls, which indicates that registration lists are now being purged by many counties.

Certificates of Merit and Gold Certificates for 100 percent registration will be presented by officials of the Statewide Registration Committee to organizations which have reported significant achievements in voter - registration during the past year.

This committee, composed of 67 leaders from over the state and organized in 1956, has conducted two annual voter-registration campaigns and a Statewide Registration Clinic this year.

• • •

MEMBEDS OF the league, in addition to John W. Dobbs include:

J. O. Thomas, Atlanta, 1st vice president; W. W. Sullivan, Blakeley, 2nd vice president; J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta, secretary; V. W. Hodges, Atlanta, assistant secretary;

C. A. Scott, Atlanta, treasurer; Rev. G. G. McCarter, Beuna Vista, chaplain; J. C. Burke sergeant at arms; Leroy Wilson, Savannah, H. D. Thomas, Thomasville, G. F. Rivers, Columbus, A. C. Touchstone, Griffin, Dr. C. A. Bacote, Atlanta, T. B. Hooper, Macon, Paul Kelley, Cmyrna; Collie Denson, Waycross; A. C. Brown, Gainesville and Daniel Young, Monroe, district vice presidents;

And M. E. Ross, Arlington; Rev. J. N. Miller, Macon, E. E. Moore, sr., Waycross, H. C. Bryant, Fort Valley and Miss Cleo Love, Macon, members at large of the executive committee.

in addition to Dobbs, include:

J. O. Thomas, Atlanta, first vice president; W. H. Sullivan, Blakeley, second vice president; J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta, secretary; V. W. Hodges, Atlanta, assistant secretary;

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Why did colored voters increase?

Afro-American p. 17

ATLANTA, Ga. — An analysis of registration figures will be presented at the annual meeting of the Georgia Voters League explaining how colored registration increased by 4,232 during the past two years to 161,122, while registration for the state at large dropped 24,986 from 1,310,586 in 1956 to 1,288,600 as of Sept. 5, 1958.

These figures include 1958 reports to the Secretary of State, Ben Fortson, from 155 to 159 counties, a special report from the Board of Registrars of Spaulding County and 1956 totals for Long County.

Two counties, Towns and Treutlen, with total registrations of 2,123 and 3,559, respectively, for 1956, had not reported this year and are no included.

Sept. 10-18-58

STATE LAW provides that persons who fail to vote in two years should be dropped from the rolls, which indicates that registration lists are now being purged by many counties.

Certificates of Merit and Gold Certificates for 100 per cent registration will be presented by officials of the Statewide Registration Committee to organizations which have reported significant achievements in voter - registration during the past year.

This committee, composed of 67 leaders from over the state and ortanized in 1956, has conducted two annual voter-registration campaigns and a Statewide Registration Clinic this year.

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MEMBEDS OF the league, in addition to John W. Dobbs include:

J. O. Thomas, Atlanta, 1st vice president; W. W. Sullivan, Bakeley, 2nd vice president; J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta, secretary; V. W. Hodges, Atlanta, assistant secretary;

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Most Political

Southern Hopefuls Untested

34e 9a

Atlanta Journal

BY WILLIAM TUCKER
United Press International

Southerners elected a slate of Democratic congressmen Tuesday without opposition. They also found a handful of close bouts for House seats and scattered opportunities to express themselves on the issue of integrated schools or no schools at all.

In the general Atlanta area two independents opposed incumbents for the DeKalb County Commissioners race, but were defeated although endorsed by the county Republican committee.

In Miami, Florida Senator S. L. Holland won a third term over Republican Leland Hyser.

The six Republican congressmen in the Old South all faced Democratic opposition and all expected to win new terms despite the emergence of such issues as troops in Little Rock and more sweeping anti-segregation rulings by the Supreme Court.

The GOP incumbents were Reps. Richard H. Poff and Joel T. Broyhill in Virginia, Charles Raper Jonas in North Carolina, Howard Baker and B. Carroll Reece in Tennessee and William C Cramer in Florida.

55 INCUMBENTS

In other Dixie districts, 55 Democratic House incumbents were unopposed and others were confronted with only token opposition with a lone exception. This was in the 12th District of North Carolina where a local Democratic falling-out was believed to have enhanced the chances of W. Harold Sams, Republican, to succeed retiring Democratic Rep. George Shuford.

Southerners voted in generally mild weather but it was cloudy in many places and drizzling in some. The balloting was very light in most areas. Local issues, such as a liquor referendum in a Tennessee County, brought out a heavy volume here and there.

Heavy voting also was noted in the 10th District of North Carolina where Representative Jonas was opposed by Democrat David Clark, a "life-long" friend from the GOP incumbent's home town.

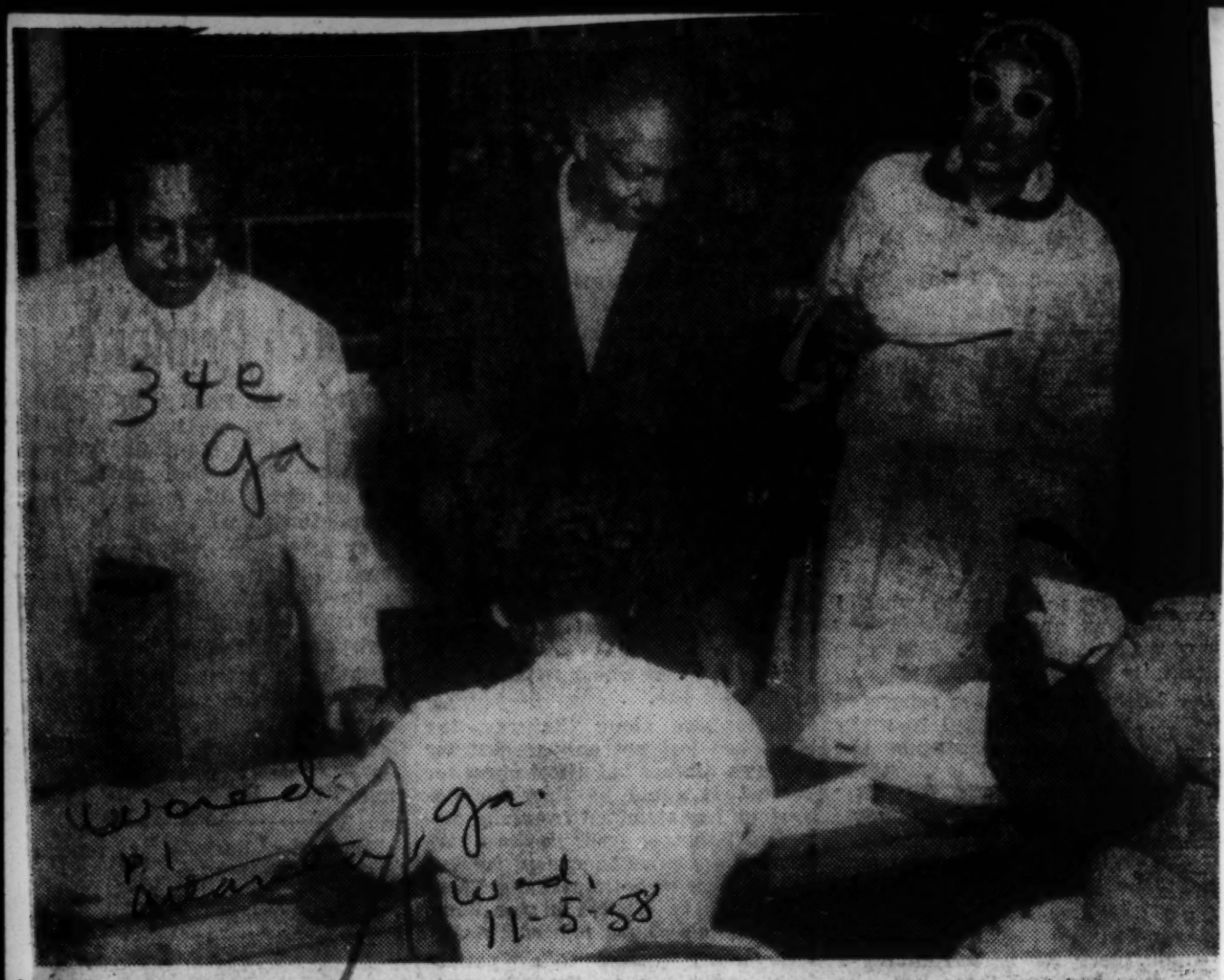
UNUSUAL RACES

One of the most unusual races was the spirited challenge put up by a woman doctor, Louise Wensel, against powerful Democratic Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia. Running as an independent, Dr. Wensel aligned herself squarely against the "massive resistance" program in Virginia to combat integration.

This program was put into effect by Gov. J. Lindsay Admond who was believed to have the backing of Byrd, the leading figure of his party in the state.

No one conceded Dr. Wensel a chance but a vote for her was interpreted as a vote to save the public school system, already crippled by the closing of a few schools facing court-orderd integration.

In Arkansas Rep. Brooks Hays, who has sought to mediate the Little Rock integration impasse between Gov. Orval Faubus and the goverment, was opposed by Dr. Dale Alford, segregationist member of the Little Rock school board as a "write-in" candidate. Here, also, was an indirect chance for expression on the school closing issue.



LIGHT VOTE TURNOUT HERE — John T. Brown, Homer Scretchings, and Mrs. Neffie Evans, were among the early arrivals at the E. R. Carter School precinct, as a light vote turnout was recorded here. Due to Georgia's one party system, there were no Democratic and Republican senatorial and gubernatorial candidates to be decided upon, and local voters were limited to mainly state constitutional amendments.—(Perry's Photo)

TOUGH ON REGISTRARS AND APPLICANTS

State Law Paves Rough, Rugged Road To Ballot Box

By MARGARET SHANNON

There's a strange new road ahead to the ballot box for Georgians who want to vote this year, but who hadn't registered by last Tuesday.

That's the day Gov. Griffin signed into law the voter registration bill passed in the closing days of the 1958 General Assembly.

With that stroke of his pen, he scrapped existing registration procedure and fouled up—at least temporarily—the machinery for qualifying to vote.

All persons registered by last Tuesday are registered. Although some sources placed a contrary interpretation on the act, the attorney general's office has said that one already on the list has to reregister.

* * *

SINCE THIS is the year a governor and other statehouse officers are elected, as well as a whole General Assembly, it's a big political year and a time when voter registration usually picks up.

It looks as if it's going to be tough on registrars and applicants alike for the next few weeks.

The new registration measure, as passed by the Legislature, provided no future effective date and therefore automatically became effective when Gov. Griffin signed it.

So there was no changeover period provided for, and the registration deadline for this year's election was only six weeks away. It is May 3.

The attorney general's office has been advising county board of registrars just to shut up shop until they can get new registration cards and otherwise prepare to administer the new law.

* * *

THAT SEEMED LIKELY to cut 10 days or two weeks off the remaining registration time and make for more than a jam than usual at the last minute, particularly in urban areas.

Nobody exactly plotted the squeeze that developed. A spokesman for the Legislature-created Election Laws Study Committee, which proposed the legislation, said the group expected its proposals to pass early in the session and be signed promptly by Gov. Griffin.

Instead, Griffin forces came up with new proposals of their own, which failed.

Then Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver's team pulled out the committee proposals and put them through. This all happened right at the close of the session.

Then Gov. Griffin didn't get around to signing the bill for over a month after the the Legislature adjourned. Nobody made a move because there was a chance he might veto it—a chance that speculation had was pretty good because the measure bore the Vandiver stamp.

* * *

THUS, WITH ONE THING and another, the new law is six weeks to two months later getting going than the study committee figured on.

Nowhere in its approximately 9,000 words does the act mention Negroes, but it has been plain all along that the intent is to discourage Negro registration.

Some voter groups like the Metropolitan Voting Council of Atlanta and the Georgia League of Women Voters take a dim view of the new law. They say it will discourage anybody, white or Negro, from registering.

Once the law does get into operation, this is how registration will go:

* * *

BASIC QUALIFICATIONS: They're the same—18 years old, one year of residence in Georgia with six months in the county in which registering.

* * *

APPLICATION: Go to the office of the county board of registrars—it may be the same as the tax collector's office—and fill out a registration.

It asks name, address, date and place of birth, color of hair and eyes, weight, height, race, occupation, mother's maiden name and father's name.

It also contains an oath about length of residence and another about crimes convicted of that would bar you from voting. These are the same as in the state constitution and are unchanged, though there was talk in the Legislature of lengthening the list.

There's also this question to be answered: "Under what constitutional classification do you desire to make application for registration?" That brings on more talk.

CLASSIFICATIONS for Application: There are two—(1) literacy; (2) good character and understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship.

These are provided in the state constitution. The law spells out the tests for both classifications.

* * *

LITERACY TEST: The county board of registrars gives the applicant a section of the state or U.S. constitution—any one it wants to—to read aloud and write "in the English language."

If, in the board's judgment, the reading is intelligible and the writing legible, the applicant passes the test.

This is about the same as past procedure.

* * *

CITIZENSHIP TEST: This is the only way an illiterate can qualify, and it involves the much-discussed list of 30 questions.

The new law sets forth 30 questions about government—and no answers—to be propounded to the applicant orally by the registrars. The applicant must answer 20 of them correctly to pass.

This is real toughening-up of the law. There was a question-and-answer provision in the former law, but the questions were easier and the applicant had to get only 10 out of 20 right.

* * *

TWO TRIPS TO REGISTER: It will take two trips to register unless a county board of registrars makes special arrangements to accommodate the applicant.

The first trip will be to apply—to fill out the registration card.

The second trip will come after the board of registrars notifies the applicant to report to take the test he has chosen—either the reading-and-writing test or the question-and-answer test.

No longer can a deputy qualify an applicant. The board of registrars itself must do so.

Fulton County already is planning to have the board of registrars in constant session to prevent the necessity of two trips. Under the new law, the tax commissioner and two deputies are to constitute the county board of registrars in Fulton. But this provision does not apply to any other county.

* * *

CHALLENGES: As in the past, any registered voter can challenge the right of any other registered voter to be on the list.

But something new has been added—any registered voter may challenge the qualifications of any applicant.

* * *

REGISTRARS: Existing county boards of registrars will continue to serve until July 1, 1961. However, right away—by Tuesday, April 1—the Superior Court judge in each county must designate one member of the board as chief registrar.

The 1961 appointments will be made as in the past. The Superior Court judge in each county will appoint three citizens as registrars from a list of six names submitted by the grand jury.

* * *

STATE BOARD: The act creates an entirely new agency, the State Registration and Election Information Board. The members are the governor, the attorney general and the secretary of state.

It's supposed to prepare and distribute material to registrars to "enable them to more efficiently perform their duties" and to conduct "seminars and meetings at such times and places deemed advisable."

The board is authorized to employ an executive director and other personnel to do whatever the board assigns for them to do.

* * *

REQUALIFYING: If for any reason a voter's name is cut off the list, he must start from scratch and register under the new procedure.

Under the old law a voter dropped from the list could be placed back on by requesting reinstatement, without the necessity for going thorugh the whole rigmarole.

* * *

PURGE: The new act provides for the first purge of the voter list for nonvoting to take place in 1959. But there's a conflict in the section of the act providing this, so the 1959 Legislature will have to straighten it out.

The original bill provided for persons who hadn't voted within two years to be dropped from the list. A House amendment changed that to five years, but neglected to make the rest of the section conform. So the 1959 Legislature will have to determine whether it will be five years or two years.

Hartsfield To Appeal to High Court

Federal Judge Boyd Sloan Tuesday refused to let a three-judge court hear Atlanta Mayor Hartsfield's suit against Georgia's county-unit system of voting, saying in his decision that no substantial federal question was raised.

However, the county-unit suit may yet reach the U.S. Supreme Court before the court recesses for the summer, Mayor Hartsfield's attorneys said following Judge Sloan's decision.

Morris Abram, speaking for the attorneys, said that a writ of mandamus was being prepared and would be filed "right away" asking the Supreme Court to grant a three-judge tribunal to hear Hartsfield's case attacking the unit vote system.

LOSES DECISION

The mandamus action came after Hartsfield lost the first-round decision in the battle against the county-unit system.

Judge Sloan, holding court

Gainesville, did not mention, in his decision for a one-judge hearing the Civil Rights Bill passed last year by Congress.

However, legal observers in Atlanta Tuesday night said that the seemingly adverse decision might work to the advantage of Hartsfield in that the whole question can now be appealed directly to the Supreme Court in the mandamus action.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The lawyers said that if the Supreme Court decides that the question should be heard by a three-judge tribunal, it would be admitting that there was a question of civil rights involved and therefore federal responsibility in the case.

Abram said that Hartsfield's case was based largely on provisions made in the new bill, and that the appeal to the Supreme Court would also be based on the new law. Judge Sloan mentioned the new law from the bench as he heard arguments Monday, but did not include any mention in his decision.

The decision stated, in part, "The court is of the opinion that the federal question sought to be raised here is unsubstantial for the reason that the previous decisions of the Supreme Court . . . foreclosed the subject and leave no room for inference that the question sought to be raised can be the subject of controversy."

The judge told newsmen the ruling had the effect of leaving the suit to him for further proceedings. He added that it has not been placed on the court calendar for trial.

B. D. (Buck) Murphy, attorney for defendants, was asked Tuesday if the defense would file a motion for dismissal.

"I will have to confer with Mr. Cook (Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook) and the other attorneys before I know what further action we will take," Murphy said. "I expect we'll have a conference Wednesday."

Murphy and Charles Bloch, Macon attorney, argued the case Monday before Judge Sloan. Defendants in the case are Democratic Executive Committee Chairman John Sammons Bell, Committee Secretary George Stewart, and Secretary of State Ben Fortson.

Judge Sloan hinted in his decision that persons seeking to change Georgia's voting system might have a better chance before the Georgia Legislature than in federal courts. He quoted a prior decision of Judge Sam Sibley that "the judgment and conscience of the Legislature must afford relief if it is to be had."

Gov. Griffin, who supports the county-unit system strongly, commented Tuesday that he was "delighted to hear that Judge Boyd Sloan has denied the petition . . . and has given recognition to the three previous decision of the U.S. Supreme Court which upheld Georgia's county-unit system."

Mayor Hartsfield contended in his suit against the county-unit system that his vote in heavily populated Fulton County counted for much less in state elections than any vote cast in any less populated county. He figured that his vote was outweighed by as much as 155 to 1.

The hearing Monday was to determine if a three-judge tribunal would hear the case. If such had been granted, any decision of the three-judge court could have been carried directly to the Supreme Court for action, possibly in time to affect the coming September primary.

A judgment by a single judge in such a case would have to be appealed through the Court of Appeals.

U.S. Court Asked To Void Mayor's County Unit Suit

By GENE BRITTON

Opponents of Mayor Hartsfield's legal attack against the county unit system Wednesday moved for a quick death of the action.

Macon attorney Charles Bloch quickly followed up a federal judge's ruling of Tuesday against the mayor's request for a three-judge court to hear the case by filing a motion in U.S. District Court here Wednesday asking that the suit be booted out of court altogether.

But Mayor Hartsfield's forces earlier had indicated they would ask for a writ of mandamus to the U.S. Supreme Court to force the convening of a three-judge tribunal.

Filing his motion for dismissal in behalf of the defendants, Bloch added a memorandum supporting the motion with legal citations. The memorandum denied Mayor Hartsfield has a "right" to vote in the Democratic primary.

One of the grounds the mayor based his suit on was that the county unit system served to deprive him of his "right of franchise" and the "right to vote."

Bloch's memorandum to the court charged the mayor "has no such (rights) until the State Democratic Executive Committee chooses to grant them. . . ."

Georgia law does not require a primary to be held for the nomination of candidates to office, Bloch pointed out.

"When and if any Georgia citizen gets the privilege of voting in a primary, he gets it as a matter of grace, not as a matter of right. . . ."

The Executive Committee could nominate Democratic candidates itself, or could permit them to be nominated by convention, he continued.

"Of what constitutional right would Mayor Hartsfield be deprived" in such cases, Bloch asked.

The memorandum concluded:

"Mr Hartsfield had no 'right' before the Civil Rights Act of 1957. . . . The Civil Rights Act of 1957 conferred none upon him."

Democratic primaries in Georgia are traditionally tantamount to election.

U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan ruled Tuesday against a three-judge court requested by Hartsfield, but stopped short of throwing the suit out of court.

The Mayor had asked for a tribunal so that the county unit system could be taken to the U.S. Supreme Court quicker than it had to go the more customary route from a one-judge district court to the circuit court of appeals and from there to the high court.

His counsel Thursday said the question could come before the Supreme Court next week if a writ of mandamus is granted. If the action succeeds, the suit would go before a three-judge court. As it now stands, a single judge will hear it.

Bloch based his motion to dismiss on six grounds. He charged:

1. The mayor's petition fails to state a complaint upon which relief can be granted;

2. The mayor has no legal rights which are adversely affected by the statutes sought to be declared invalid (Georgia's county unit laws);

3. The action was prematurely brought;

4. The complaint fails to allege that Mayor Hartsfield is qualified to vote in a primary under the provisions of Georgia laws;

5. Questions of constitutionality sought to be raised in the complaints are "plainly unsubstantial" and therefore the action should be dismissed for want of jurisdiction;

6. The complaint merely seeks a declaration as to an abstract question of public law, there being no present justiciable controversy existing between the parties.

Ga. Voters League To Study Registration

Only 6 of Georgia's 159 counties have no Negro regis voters and only 24 have less than one hundred, but 19 o 30 have none are only a few Negro residents.

These and other significant facts will be presented in an analysis of registration to the Georgia Voters League when it meets in Macon, Ga., Saturday, October 25, at 1:00 p.m. in Steward Chapel A.M.E. Church.

The Statewide Registration Committee, under direction of John Wesley Dobbs, who is also president of the League, has conducted two annual registration campaigns throughout most of the state. The committee will present citations to organizations which have reported significant achievements in the campaigns to increase the number of registered voters from 168,051 to some 162,000, in spite of heavy purges, in the two-year period.

ANNUAL SESSION

Next Saturday's meeting will be the annual session of the Georgia Voters League, which meets in March and October of each year. The annual election will be held in Macon and statewide officers will be selected for the year. Being a non-partisan organization and there being no statewide contests for the November General Election, it is not expected that any political issues will be presented.

Members of the Thomasville Civic Club in Precinct 4-J, will hear reports on general community matters Monday night, and citizens of the Collier Heights- Crestwood-Woodlawn (Precinct 3-L) will take up proposals for bus transportation Tuesday night, both meetings beginning at 8:00 p.m.

Monday night's meeting will be held at the Bible Way Church of Forrest Park Road. The Tuesday meeting will be held at Fairhill Baptist Church, on Hightower Road at Rockford Street. These, and other meetings to be announced later, are being sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Voters League in cooperation with community leaders.

3-K CLUB

Friday night a group of citizens in the Sunset - Griffin - Magnolia-Vine area met at Second Mt. Olive Baptist Church and organized the Precinct 3-K Community Club. An Executive Committee, composed of the following officers will meet Monday night at 8:00 o'clock at 600 Rock Street to map out plans: James Gardner, precinct leader; Willie Billings, assistant precinct leader; Miss Charlie Mae Smith, secretary; Mrs. Matilda Amos, treasurer; C. E. Calloway, chaplain. Miss Gladys Middlebrooks as temporary secretary.

Friday night for the meeting, with Miss Gladys Middlebrooks as temporary secretary.

Women Voters "Disappointed" Over New Registration Act

The Board of the League of Women Voters of Atlanta went on record Tuesday as being disappointed and shocked at the pasage of House Bill 718, a New State Registration Act.

Said the League: "At first glance, this legislation only tightens already existing registration procedures. This, however, is not the case. The implication and requirements of this bill are so vague and uncertain that the law easily becomes a political tool."

"The League of Women Voters of Atlanta wishes to commend Charlie Brown, Senator from Fulton County, for his courage in voting against this bill in the face of such great odds -- only one other Senator voted against it. The Fulton County Delegation in the House of Representatives was also against the measure and the League is grateful that they did not support it."

"In the early days of this session of the Legislature, the League of Women Voters urged that this bill not be pas[sed]. The public was promised a p[ublic hear]ing on the bill. Instead, [the] bill was brought to the floor [of the House] at a last minute ef[fort] put it through along with a[ny] other legislation. Co[nsequently] that

[There] are those who voted for this bill because they did not have time to study and understand its full import?

"There are those who would have us believe that this legislation is not bad. The League of Women Voters asks that the public look closer at this legislation which affects the most basic rights a citizen possesses ..... the right to vote. It does not affect those already registered, but what of the discouraging effect on our people who, as they come of voting age, are to take on their duties and rights as voting citizens?"

Atlanta House Passes Bill Aimed At Curbing Negro Voting In Georgia

ATLANTA. — (NNPA) — The House Wednesday passed and sent to the Senate a bill backed by Lieutenant Governor Ernest Vandiver, aimed at curbing voting by colored people in Georgia.

The action of the House was the second slap given Governor Marvin Griffin in two days. The day before it killed his voter qualification proposal.

The chief provision of the bill passed by the House is a 30-question examination test to be required of persons attempting to register, who cannot qualify by reading and writing a section of the Constitution.

The test would replace one now required of illiterate voters. But the proposed new test is made up of difficult questions and an applicant must get 20 of the 30 to qualify to register.

The new bill does not apply to the 1,200,000 persons already qualified to vote and does not call for a re-registration.

Representative Frank S. Twitty of Mitchell urged passage of the bill to give local registrars the "weapon" they need to combat "insidious organizations" such as the NAACP by keeping off the registration rolls those "who ought not to be there."

Representative Raymond M. Reed of Cobb county warned that the NAACP would "school" colored persons to enable them to pass the test.

"But who is going to school the poor white people who can't pass the test?" Reed asked.

Representative William M. Campbell of Walker county warned that measures such as the voting bill would drive colored people into the NAACP.

Voter Curb Is Assailed By Council

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The president of the Atlanta Metropolitan Voting Council asserted Friday that a recently passed voter registration bill would bar persons who were not registered in 1956 from voting in the 1958 primary.

Sources on the committee which drew the bill, however, said it would not remove names of those who may have registered between 1956 and time it is signed.

Gov. Griffin has not yet acted on the bill.

Sidney Haskins, president of the AMVC, cited section 2 of the bill which reads: ". . . any person who was qualified and registered to vote in the 1956 general election shall not be required under the terms of this law . . ."

He said that means persons who have registered since 1956 would have to re-register.

But a committee source who did not wished to be named cited in rebuttal section 1: "Any person who, after the effective date of this law, desires to register . . . must do so under the provisions of this law . . .

The source said that at least by implication this means any person who has registered since is qualified. "It probably would have been better if he had spelled it out," he conceded.

Haskins also contended that another section changes the deadline for qualification from six months before the Nov. 11 general election to six months before the Sept. 10 primary.

But the committee source said the bill reads: "The registrars shall, in each year in which there is a general election for members of the General Assembly, cease their operations . . . six months before the date of such election."

Another section which may have given Haskins his impression about the cutt-off date, the source said, is a section dealing with special elections held after next fall's general election.

The source maintained that the new bill does not alter the deadline.

Griffin said Friday he is still considering what to do about the bill. "It isn't everything exactly that I desired . . . (but) not to meet the challenge is rather without vision or wisdom either."

Griffin may ask for a ruling by the attorney general on the matter.

The governor had requested the legislature to pass a much tougher bill which included a camplete reregistration and a $1 poll tax but the forces of Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver successfully backed the bill drawn by the Election Laws Study Committee.

Unit System Test Will Be Welcomed

Mayor Hartsfield of Atlanta has filed suit in U.S. District Court as a citizen against the county unit system in Georgia's Democratic Party primary.

He gave as his reasons the rapid changes and shifts in the population of Georgia since the last court test of the system which have further heightened the disparity in voting power between counties.

The mayor has every right, as does every citizen, to bring such a suit and it is certainly in order that another test be held. As we said editorially Saturday, to test the system by putting independent candidates into the general election would serve no good purpose.

The Constitution for years has consistently pointed out the growing inequities which the system has brought about. We have done this as a matter of principle, being unable to defend the fact, for example, that a vote in Chattahoochee County is equal to almost 160 in Fulton County.

But Fulton is not the only county affected by the injustices of the system. Voters in dozens of counties have lost much of their political voice and representation. It actually amounts to taxation without representation and becomes even more inequitable when one considers that the larger counties provide the bulk of the state's revenue.

We cannot buy the argument either that this is a rural-urban matter. Georgia citizens are entitled to equal representation at the ballot box no matter where they may have to live in order to earn a living.

Neither can we accept the argument that the unit system is necessary to preserve segregation. There are no unit systems in Alabama, South Carolina or other Southern states. It has been retained in Georgia by politicians who find it a convenient tool to maintain their power. But at the same time it has led to grave abuses, a weakened Legislature and wasteful government.

The Constitution cannot accept the premise that any qualified Georgia voter cannot be trusted at the ballot box nor that he is less qualified to express his views on election day than any other voter.

Whether or not the courts accept jurisdiction in this case, the mayor has moved properly in questioning the system's legality. We canot find any line of reasoning to justify this unjust restriction on the people's right to vote and to have their vote count equally with all others.

Atlanta drive on to register 57,000 voters

ATLANTA — The Atlanta All-Citizens Registration Committee last week re-organized for an all-out registration campaign at a meeting at Butler Street YMCA. The group set a goal of 57,000 voters.

Jesse Hill Jr. was elected chairman to succeed Dr. C. A. Bacote, who voluntarily retired but accepted a place on the executive committee.

Mrs. Mae Yates and Mrs. Roberta Parks were selected as vice-chairmen. Other officers are Miss Rebecca Dickerson, secretary; Miss Daisy Dunn, assistant secretary; C. R. Yates, treasurer; Dr. S. Z. Westerfield, assistant treasurer; the Rev. W. P. Grissom, chaplain; Robert Norwood, sergeant-at-arms; and the Rev. Samuel Williams, parliamentarian.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN are organization, Clarence Coleman, chairman; J. H. Calhoun, vice chairman; finance, the Rev. William E. Boulden and John Wesley Dobbs, co-chairmen; program, Warren R. Cochrane; church

MRS CASSANDRA M. BIRNIE, the Rev. W. A. Mercer, Nathaniel Bronner, Bishop W. R. Wilkes, E. W. Wright, Dr. Edward Sweatt, the Rev. C. S. Jackson, the Rev. W. W. Stephens, L. D. Simon, the Rev. T. C. Lightfoot, Mrs. Lottie Harris, Mrs. Bennie McLendon, Rev. W. W. Weatherspool; Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. J. S. Downs, Mrs. B. E. Sherts, Samuel Chisholm, C. A. Bacote, Walter J. Leonard, C. A. Scott, E. M. Martin, the Rev. B. J. Johnson.

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[illegible] and the [illegible] co-chairmen; [illegible] Fowlkes; telephone, Mrs. Johnnie Yancey; speakers bureau, Whitney Young; car pool, B. F. Bullock; meetings, J. O. Thomas; refreshments, Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks; youth work, Milton White, clubs and organizations, Roy Wolfe; executive committee: The Rev. Dr. George A. Sewell and the Rev. E. R. Searcey, co-chairmen; Publicity, William A. Fowlkes; drew Bell, D. L. Hollowell, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Ella R. Martin, Mrs. L. King Sr., A. T. Walden, the Rev. W. M. Jackson, T. L. Coller, Dr. Clayton Powell, Themla D. Harris, Mrs. Bennie McLendon, the Rev. Mrs. Ruby [illegible]

Griffin, Cook Pledge All-Out Fight On Mayor's Suit To Kill Unit Vote

Gov. Griffin and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook Monday vowed an all-out fight against a federal court suit filed by Atlanta Mayor Hartsfield seeking to outlaw the county unit system.

They said every resource of the state would be thrown into the court battle.

State Democratic Chairman John Sammons Bell, one of two party officials named in the suit, said "the case will be defended with vigor and with every resource at our command."

Hartsfield, long a critic of the unit system, filed his suit in Federal District Court here Saturday. It seeks to have the unit system declared unconstitutional and prevent its use in the September Democratic primary.

Named as defendants were Bell, Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson and state Democratic Secretary George D. Stewart.

Griffin issued a statement sharply attacking the Atlanta mayor as a "renegade and a traitor to our Georgia way of life."

"The man who has kept his job as mayor of Georgia's biggest city for so many years by groveling before the Negro bloc voters of this city is now seeking to carry out this craven policy throughout the whole state," Griffin said.

"In comparison, Rufus Bulloch, carpetbag governor of Georgia, was a paragon of virtue and loyalty," he added.

Griffin said the state, which enters the suit because Fortson was named a defendant, would "hire the best lawyers we can get and as many as we need" to defend the unit system.

"As governor of Georgia, I want to assure the masses of our people that the full resources of the state of Georgia will be available at any and all times to preserve the county unit system—both now and forever," the governor said.

The state will probably employ the legal services of Atlanta attorney B. D. (Buck) Murphy who has helped in the fight against previously unsuccessful attacks on the unit system.

Cook, who directed the defense of the unit system in the three previous attacks upon it, said: "I promise the people of Georgia that I shall defend this new suit with all the resources at my command."

"It is unfortunate that the same radical forces who so quickly ridicule others for not accepting Supreme Court decisions as 'the law of the land,' have seen fit to reject three such decisions within the past 12 years upholding Georgia's county unit system," Cook said.

"Representing this element, Atlanta's mayor has initiated the fourth court test of the voting system which is patterned on the national plan for electing the president and vice president," he added.

The unit system, which is based on the representation in the state House of Representatives, gives Georgia's small rural counties the balance of political power in statewide primary elections.

Under the system, the eight most populous counties have six unit votes each, the next 30 have four unit votes each and the remaining 121 have two votes each for a state unit total of 410.

Hartsfield, who brought his action as a taxpayer from the state's largest county — Fulton, said the county has 14.5 per cent of the state's population but only 1.46 per cent of unit vote strength.

The mayor's petition said Echols, the state's least populous county, has only .05 per cent of the state's population but .48 per cent of the total unit vote.

Hartsfield contends the unit system as now constituted is "arbitrary, discriminatory and unconstitutional" and represent a "deprivation of his constitutional rights and a denial to him of equal protection of the laws."

Hartsfield declared the unit system, giving a preponderance of political power to small rural counties, is arbitrary, discriminatory and unconstitutional.

He charged that under the system a vote of a resident of Echols, the state's least populous county, carries 85 times the weight of a resident of Fulton, the largest county, in a primary.

The U.S. Supreme Court has four times refused to rule out Georgia's unique primary election system, in which none of the 159 counties, no matter how small, has less than two unit votes, and none, no matter how large, more than six. The candidate polling a plurality of popular votes in a county gets all the county's unit votes. The unit votes decide the election.

The Georgia County Unit Is Brought To Book Again

On last Saturday, Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield filed injunction proceedings in Federal Court seeking the outlawing of the Georgia county unit system. Twice, Georgia's antiquated county unit has been sent up to the Supreme Court to be dropped back into the laps of those who sent it up, as a piece of local election machinery where redress was within the province of local adjustment. The court did not say the county unit was right, or upheld it as some would aver; neither did it say that it was patterned after the electoral college. The electoral college apportions its units in accordance with the last census taken of the states. The county unit does no such thing. It merely represents a patchwork of geography holding the balance of power instead of the voice of the people.

The county unit as we have known it, has been that exponent of minority government; that glorified process, which, in order to do the biddings of its masters, would make one vote in Chattahoochee county worth 140 votes in Fulton. In other words, a citizen in Fulton county, for instance would represent in the face of this hypothesis, about one-one hundred and fortieth of a citizen.

So, in order for representative government to appertain, it is earnestly hoped that the mayor's suit will be resolved by the court; that such an advisement be taken before the September primary, in order that the people might be permitted to make free and unlimited expressions as to who would govern and represent them.

The system is manifestly unjust. It gives the right-of-way to those who would, by the fiat of enough rural counties, come through by a minority to held office and legislate. It places a damper on our voting enterprise, causing a voter to consider neglecting voting on the grounds his vote would count in a ratio of 140 to one.

Success would naturally be hoped for those who would make a thrust at this county unit debacle, that Georgians may further be encouraged to participate in the franchise of their state by having their votes valued and counted.

The bid will be taken more readily by good men to run for office. The state, beyond the shadow of a doubt, will have a new day and a new deal in her bargain for industries.

Atlanta Mayor Asks Ruling

Georgian Wars On Unit System

ATLANTA — (AP) — Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield asked the federal courts Saturday to rule out Georgia's county unit system in Democratic primaries.

The chief executive of the state's largest city filed a suit for a declaratory judgment in U.S. District Court. He asked that a three-judge court enjoin party officials and Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson Jr. from using the unit system to determine the winners in the September state party primary.

NEGRO VOTE LIST STEADY IN SOUTH

Small Rise Reported Since 1956 Despite Tensions Over Desegregation

By CLAUDE SITTON
Staff Correspondent

ATLANTA, Nov. 1—Negro voter registration has held steady in eleven Southern states since 1956, the Southern Regional Council reported today.

Harold C. Fleming, executive director of the council, said a just-completed survey showed [illegible] 1,266,488 qualified Negro voters. This was a gain of 28,488 from the 1,238,000 of two years ago.

The percentage of those registered out of the total number of Negroes of voting age edged upward from 25 to 25.4.

The council estimated white registration at 11,577,083. No figures were available for the percentage of whites of voting age on the election rolls.

Up in Some States

The report disclosed that Negro registrants had increased markedly in some states during the two-year period. But these gains were offset by sharp drops in others because of purges and state-wide registration.

Louisiana was singled out as one state where many Negroes had been stricken from the voting list. White registration there increased while Negro registration "fell sharply from 181,410 to 130,000 in large part due to purges," it said.

The council, an interracial organization of civic, religious, business and labor leaders in twelve Southern states, conducted the current study as a follow-up to a full-scale survey in 1956.

"The fact that Negro voters held their own was, in itself, something of an achievement in

Report Holds Negro Voting Rolls Upward

ATLANTA (AP)—The number of Southern Negro voters has remained constant since 1956 but the trend is upward and the long-range prospect is for Negro registration comparable with whites, the Southern Regional Council reports.

There are an estimated 1,266,488 Negroes on voting rolls, 25 per cent of the [illegible] in 11 Southern states, compared with 1,238,000 two years ago, the council said in a survey.

The new total, which indicates that Negro voters held their own and [illegible] showed slight increase, is encouragement in view of racial controversy and disinterest in an off-year election, the council said.

ELIGIBLE VOTERS

It noted a drop in the number of eligible voters in the country as a whole.

"The intervening two years since the earlier SRC survey was made have brought increased racial tensions in the South, passage of the first federal civil rights legislation since Reconstruction, a long list of federal court decisions to speed the Negro toward full legal equality and new state laws to delay change in racial patterns," it said.

Ga. voters hold meet in Macon

ATLANTA — Some 200 delegates from 34 counties in 9 of the 10 Congressional Districts attended the meeting of the Georgia Voters League in Macon last Saturday.

John Wesley Dobbs, president, highlighted the session, telling delegates that the free ballot is "the most powerful instrument to ever be placed in the hands of any free people anywhere."

During the elections at the annual meeting in Stewart Chapel AME Church, an opposition movement succeeded in electing the Rev. J. F. Mann of Brunswick and C. R. Yates of Atlanta.

The Rev. Mr. Mann and Mr. Yates defeated the incumbents J. O. Thomas and C. A. Scott, both of Atlanta, for the first vice presidency and treasurership respectively.

MR. DOBBS was re-elected as president and the Rev. G.D. Walker, second vice president.

Other officers are W. C. Wimberly of Savannah, H. D. Thomas of Thomasville, G. T. Rivers of Columbus, A. C. Touchstone of Griffin, Dr. C. Clayton Powell of Atlanta, Frank J. Hutchings of Macon, Paul Kelley of Smyrna, E. E. Moore Sr. of Waycross, A. C. Brown of Gainesville and Daniel W. Young of Monroe, district vice presidents;

Also J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta, secretary; V. W. Hodges, Atlanta, parliamentarian; the Rev. G. G. McCarter, Buena Vista, chaplain; J. C. Burke, Dublin, sergeant-at-arms; H. E. Bryant, Fort Valley, and Mrs. L. S. Stell, youth work directors, and Thomas Harris, Atlanta, youth chairman.

* * *

IN OTHER action, a resolution was adopted deploring vote discrimination in Tuskegee, Macon County, Ala., and Terrell County, Ga.;

Also the killing of Joseph Jeter by a policeman at Perry Homes in Atlanta, the denial of clemency to Rosa Ingram.

The resolution further expressed concern for those offended and commended those who are interceding and supporting these causes in the interest of full citizenship for all.

* * *

IN A REPORT by members of the Statewide Registration Committee, delegates were urged to get out the vote to prevent purging.

The report also urged cooperation with local public officials, continuous registration, more training programs, adequate economical financing, use of paid staff workers and more extensive teenage and young adult activities.

Another report noted that four Congressional Districts and 60 counties have lost a total of 8,309 registered voters, while six districts and 68 counties made up for the loss with a net increase of 10,249 colored voters since 1956.

Georgia has a total of 168,959 colored voters.

Of the 159 counties, 6 have no colored voters, 24 have fewer than 100 and 19 have only a few colored voters.

view of the trends of the past two years," he declared.

It was noted that the period had brought increased racial tension, passage of the first Federal civil rights legislation since Reconstruction, Federal Court decisions aimed at speeding the Negro toward full, legal equality and new state laws designed to delay change in racial patterns.

"For one thing," the report said, "this period has been marked by disinterest prevalent nationwide at the time of off-year elections, Also in certain areas it undoubtedly has become more difficult for Negroes to register because of new voting restrictions and stricter applications of the old requirement.

"In some sections where political leaders have fanned racial prejudices, Negroes are even more hesitant about attempting to register than they were two years ago."

However, the council declared that "lack of political consciousness" still remained the greatest barrier to Negro participation in many parts of the eleven-state area.

Rush Doubted

"Leaders of both races long have contended that if all bars to Negro voting were removed tomorrow," the organization said, "there still would not be a great rush to the polls."

"This is not expected until Negroes have been able to raise their economic and educational levels, their leadership has been broadened and they have reached a position where their political participation promises more tangible results."

The council foresaw no dramatic improvement in Negro suffrage as a result of the new civil rights legislation or the Federal agencies created by it.

"Even where registration boards are cooperative," it said, "a gradual process of political education obviously will be required. All this should not obscure the fact that the trend is upward and that the long-range prospect in the South is for a Negro registration comparable to the white."

Official figures disclosed drop in registration of both races in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, the council reported. The sharp decline in South Carolina was attributed to the total reregistration this year, as required by law every ten years.

The two races showed increases in North Carolina and Virginia.

Negro registration in Mississippi rose from 20,000 to 35,000. This reportedly was the result of a more liberal attitude on the part of registration boards in some of the heavily populated counties.

The council said its figures for sixx states had come from official sources while in the others the totals were estimates obtained from capital news correspondents, who consulted with state officials and political workers. State-by-state figures:

	Negro Registration	Negro Percentage of Total Registration	Negro Percentage of Total Voting Age Registered
Alabama	80,000	6.9	11.6
*Arkansas	44,029	11.4	27.6
*Florida	144,810	9.1	39.8
*Georgia	158,051	12.4	25.6
*Louisiana	130,000	13.7	27.0
Mississipoi	35,000	6.8	7.0
N. Carolina	150,000	7.5	27.3
*S. Carolina	57,978	10.8	14.9
Tennessee	185,000	13.2	38.0
Texas	150,000	6.8	25.8
*Virginia	131,636	14.1	31.1
Total	1,266,488		
Averages (*Offical total.)		10.9	25.4

Vote Results Reversed In Forsyth

Constitution State News Service

FORSYTH — The City Democratic Executive Committee has recounted the votes cast in the city election on Wednesday and declared a reversal in the count.

The close race between Randolph Griffin and George H. Adams for aldermanic seats caused the recount. The committee declared Griffin the victor with 377 votes over Adams' 376. The Wednesday count showed Adams polling 375 and Griffin 374.

The frontrunner in the aldermanic race was J. E. Phinazee with 436 votes. He was followed by J. P. Ivey with 436 votes. This was a four man race for three seats on the city council.

Mayor L. M. Wright, incumbent, was reelected without opposition.

ASKED BY THREE COUNTIES

Added Troopers Are Slated During Georgia Vote Today

ATLANTA, Sept. 9 (AP)—Additional state troopers will be on duty in at least three Georgia counties during tomorrow's state Democratic primary.

Although the campaign has been the drabbest in years, Bryan, Dodge and Telfair counties have requested services of additional troopers during the voting.

Voters will nominate a new governor and lieutenant governor for four-year terms.

Also to be nominated are 15 other state officials, 10 congressmen and a number of district and local officials. A Democratic nomination is equivalent to election in this predominantly one-party state.

Polls will open at 7 a.m. and close at 7 p.m. Most estimates are that 600,000 of the state's approximately 1,300,000 registered voters will exercise their franchise.

The two major candidates to succeed ineligible Gov. Marvin Griffin made final appeals to voters in television appearances from Atlanta tonight.

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, considered the leading contender, ended with an appeal for his election to let the world know Georgia is "immovable as the Rock of Gibraltar against mixing of the races."

Rep. William T. Bodenhamer, who has devoted his campaign principally to an attack on Vandiver as weak on segregation, kept up that attack in closing speeches.

Troopers Will Cruise

Garland T. Byrd, candidate for lieutenant governor, and one of his opponents, Rep. Colbert Hawkins, made television talks.

Possibly because of hot local situations, Bryan, Dodge and Telfair counties have asked Griffin to assign them extra troopers.

Col. W. C. Dominy, head of the State Department of Public Safety, said he had arranged for extra troopers or Georgia Bureau of Investigation agents to meet the requests. "They won't be on duty at the polls," Dominy said, "but they will be cruising through the counties and available should they be needed."

As the campaign ended, the third candidate for governor, gospel singer Lee Roy Abernathy of Canton continued his usual modest campaign of handshaking.

Similarly occupied were the other candidates for lieutenant governor, Rep. C. J. Broome of Alma, Rev. John Odom of Kinga-land and Howell E. Smith Jr. of

GEORGIA GOVERNOR CANDIDATES

Georgia voters today will select one of these three men as governor in the state Democratic primary. The candidates are, left to right, Baptist minister W. T. Bodenhamer, gospel-singer Lee Roy Abernathy and Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver. (UPI Telephoto)

Negro Registration Stands Pat in Dixie

ATLANTA, Ga.—The number of Negro voters in the South remained constant in the past two years despite increased racial controversy, the Southern Regional Council reported.

Currently, there are an estimated 1,266,488 Negroes on voting rolls in 11 Southern states, compared to 1,238,000 reported by the SRC in 1956.

The latest figures, representing 25 per cent of Negroes of voting age, are contained in a preliminary report of a Council survey following up its study of 1956.

Figures from six states came from official sources; in the others, the totals are estimates of veteran capitol news correspondents who consulted with state officials and political workers.

In some states the number of Negro registrants rose appreciably between 1956 and 1958, but these gains were largely offset by sharp drops in other states due to purges and statewide reregistration.

Citizenship Sunday Widely Endorsed

"Citizenship Sunday" designated for Sunday, Nov. 30, by the Alabama State Conference Association on Registration and Voting gained support last week by the endorsement of several civic groups, according to W. C. Patton, president of the sponsoring organization.

Mr. Patton said the "Citizenship Sunday" observance is "for the purpose of stimulating civic consciousness on the part of Negro (citizens) throughout the state." He added that "particular emphasis will be placed on voter-registration and payment of poll tax."

"All the pastors," Mr. Patton said, "and other civic and social leaders have been called to give special emphasis to the observance in churches and other meetings that day (Sunday)".

"Poll tax is now due," warned Mr. Patton who pointed out that the tax "may be paid to the tax collector located in your county Courthouse." Mr. Patton declared that it is important that "more people become qualified voters through registration and the payment of the poll tax."

"The public is reminded that by law all boards of registrars (in the 67 Alabama counties) will be open Monday, Dec. 1 to register applicants."

However, in Jefferson County there is registration every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Jefferson has an estimated 121,000 Negro persons of voting age.

Terrell County Bias Charged

Ruling On Vote Suit Expected

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Atlanta World

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Justice Department said Wednesday it hopes to get a quick ruling on a motion by voting registrars of Terrell County, Ga., to dismiss a civil rights suit against them.

The suit, first to be filed under the new civil rights law, accused the registrars of refusing "arbitrarily" to register qualified Negroes to vote in the Democratic primary. It was filed by the department on Sept. 4 by Assistant Attorney General W. P. Wilson White, head of the department's new Civil Rights Division.

In two memoranda filed with the Federal Court in Columbus, Ga., earlier this week, White asked that:

1. That the court throw out the motion by registrars that the government's suit be dismissed.

2. That the court move up from Jan. 19, 1959, the hearing date on arguments so the actual trial will get underway.

The government said in its original suit that the Negroes involved, four school teachers who live in Dawson in Terrell County were rejected as voters on grounds they were unable to read and write correctly.

In their motion to dismiss, three registrars and two deputies contended that the Civil Rights Act is unconstitutional and that the action was brought against the State of Georgia without its consent.

The government argued in reply that the suit is not against the state but against county voting officials.

It said the suit was brought to "enjoin their discriminatory acts in denial or abridgement of the right to vote, on the sole ground of race, to otherwise qualified persons." It said discrimination based on race violates the 18th amendment.

"The standards which are a prerequisite to registration in Georgia are not here under attack," the government said, "but only the practices of certain state officials in administering those standards."

Ward System A Backward Step

It is the right of every citizen to propose to his General Assembly delegation such legislation as he would suggest passage. On the other hand a citizen has equally the right to protest pending legislation he feels would not benefit the common weal. Such a system of checking and balancing is in keeping with the principles of free government.

Among the local bills requested for submission to the 1959 General Assembly by Fulton County legislators is a proposal to revert back to the old system of electing Atlanta aldermen on the vote of the ward they represent, rather than a city-wide vote.

In this time of more complicated government, in our opinion, the ward system of selecting the legislative body of the city government is out-moded. The ward system tends to make an elective official provincial in his outlook. He may be urged to attempt to get things for his ward constituency without giving due regard for the affect this action may have on the city as a whole.

If all the aldermen got the idea of thinking narrowly about their wards who will look out for the city in general in the legislative body?

Matters such as urban renewal, expressways, the airport and public housing can better be handled under aldermen elected on a city-wide rather than ward basis.

With people of our time thinking more in terms of the national and international relations, the ward basis is simply too small a unit for electing any legislative official.

About 20 years ago our councilmen were elected on the ward basis and it was abandoned then because it encouraged too much narrow politics and bickering. If it was ineffective then, it is certainly more so today.

We are aware that some of those who advocate going back to the ward system have used the argument that the present city-wide plan makes possible too much influence on the part of the Negro in the election of all the aldermen. But this argument is unsound because it is purely negative thinking. Furthermore, the Negro does not vote in bloc except when there is a racial issue involved and this is defensive and sensible action. In this year's election there was no bloc vote because there was no racial issue.

To go back to the ward system will be a definite step backwards and it will enable ward officials to build and control ward machines. Machines small or large inevitably lead to corrupt and inefficient government.

If we were narrow in our view we would support the change to the ward system because we could easily elect the two aldermen from the third ward where the majority of the voters are Negroes. But the narrow, short-range view is usually not the best view. In time we can elect a Negro on the city-wide basis to the aldermanic board just as has been done to the board of education.

But what we are primarily concerned with is the best system to get the best possible government. Our primary concern is not about getting anybody in office nor keeping anybody out of office.

We hope the Fulton delegation in the legislature will rethink this matter before presenting it before that body. Let's not take a backward step.

Registration Leaders Meet Monday Night

With a record turnout of group representatives and community leaders last week at the Butler Street YMCA, the Atlanta All-Citizens Registration Committee was reorganized for an all-out voter registration campaign.

Jesse Hill, Jr., was elected chairman to succeed Dr. C. A. Bacote, who voluntarily retired but accepted a place on the executive committee. The goal of the organization 50,000 Negroes registered voters. Mrs. Mae Yates and Mrs. Roberta Parks were selected as vice-chairmman. A board outline plan and a chart of organization were adopted to guide the executive committee which will meet Monday, December 15 at the YMCA to establish a detailed program.

Other officers elected are: Miss Rebecca Dickerson, secretary; Miss Daisy Dunn, assistant secretary; R. R. Yates, treasurer; Dr. S. Z. Westerfield, assistant treasurer; Rev. T. P. Dobson, Chaplain; Robert Norwood, sergeant at arms; Atty. Samuel Williams, parliamentarian; committee chairman; organization, Clarence Coleman, chairman; J. H. Calhoun, vice chairman; finance, Rev. Wm. H. Borders, and John Wesley Dobbs, co-chairman; program, Warren R. Cochrane; church work, Dr. George A. Sewell and Rev. E. R. Searcey, co-chairman; publicity, Wm. A. Wilkes; telephone, Mrs. Johnnie Yancey; speakers bureau, Whitney Young; car pool, B. F. Bullock; meetings, J. O. Thomas; refreshments, Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks; youth work, Milton White; clubs and organizations, Roy Wolf.

Executive committee: Rev. Andrew Bell, D. L. Hollowell, Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, Mrs. Ella R. Martin, Rev. M. L. King, Sr., A. T. Walden, Rev. W. M. Jackson, T. L. Collier, Dr. C. Clayton Powell, Thomas D. Hawkins, C. A. Bacote, Walter J. Leonard, C. A. Scott, E. M. Martin, Rev. B. J. Johnson, Mrs. Cassandra M. Birnie, Rev. W. A. Mercer, Nathaniel Brooner, Bishop W. R. Wilkes, E. W. Wright, Dr. Edward Sweatt, Rev. C. S. Jackson, Rev. W. W. Stephens, L. D. Simon, Rev. T. J. C. Lightfoot, Mrs. Lottie Hall, Mrs. Bonnie McLendon, Rev. W. W. Weatherspool, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. J. S. Downs, Mrs. R. B. Shorts, Samuel Chrisholm, Rev. P. L. Jones, Rev. J. L. Bates, R. A. Thompson, A. W. Bryan, Caterer, Mrs. L. W. Hope, W. L. Dawson, Otelius Shellman, James Gardener, Mrs. Irene Hendrix, Mrs. T. C. Hester, Emanuel Hill, F. T. Herrell, George Atkinson, Mrs. Della Reynolds. A labor committee chairman and other members of the executive will be added later.

Griffin's Leaders Give Up Drive for State Poll Taxes

Drops Plan For Renewal Of Registrations

By WILLIAM M. BATES

The Griffin administration decided Friday not to push for the poll tax and vote re-registration proposals advocated by Gov. Griffin.

House Floor Leader W. Colbert Hawkins of Screven County said he will offer amendments Monday to strike the most controversial features of Griffin's measures to curb Negro voting.

Hawkins said his amendments would remove entirely the registration features of Griffin's plan and make the $1 registration fee applicable only to future new voters.

1,200,000 UNAFFECTED

He said the 1,200,000 voters now registered would not be affected by the legislation. The present voter lists include about 150,000 Negroes.

Hawkins told a reporter that Gov. Griffin had agreed to go along with the changes in the voter qualification proposals. There had been stiff opposition to Griffin's poll tax and re-registration measures.

The voter registration measures were among the few remaining controversial issues to be settled during the remaining week of the legislative session. Hawkins' amendments were expected to ease some of the opposition to Griffin's proposals.

A CLOSE FIT

Hawkins will present his amendments at a meeting of the Rules Committee Monday when the proposals are expected to be taken up.

Even if approved by the committee on Monday, the voter measures will face a tight schedule in order to clear both houses before next Friday's adjournment. They will probably come up for a vote on Tuesday, leaving three days, the minimum time required for Senate action.

As proposed by the governor, the voter measures would require all voters to re-register every two years and the payment of a $1 poll tax each time.

In addition, the legislation would set up a state board of registrars with broad powers to set up qualifications for voting. Griffin said the proposals were aimed at preventing large-scale voting by "ineligible" Negroes.

As originally proposed, the poll tax would have to be paid by early May by voters now on the rolls in order to vote in the September gubernatorial primary.

Hawkins said his proposed changes in the governor's proposals would eliminate entirely the reregistration requirement.

But they would still require prospective new voters, or those who might become eligible, to pay a $1 poll tax and meet qualifications fixed by law and by the proposed state registrar board to get on the registration lists.

Hawkins said his amendments would make no changes in the present status of voters now registered and would not require them to re-register or pay the poll tax so long as they remain on the qualified list.

Griffin has mailed out more than 50,000 letters in an effort to drum up support for his proposals.

He said he had receiver a favorable response to his letters. But opposition in the Legislature continued, and some of the governor's supporters were decidedly cool to the re-registration and poll tax suggestions.

A general re-registration was attempted during the administration of Gov. Herman Talmadge but met with wide resistance among white voters of the state. The attempt eventually was abandoned.

A special election law study committee has proposed a general tightening of voter qualifications but did not recommend a poll tax or re-registration.

The committee's recommendations are now pending in the House State of the Republic Committee and are not expected to be acted upon at this session of the Legislature.

"Crusade For Citizenship" Started Wed.

Atlanta, Ga. — The Southern Christian Leadership Conference launched its "Crusade for Citizenship" throughout the South yesterday with public mass meetings held in 21 cities in nine southern states.

Emphasizing the theme, "The Franchise is a Citizen's Right — not a Privilege," the meeting spearheaded a year-round drive to double the number of qualified voters in the South.

The Leadership conference, which has Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as its president, held meetings in Birmingham, Mobile and Tuskegee, Ala.; Jacksonville, Miami, and Tallahassee, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Shreveport, La.; Clarksdale and Hattiesburg, Miss.; Durham and Greensboro, N.C.; Chattanogga, Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., and Dallas and Houston, Texas.

Griffin Rebuffed On Vote Measure

ATLANTA, Feb. 21 (AP) — The Georgia House handed Gov. Marvin Griffin another rebuff this week by passing a voter registration bill backed by supporters of Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

It was a clear cut and decisive test of strength between Griffin, who is ineligible to succeed himself, and Vandiver, an unannounced candidate for governor. The House yesterday killed a voter re-registration and poll tax bill sponsored by the governor.

Both houses [illegible] snapped their fingers at Griffin by voting themselves a $400 pay raise. It raised their pay from $30 to $40 a day for the 40-day session. The governor had said he was "unalterably opposed to any legislative pay increase."

Lawmakers To Face Bills To Curb Voting

When the Georgia Legislature opens Monday, it will be faced with an amendment to Gov. Griffin's proposal to curb Negro voting, a proposal to enroll in state colleges, and a bill to halt integration of schools.

The House and Senate are destined for a flurry of activity if they are to act on most of this legislation prior to adjournment on Friday. Theoretically, there is barely enough time for the measures to be reported out of the various committees, approved by the House and by the Senate.

Leaders in the Griffin camp indicated late Friday they would not push the governor's anti-Negro voting proposal which calls for re-registering and paying a $1 poll tax every two years. However, Rep. W. Colbert Hawkins promised to amend the proposal by removing the re-registration features and making the $1 poll tax applicable only to future new voters.

The Hawkins amendment would make no changes in the status of the 1,200,000 voters, 150,000 of whom are Negroes, now registered. Prospective new voters, however, would be required to pay the poll tax and meet qualifications set up by the state and by a registrar board which was proposed in Griffin's original measure.

Proposals for tighter voter qualifications are pending in a House committee. They call for a new voter qualification test for literates and for a constitutional amendment to make reading and other tests requirements for registration. They also list a number of crimes which would make a person ineligible for registration.

Griffin's Poll Tax, Voter Registration Bids Face Scuttling Move in House

A move will be made to scuttle Gov. Griffin's poll tax and voter registration proposals when [illegible] reach the House floor.

Rep. Howard T. Overby of Hall County said he will move to replace Griffin's proposals with less far-reaching voter registartion changes recommended by a special study committee.

The study committee's proposals provide tougher qualifications for voting in Georgia but do not include the governor's plan for a bi-annual re-registration and $1 poll tax.

Legislation to carry out Griffin's plan is now pending in the House Rules Committee. That group may act on the proposals Thursday.

There is considerable opposition in the Legislature to Griffin's proposals — particularly the poll tax and re-registration requirements. The governor's plan is designed to curb Negro voting but would apply to white voters also.

"I'm not in accord with the governor's proposals," Overby said. "The Election Law study Committee worked 10 months on its recommendations and they should not be abandoned without being considered by the General Assembly."

Overby is a member of the election law study group and is a principal sponsor of the bills to carry out its recommendations. The bills are pending in the House State of the Republic Committee, of which Overby is chairman.

Overby said he will not seek committee action on his proposals until the fate of the Griffin-sponsored measures become clearer.

In addition to the poll tax and re-registration provisions, Griffin's bills would create a state board of registrars to set voter qualifications.

The governor's plan would go into effect immediately and would require the 1,200,000 voters now registered to pay the $1 poll tax by about May 1 in order to vote in the September gubernatorial primary.

The Election Law Study Committee proposed that present registration laws be changed to make a number of crimes and moral offenses bases for voter ineligibility. It also proposed that literacy be made a requirement for voting and drew up a tough 30-question voter qualification test.

The committee's proposals, however, would apply primarily to persons seeking to register in the future while Griffin's poll tax and re-registration proviso would apply to voters now on the books.

Bill On Voter Registration Killed In Ga.

ATLANTA, Feb. 18 (AP) — Gov. Marvin Griffin's voter registration bill, designed to prevent registration of large numbers of Negroes, was killed by the Georgia House of Representatives yesterday.

The governor immediately declared his disappointment that the Legislature had "failed to meet the challenge of campaigns designed by the NAACP and others to destroy the county unit system of elections in this state."

The 87-68 vote by which the House indefinitely postponed action on the measure — automatically killing it for this session which ends Friday — was another stunning defeat for Griffin's administration.

The voter registration measure killed by the House was a much weaker version than originally proposed by the governor. That proposal called for all voters to re-register every two years and pay a $1 registration fee.

While administration floor leader Colbert Hawkins conceded the bill had been considerably watered-down, he said it still would be a deterrent to the mass registration of Negroes.

Georgia Bill Aimed At Negro Vote Killed By Legislature

ATLANTA, Feb. 18 (AP) — Gov. Marvin Griffin's Voter Registration Bill, designed to prevent registration of large numbers of Negroes, was killed by the Georgia House of Representatives today.

The governor immediately declared his disappointment that the legislature had failed to meet the challenge of campaigns designed by the NAACP and others to destroy the county unit system of elections in this state."

The 87-68 vote by which the House indefinitely postponed action on the measure — automatically killing it for this session which ends Friday — was another stunning defeat for Griffin's administration.

The Senate, meanwhile, passed an administration-sponsored bill to purchase Stone Mountain and set up an association to build a Confederate memorial there. The approved measure, however, is a combination of two bills already passed by the House and includes several features not in the originals.

Also approved by the Senate 29-11 was the controversial Municipal Home Rule bill which failed to pass by two votes yesterday.

The House members, by resolution, voted themselves a $10 per day pay raise for this session of the Legislature. The proposal, offered by Rep. John Odom of Camden County, was approved 112-24 by show of hands. It was immediately transmitted to the Senate where the appropriations committee gave it a favorable recommendation. House members now make $30 a day.

The voter registration measure killed by the House was a much weaker version than originally proposed by the governor. That proposal called for all voters to re-register every two years and pay a $1 registration fee.

While administration floor leader Colbert Hawkins conceded that the bill had been considerably watered-down, he said it still would be a deterrent to the mass registration of Negroes.

As finally approved, the Stone Mountain measure puts a $1½ million ceiling on the purchase price, provides for an association to develop the mountain composed of four constitutional officers and three appointees of the governor, and that all except bond matters should be handled by the state Law Department.

An Act To Make Voting A Penalty

No real lovers or believers in a cause or institution would glory in making the mediums by which these are given life, discouraging, hard to count and otherwise a discordant feature in the daily processes of life.

Everyone knows that in the streamline agenda of an atomic age; time is of greater essence; things must be reunited in orderly fashion that the day might carry on its average activities.

When a group of men, say legislators, get together and pass cumbersome and almost prohibitive laws to make harder the qualification for voting there should be serious thinking on the part of the governed to see that such does not interfere with the direct expression of the people.

So, the Atlanta League of Women Voters again goes on record as lifting a hand against the new registration bill passed in the last hours of the recent session of the General Assembly. It praised Senator Charles Brown, who with another lone colleague, had the courage to oppose the act. Likewise the Fulton delegation in the house was applauded for its forthright courage to stand out against the measure.

Those whose depth in the problems of the day, would assign that this measure was passed for the handicap of Negro voters, should go all out to defeat the measure, by gearing for its rigid terms; by cutting the red-tape between the measure and those teen-agers, et cetera who are ready to be registered.

It is hard for a friend of good government, popular government to stand in the way of direct referendum from the people. The idea that the fewer the voters the easier they might be deceived should have no place in the American way of life.

To their everlasting credit the League of Women Voters urged that this bill not be passed. The public was promised a public hearing on the bill, but instead it was tossed into the the last minute hopper along with an avalanche of other legislation sufficient to detract special attention of the voters who might vote for something they had not had the time to study through.

However, the bill has become law; those affected must do as they have done about other measures, obviously intended to stay off as such as possible Negro voting.

We have climbed many a barbed wire fence to obtain access to the ballot and at this time, we will in no wise let up in a cause whose compensation is daily paining the way.

Governor Griffin Writes A Letter

In a letter gotten out by Governor Griffin, which he is ...ding all over the state he laments as follows: "There are ...,000 Negroes registered in Georgia today. The Rev. Martin ...er King, Negro preacher of Montgomery, Ala., has set up ...quarters for the purpose of putting 500,000 more Negroes ... the voters list in Georgia."

Specifically, he would advocate before the General Assembly a law to declare all registrations cancelled and charge one dollar fee for registration every two years, with almost unlimited powers vested in registrars!

The letter also infers that the inconvenience occasioned by ... voters on account of this new measure would be offset ... preference between doing this and "turning the state over ... Negro domination." How could 160,000 people or over ...,000 voters dominate over 3 million votes?

How the governor expects to sell a bill of frustration and ...on among nearly a million and half white voters, would ...ear beyond the pale of sane reasoning. Under that score, ... could justify that Negro domination is in the offing?

While it is not thought here that any undue anxiety will ... from an apparent alarm to cover up the recent fall off ...tock of the governor around his rural roads program, it is ...ly that our readers be warned that calmness is the key; that ... is a time for the keeping of ones head when others are ... theirs; that this is no time to be swept up in a stampede ... listens to be answered by another stampede.

As said before, we would not welcome this added inconvenience; we would regret to see an old practice return that has been more than once thrown off because of its own weight, but let it be said that our people have made up their minds to vote, poll tax or no poll tax. The ballot is the most effective instrument with which to solve our problems.

Free men love freedom and often in the quest for it the time and the cost are forgotten. This is the spirit we must show forth and exercise of the right of the franchise.

Another Effort To Tamper With Voters

On Tuesday the House of Representatives of the Georgia ...slature voted down a so-called voters qualification bill which ... sponsored by Gov. Marvin Griffin, but Wednesday that ... body brought out and passed a similar bill which ...ostensibly had the support of the anti-Griffin faction in that body.

The principal difference between the bills is that the gov...'s bill would require new voters to pay a One Dollar poll ... every two years and reregistration at that time, eliminating ... permanent registration under existing law.

...the similarity of both proposed bills is the announced ... of trying to thwart the present campaign by organiza... groups to substantially increase our voting ... however, we have a suspicion that regardless of what ...slature does, the objective sought will not be achieved. ... are determined to vote and you just can't legally ... group when it is determined to do something within ... of law.

... there is no justification for tampering with the ... law which was revised as late as 1948. But we ... politicians want a small electorate because they ... the old adage about fooling some (a few) of the people all the time. Actually, there is more smoke than fire about this registration business. A lot of talk about this and that requirement is aimed at confusing the people so as to make our people think it will be too difficult to get registered to vote.

The proposed new bill is bad in fact and spirit, but it will affect principally those who are illiterate. And if we continue our program to get only those members of our race who are not illiterate and who can read or write, we can add sufficient strength to make all politicians stop picking on us and using our race as a political football.

New bill or no new bill, let us continue our new voters drive.

HOUSE HANDS GRIFFIN NEW SETBACK

Poll Tax, Vote Registration Changes for Georgia Killed

ATLANTA, Feb. 18 (UP)—Georgia's independent-minded lawmakers today handed Gov. Marvin Griffin another major setback by defeating administration proposals to re-enact a poll tax and make sweeping changes in voter registration laws.

Immediately after the vote Griffin issued a statement stating that lawmakers in the House "failed to meet the challenge of campaign designed by the NAACP and others to destroy the county unit system of elections in this state."

After a one-hour debate, the lawmakers voted 87-68 to indefinitely postpone action on the bills. Speaker pro-tem Ben Jessup took the House vote three times—by voice, by a show of hands and finally on the electric voting machine. The measures were aimed at curbing Negro vote registration.

The poll tax bill, considerably watered down by crippling amendments when it came to the floor, was launched by Griffin who called on Georgia voters in 53,000 letters mailed across the state to support the bill.

Disenfranchise Negroes

The vote to indefinitely postpone came after a fiery speech by Rep. George T. Bagby of Paulding County, who said, "Each of us knows the purpose of this bill is to disenfranchise the Negro; I am with you, but this bill won't do it, we're just telling them to go ahead and hurry and do what they are already doing."

In other action, Georgia's legislators prepared to hand taxpayers a $103,500 bill for a pay boost of $400 for each of the 259 representatives and senators effective this year's session. The resolution, authored by Rep. John Odom of Camden County, easily passed the House amidst loud cheers and was immediately sent to the Senate.

The Senate Appropriations Committee later recommended passage of the measure and it will probably be ready for the final vote in the Senate tomorrow.

In other major action, the House defeated a resolution which would have proposed a constitutional amendment to extend a legislator's term from two to four years and give the lawmakers a pay hike from $1,200 to $4,200.

Stone Mountain Bill

The Senate, adjourning more than an hour before the House, passed a bill providing for the purchase of Store Mountain for development as a state park.

The bill places a $1,500,000 ceiling on the purchase price and allocates $2,500,000 for development of the property.

The Senate also passed a House-approved bill creating an insurance code committee to recommend revisions in Georgia's code.

Also passed was a House-approved measure setting up five juvenile detention homes in the state at a cost of some $500,000

Two Meetings In Interest Of Registration Set

Two meeting in the interest of registration and voting will be held this week.

The first of such meetings will take place tonight at 8 o'clock, when Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Florida, speaks to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at Mount Moriah Baptist Church on Ashby Street.

Rev. Steele is one of the leaders of the Tallahassee, Florida bus protest. He is also one of the leaders in the Southern Leadership Conference.

Rev. M. L. King, Jr., is head of the Southwide movement, designed to implement a mass registration drive among Negroes in the South.

Similar meetings to the one in Atlanta will be held in 20 other cities over the South.

On Thursday evening at the Butler Street YMCA at 8 o'clock the All Citizens Committee of the

Atlanta Negro Voters League will hold a meeting in the interest of registration and voting.

Bills being presented in the Georgia Legislature will be discussed at this meeting.

Dr. C. A. Bacote is chairman of this committee.

ances For Any Revision Of State Laws Believed Dead

By ROBERT SCHOENFELT
International News Service

Proposals to tighten voter qualifications as a means of checking an expected upsurge in Negro voting were killed in the Georgia House Tuesday.

The House, mainly debating the relative advantage of restraining Negro registration and in the process discouraging or limiting some white participation in elections, voted 87-68 to postpone consideration of the measures. This vote, in the final days of the legislative session, in effect killed chances for any revision in state voter laws.

Gov. Marvin Griffin had urged Georgia require all voters to register every two years. Part of his proposal was a $1 biennial poll tax. The program would also have set up county registrar boards to pass on voter qualifications.

Opposition to this program, and to more stringent voter qualification requirements proposed by a legislative committee, developed. Some lawmakers expressed fear that in attempting to keep down the number of registered Negro voters, the state would disenfranchise numbers of white voters.

In Tuesday's parliamentary procedure, the governor's proposal was first watered-down to become simply a $1 registration fee for new voters, and then abandoned entirely by the indefinite postponement vote.

Rep. W. Colbert Hawkins told the House the election law changes were needed "to eliminate this mass registration drive that has been promoted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Hawkins, Gov. Griffin's House floor leader, warned that the state would be forced to defer "some of these mass programs of registration," or that "after a time we will be completely out-voted and dominated by this (Negro) group."

Rep. George Bagby of Paulding County, argued that the poll tax or re-registration requirements would cause some white voters to become disinterested in elections. He argued that the emphasis should be "on getting out the white vote, rather than by endangering it with the passage of this bill."

Gov. Griffin had urged revision of voter requirements as a means of preserving the state's long-standing custom of racial segregation. He said the revision was necessary to counter a campaign by the NAACP for an immediate 500,000 increase in Georgia Negro voters. The NAACP is in the midst of educational drive to increase Negro participation in Southern elections, and announced plans to appeal to the Federal Civil Rights Commission, where necessary, to halt any discrimination under existing state laws.

Those Who Voted In General Election Would Escape Ban

The pending voter registration bill, which awaits the signature of Georgia's governor, will keep those who were not able to vote in 1956 from doing so in the coming September primary, it was said Friday.

Sidney Haskins, president of the Atlanta Metropolitan Voting Council, insisted that the controversial bill specifically sets the cut off date for a voter purge.

The bill was passed during a session of the Georgia legislature which declared one of its main aims is finding ways to halt the increase of voting strength among Negroes.

Negro voting strength was pointed out as a danger to the offices of extreme segregationists, and a threat to the county unit system.

The bill proposed by the election laws committee was pushed by Atty. Gen. Ernest Vandiver. It had been opposed by Griffin who offered a stronger measure; one which would have required all citizens to re-register every two years and pay a $1 fee when they do.

The governor's bill was watered down, and finally defeated. Griffin said of the bill that passed, "I'll give it consideration at the proper time."

Haskins quoted one section of the bill as reading, "any person who was qualified and registered to vote in the 1956 general election shall not be required to re-register under the terms of this law."

Haskins declared further that "although it does not specifically say that those people registered since May of 1956 will be purged, it does say that only those who registered prior to that date are exempt."

MORE THREATS SEEN TO VOTERS IN STATE ACT

A neighborhood voter registration bill may be killed when the enactment into law of a new state registration act passed by the recent Legislature, it has been reported.

The neighborhood voter registration bill was also passed during the recent legislature, and it would amend a 1949 law to allow deputy registrars in DeKalb County to open registration books at city halls in incorporated municipalities.

The new state registration act, which is now awaiting the governor's signature, would repeal the 1949 law, and the neighborhood registration bill "won't have anything to attach to", according to Fulton Tax Commissioner Standish Thompson.

Thompson, who is also chief Fulton voter registrar, said the new state bill could require prospective registrants to make two trips to the courthouse. The first time would be to file an application, and the second would be to appear before the Board of Registrars for an examination.

The voter registration act provides for a 30-question quiz of persons who can either read or write and also strengthens existing registration laws.

Georgia County Unit System Contested By Atlanta Mayor

ATLANTA (AP)—Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield Saturday asked the federal courts to rule out Georgia's county unit system in Democratic primaries.

The mayor of the state's largest city filed a suit for a declaratory judgment in U.S. District Court. He asked that a three-judge court enjoin party officials and Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson, Jr. from using the unit system to determine the winners in the September state party primary.

Hartsfield declared the unit system, giving a preponderance of political power to small rural counties, is arbitrary, discriminatory and unconstitutional.

He charged that under the system a vote of a resident of Echols, the state's least populated county, carries 85 times the weight of a resident of Fulton, the largest county, in a primary.

The U.S. Supreme Court has four times refused to rule out Georgia's unique primary election system, in which none of the 159 counties, no matter how small, has less than two unit votes, and none, no matter how large, more than six. The candidate polling a plurality of popular votes in a county gets all the county's unit votes. The unit votes decide the election.

Hartsfield emphasized that he filed the suit strictly as an individual and that neither the City of Atlanta "nor any other organization or group has any part of the action."

One of his reasons for bringing the suit, he said, is that "changes in the population of Georgia since the last court test have heigthened the disparity in voting power between urban and rural areas."

Another, he added, is that "there have been changes in the law which I feel have a very definite bearing on the precedent of previous refusals by the courts to pass upon the constitutionality of the county unit system." He did not elaborate on these changes.

The system has been in use in Georgia for more than 60 years. It first was a party rule but was enacted into law in 1916.

County Unit System Threatens Growth, Hartsfield Says

Mayor William B. Hartsfield Thursday charged that the county unit system in Georgia "seriously threatens the healthy growth of urban areas and produces a burden under which the cities pay the bill."

His charge followed a similar attack by DeKalb County in a proposal to amend the 1917 Neill Primary Act in order to take into consideration population shifts.

Hartsfield said "one of the bitter ironies is the fact that the State of Georgia puts up only 27.4 per cent for operation of schools, whereas in Birmingham, the State of Alabama pays 52 per cent."

The DeKalb proposal would increase the unit votes of Georgia's eight largest counties from 12 per cent to 21 per cent. These counties have about 42 per cent of the total population of the state.

Voter Registration Bill Major Law Affecting Negroes

The Registration Bill Which Finally Passed

Bringing the record up to date as the Georgia General Assembly leaves its paper-littered floors for home, we would cite the status of the registration bill which finally passed. It was well that the first one, requiring a monetary consideration and the trouble of re-registering every two years, was stricken by the wayside.

Needless to say that the memories of the old Talmadge re-registration laws were too fresh to swallow the "inconveniences" which they were told would be written off in saving the state from Negro domination.

However this same legislature, when convinced that another bill aimed at the same purpose was shorn of the distasteful features which would gore all oxen alike, they passed it with two single dissenting votes. These deserve special mention Senator Charles Brown of Atlanta and the 52nd District, and Senator Glen Pelham of Cairo, the 7th Senatorial District.

While on this score be it said to the credit of the assembly, that it moved independently. It was a session that showed its teeth at times and spared no quarter for many of the governor's pet measures.

The bill that passed would require of those unable to read or write to answer questions on government. While this gives registrars some discretionary powers, there are no reasons why those who desire to register should cut this red tape.

Admittedly aimed at the Negro, it is now his turn to take his stand and defend his corner as he has in bygone days when this same attempt came by another route and under another name.

The years gone by in which subterfuges as the grandfather clause, the property clause and the white primary proviso saw service at keeping Negroes away from the polls, are indicators that even this latter barrier will be surmounted.

As we have stated before in these columns, our people recognize the importance of the ballot and are determined to vote. This new bill is more smoke than fire. It hits mainly at illiterates so if all our people who are not illiterate get registered, and there is no excuse for them not doing so, we can make a real contribution to better government in Georgia.

the use of different colored ots for Negroes and whites. ether or not the voter regisn bill is aimed at curbing Ne- vote strength or at elevating voters of Georgia," it leaves fate of registration applicants entirely up to examiners, creating a possible hazard prospective Negro voters.

The bill will allow quizzing of who can either read or write, 20 questions on government. to answer to the examiner's ion would disqualify the ion applicant.

more stringent require- present voter registration is expected to prevent some voting. Sen. Peyton Hawes, a minority stand, said purpose of the bill "is to the voters of Georgia." It is conceded the measure is at curbing Negro voting.

Negro organizations in are campaigning to in- number of qualified Ne- voters in the state. A recent tion and voting crusade was by the Southern Christian Council headed by Dr. Luther King, Jr. Its goal is the Negro voting strength by 1960.

Would Have Authorized Poll Tax

Gov. Griffin Tried To Stop Force Of Voting Crusade

Special to Journal and Guide

ATLANTA, Ga. — Gov. Marvin Griffin's scheme to put up a barrier to Negro voter registration backfired last week when the state House of Representatives killed a bill which would have reestablished the dreaded poll tax in the state.

By an 87 - 68 vote, the House indefinitely postponed action on the measure thereby automatically killing it for this session.

IT WAS another stunning defeat for Gov. Griffin's administration.

Even the measure that was killed was much weaker than the one originally proposed by the governor. That proposal called for all voters to re-register every two years and pay a one dollar registration fee.

• • •

GOV. GRIFFIN proposed the bill in an attempt to halt a Southern - wide voter registration drive currently being conducted under the direction of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. which ended Friday.

New Georgia Law Designed To End Negro Vote Progress

Negro Leaders Plan Special Schools To Prepare Voters 34e

Boards of registrars in Georgia's 159 counties have been provided with two new methods to keep down the registration of Negroes. Whether they are used as weapons for that purpose will depend on the fairness and intelligence of the individual boards.

The General Assembly, which adjourned Feb. 21, passed an act that amends the previous registration act in two important respects:

1. Citizens who cannot qualify as literate by reading and writing sections of the United States or Georgia Constitutions must answer 20 of 30 questions, some of which require a detailed knowledge of government and law. Previously there was a panel of 10 fairly simple questions.

2. Citizens may be barred from voting if convicted of crimes involving "moral turpitude."

It should be pointed out that so far as strict legalities are concerned, the new registration laws apply equally to white and Negro citizens. Whether they are used to raise the standard of suffrage generally or as weapons to keep down registration by Negroes will depend entirely on the fairness of local registration boards in applying the tests.

However, during discussion of the bill on the floor of the House frequent allusions were made to the "necessity" of thwarting the efforts of the NAACP to increase the registration of Negro voters.

It is understood that Negro leaders will open special "schools" to prepare intended illiterate registrants to pass the tests. Even so, persons who have not even learned to read and write may find it difficult to understand and retain information about the "writ of habeas corpus."

The modification of the original Griffin-sponsored bill represented a victory for the forces loyal to Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, who is expected soon to formally announce his candidacy for the governorship in the November elections. The revised version generally was referred to as the "Vandiver bill."

Griffin's Control Slips

Governor Griffin's defeat on the registration bill marked a session of the Legislature in which he appeared at the start to have complete control, but which he gradually lost to the Vandiver forces. His first major setback came when the House turned down his proposal to increase the bonding limit of the highly political Rural Roads Authority from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 — a fight personally led by Mr. Vandiver. Other administration measures suffered a similar fate.

The rapid decline of the Governor's power illustrated once again the political cliche that a "lame duck" in office is that indeed. Governor Griffin's term will end on Dec. 31 and under the Georgia Constitution he is ineligible for reelection. There are widespread reports, unconfirmed by him, that he may seek the office of lieutenant governor in defiance of all political precedents.

The Governor did not take his defeat with good grace. Contrasted to the friendly and jovial type of [illegible] he has been [illegible]

Assembly on its closing day, he lambasted the members for failure to follow his leadership.

Governor Is Critical

Referring to his ill-starred legislative program, the Governor told legislators:

"The coming months will reveal the story of the damage that will result from the failure of this General Assembly to carry out these recommendations . . .

"When partisan politics becomes so bitterly partisan that the welfare of the people must be sacrificed to momentary personal advantage, Georgia is in a sad, sad situation.

"The responsibility will fall upon those who failed the people at the time that help was needed most."

One hard political fact remains in the wake of the Legislature's adjournment after one in Georgia history: Mr. Vandiver of its most tempestuous sessions is virtually certain to be the next Governor of Georgia. The extent to which he, as constitutional presiding officer of the Senate, gained political control over the House during the present session indicates clearly that members expect him to be the next Governor and were willing to follow his lead with the hope of gaining future patronage.

The only announced candidate to oppose him is Roger M. Lawson, former chairman of the State Highway Board under Governor Griffin. He has been counting on administration support.

It is expected that within the next few days Representative Charles Gowen of Brunswick, long a leader of the small liberal bloc in the House, will announce his candidacy for the post of lieutenant governor. If he should be elected, he will be in a good position to build political strength for the race for Governor in 1962.

Georgia Bill Tightens Vote Registration

ATLANTA, March 8 (AP)—The 1958 Georgia Legislature has enacted a stiff voter registration law designed to discourage registration of Negroes.

The measure is awaiting action by the Governor and will become effective immediately if he signs it.

Major features are the requirement for personal examination of all applicants by the county board of registrars and a typed set of questions which must be answered by illiterate applicants.

The provision for personal examination of applicants is one that would require the applicant to make two trips to the court house. The first trip would be to make application for registration. The second would be for the purpose of being examined by the registrars.

Under the Constitution, a person may qualify for registration by reading and writing a section of the Constitution. Persons who cannot do that—illiterates—may qualify on the basis of good character and an understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship.

At present such persons must answer 10 out of 20 questions set up by law which shows both questions and answers. The new law sets up 30 much more difficult questions, of which the applicant must answer 20—and no answers are listed.

Citizen Urges Protection of Right to Vote; Retention of Compulsory Attendance Law

Stone Mountain — I wonder how many of George Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge could read or write? How many of our Founding Fathers never went to school? How many veterans who fought for their country's freedom never had the opportunity to become educated?

While in the Army I came in contact with many Georgia soldiers, both white and colored, whose formal education was limited but who were good soldiers and citizens and who have done much more for their country than some politicians who would like to deprive them of their right to vote.

What's wrong with our politicians? Are they so incompetent that they are afraid of the Negro vote? So they cut off their noses to spite their faces.

They are trying to pass a law that would deprive many honorable, if uneducated, citizens of all races of their right to vote and at the same time to pass legislation which would abolish the compulsory school attendance law, making it impossible for some of our children to get an education.

A WHITE VOTER.

To be Southwide

Negroes plan drive for votes

ATLANTA, Jan. 31 — (AP) — Negro leaders will launch a Southwide campaign in two weeks to increase voter registration among Negroes in 11 states. The goal is to double the present number by 1960.

The "crusade for citizenship" begins Feb. 12 with Lincoln Day rallies in 21 cities.

"The main function of the campaign is to educate our people on their basic rights," the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., said yesterday.

"This movement is not simply a medium of protest."

King is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is sponsoring the campaign. He was in Atlanta yesterday for a meeting of the conference's executive committee.

"OUR ULTIMATE goal is to register every eligible Negro in the 11 states," King told a news conference.

States in which the drive will be carried on are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

A request for participation in the campaign by the Civil Rights Commission was sent to its chairman, Dr. John A. Hannah.

King's letter specifically invited Hannah to take part in a Lincoln Day rally at Miami, Fla. King will speak at the Miami meeting.

THOSE PLANNING the drive "expect to encounter some resistance in all of the states—mostly at the county level," King said.

The estimated number of Negroes registered to vote in the 11 states was 1,238,000 in 1956. That is about 25 per cent of the Negro population of voting age. About 60 per cent of white persons of voting age are registered in the area.

The campaign will be managed by an executive director and two assistants with headquarters in Atlanta. The staff has not been named.

The County Unit Takes On More Excess Luggage

The sudden springing again of the county unit dispute revives an old and unsavory practice of enlisting the Negro question in behalf of things lacking in merit. The extent that Georgia's governor would go in his castigation of Mayor Hartsfield, who brought up the suit, would suggest that the county unit is on thin ice; that it has fallen into such peril as to have only one leg upon which to prop.

The outright labeling of an official for exercising his right of free speech as a renegade, might be highly offensive in our social order.

Beyond a shadow of a doubt the county unit is losing face and probably many supporters did not realize that its sponsors would openly attempt to exploit them to the tune of offending it as a safeguard to segregation.

Long ago it used to be repugnant to the nature of Negroes for the enlistment of such fiat in those causes of questionable sanction which called for the Negro scare and for labeling those who did not go along as enemies to their people.

Today, the practice is so outmoded as to have to depend upon something which the people of the state have only to cross over into Alabama or South Carolina to find the futility of any claim that the county unit is in any wise related to the Supreme Court decision that segregation is unconstitutional.

Thusly, as the struggle goes on, the county unit gains further top-heaviness; its already overload is taking on the segregation question and as some one has said, if the court does not get it, sooner or later, its own gravity will.

Registration Conference To Be Held Here This Weekend

...Brooks, Director of the ... Voter Registration campaign will come to Georgia at the end of this week to confer with leaders on registration activities ...

...has conducted successful campaigns in his home city of state, Richmond, Virginia. He ... with leaders in other states, including two visits to Georgia, where one of successful campaigns in ... was progressing.

The outstanding event of Brooks' ... will be a workshop for ministers to be held in the Educational Building of Ebenezer Baptist Church Monday, March 31, 1958 from 2:00 p. m., to 4:00 p. m.

This session is intended to coordinate the activities of churches with the general drive for registration, recognizing the fact that organized church groups offer one of the most effective channels for achieving registration goals.

Saturday evening at 7:00 p. m., Mr. Brooks will confer with the Atlanta All Citizens Registration Committee leaders at the Butler Street YMCA. At that time he will hear a report on activities to date from Dr. C. A. Bacote and other officials and make recommendations. He is to speak at the 11:00 o'clock service at Wheat Street ... grounds, Sunday, ... his appearance will be followed Sunday with a full meeting of the All-Citizens Registration Committee and leaders of Community ... The session will be held at Butler Street ... beginning at 4:00 p. m. at which time Mr. Brooks is to suggest plans for the Atlanta campaign.

Monday evening at 7:00 p. m., at a closing Membership Campaign dinner meeting, he will wind up his Atlanta visit with an address to campaign workers.

Ga. Voters League To Gather In Macon Mar. 29

County leaders from all over the state of Georgia, will converge upon Macon, Saturday, March 29, 1958 for the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Georgia Voters' League.

The meeting will begin at 12:30 p.m. in Steward Chapel AME Church on Cotton Avenue, Rev. J. H. Lemon, ...

Voter-registration will be the principle topic of discussion at the meeting, with special emphasis upon techniques for increasing the number of eligibles according to an announcement by John Wesley Dobbs, president of the league.

A special registration committee was established in 1957 as a non-partisan group by leaders from different parts of the state, represent religious, civic and benevolent organizations. The 1967 campaign not only made up of names removed from the lists according to law but added some 5,000 to the total registration for the previous year, according to a report issued by the Committee. The league sponsored the organization of the committee and has endorsed its program to secure 300,000 voters.

Another subject to be discussed at the semi-annual meeting is the matter of Urban Renewal. More than 60 communities in the state have made application to the Federal Government, for assistance with slum clearence and urban renewal programs. A discussion of underlying principles and safeguards will be held during the session.

High Court Has Gained New Faces Since Last Contest on Unit System

By HAROLD DAVIS

Washington

BILL HARTSFIELD'S suit against the county unit system will likely put the unit issue before the U.S. Supreme Court again for the first time in eight years.

The court that sits today is a somewhat different court than sat in 1950 when Benard South tried to knock out the unit system. South brought suit against the then chairman of the Democratic Party, James S. Peters of Manchester.

In the South case, the court ruled in the spring of 1950 for Peters and the unit system. The vote ...

The two dissenters — Justices Black and Douglas — are still on the bench in the marble palace behind the Capitol. So are three of the justices who voted for Peters and the system: Frankfurter, Burton and Clark.

Four new men are on the bench. If the old-timers hold to their past opinions, the decision will be made by the new faces.

Of the new arrivals, two are "liberals" — Warren and Brennan. Two are "moderate conservatives" — Harlan and Whittaker.

If the newcomers vote as coupled above, the ballot would be five to four — in favor of the unit system.

AID

Three Georgians are helping sponsor a national committee to create a favorable climate of opinion for foreign aid. They are Erle Cocke Jr., vice president of Delta Air Lines in Atlanta; Dr. Omer C. Aderhold, president of the University of Georgia, and Mrs. Mamie Taylor of the Georgia Power Co. in Atlanta.

The Committee for International Economic Growth has 200 members nationwide and is headed by Eric Johnston, who, with Mr. Cocke, arranged a huge dinner in Washington on Feb. 25 to plug for foreign assistance. Messrs. Johnston and Cocke were asked to stage the affair by President Eisenhower, who is seeking bipartisan support for the foreign aid program.

Harold Davis is The Atlanta Journal's Washington correspondent.

The national committee on which the Georgians serve grew out of the dinner.

SCENE

A scene from Georgia Confederate history is on display at the Library of Congress, and will be exhibited through May 31.

The library is showing 47 prints and drawings that depict American life of past days.

One of the lithographs is an original of the citizens of Savannah raising the first flag of independence in the South. The event occurred Nov. 8, 1860.

And speaking of history, Congressman James C. Davis of Stone Mountain is doing what he can to head off the remodeling of the front of the U.S. Capitol. The renovators want to tear down the present front wall and build an entirely new one 32 feet and six inches out in the plaza.

This, ostensibly, would give valuable new floor space to the Capitol and would, at the same time, make possible needed repairs.

"Tinkering with and endlessly remodeling a national shrine and historic building offends most Americans," Mr. Davis says.

"The last bit of vandalism practiced on the Capitol was when British Adm. Cockburn set fire to the newly completed building during the War of 1812."

GEORGIA EDITORS LOOK OVER THE STATE:

Urban Area Voters Are Getting Mighty Restless

Constitution p. 16
340 Macon News Ga.

ATLANTA MAYOR Bill Hartsfield probably realizes as well as the next person that in the present situation nothing can be done about breaking the grip of the iniquitious county unit system on the state's urban areas. Hartsfield inquired of Secretary of State Fortson as to the procedure for an independent candidate to run for governor in next fall's general election. Then the mayor filed a federal court suit to knock out the unit vote system. This maneuver has failed before.

Atlanta Ga.

The mayor's move may be of some value by causing rural voters to realize that there is a tremendous undercurrent of restlessness among the electorate in the more populous cities. They are tired of having their voting strength diluted by the unfair county unit system and, unless a more equitable primary and representation plan is worked out, they may someday decide to flex their ballot muscles in a general election where their power can really be felt.

Jour. 3-25-58

Augusta Chronicle

WHILE GOV. Marvin Griffin's contention that the county unit system is a chief Georgia weapon against racial integration may be debatable, his bitter blast against Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield for asking the federal courts to interfere in the September state Democratic primary was, we believe, fully justified. . . .

Hartsfield's decision to ask the federal courts to halt the primary on the score that the unit system "gives a preponderance of political power" to small rural counties is, The Chronicle believes, as regrettable as his charge is true.

Even if admitted that the present system is, as Hartsfield contends, "arbitrary, discriminatory and unconstitutional," it is purely a state problem, and it would seem most inopportune, on top of Little Rock and other episodes stemming from recent federal court decisions, to invite federal interference in another state matter.

Moreover, the U.S. Supreme Court previously refused to rule out Georgia's unique primary election system, in which none of the 159 counties, no matter how small, has less than two unit votes, and none, no matter how large, has more than six. But what the present Supreme Court might decide, should the Hartsfield suit reach it, is highly conjectural in view of its obvious interference urge.

It is ultra-ironic to resent federal interference on one point and to ask for it on another—a matter which, it would certainly seem, Mayor Hartsfield chose to ignore.

The 60-year-old county unit system has been retained in Georgia by politicians who find it an easy way to retain their power, and it has led to serious abuses. Even that is preferable, though, to any further invasion of states' rights.

The system is a hang-over headache that needs doctoring—but not by outside tinkerers.

Macon Telegraph

GARLAND BYRD has come up with a proposal which sounds like a deliberate attempt to sabotage his own campaign for lieutenant governor.

The young attorney suggests that every person who earns a living in Georgia be required to take a loyalty oath.

"Those who refuse to take the oath would be precluded from earning a livelihood," said Mr. Byrd.

Those who take the oath and then violate its terms would be liable for prosecution for false swearing. And, said Mr. Byrd, "I would even recommend that this violation be punishable as a felony."

The announced aim of the proposal is to preserve segregation, a way of life which of course the overwhelming majority of Georgians want to preserve.

But Mr. Byrd's plan is such an outrageously dangerous attempt at thought control through starvation and imprisonment that it is almost unbelievable he would seriously advance it. . . .

Columbus Ledger

THE WIRE services have quoted State Insurance Commissioner Zack Cravey as saying Rep. Frank Twitty's conduct of a legislative committee investigation of recent insurance rate increases "stinks."

We can understand the commissioner's apparent discomfiture over the hearing. Some very searching questions have been asked him. The answers he has been forced to give must have made him uncomfortable, indeed.

We believe, however, Insurance Commissioner Cravey, who also is comptroller general and commissioner of several other things, is slightly mixed up about the source of the unpleasant odors he seems to detect.

From this distance, it appears they must be arising from procedures in the State Insurance Department which allow sharp increases in fire and automobile insurance rates to be granted without adequate checks being made to determine if they are justified.

Sniff again, Mr. Cravey.

Baxley News-Banner

THE MANY FEET of Zack Cravey, commissioner of insurance and commissioner of many other things, have become all tangled up. . . .

Mr. Cravey has always managed to give the impression that he is somewhat of a czar over the insurance companies and that in that capacity he protects all the little and big policyholders. Yet fire insurance rates in Georgia are allegedly higher than in many other Southern states.

Certainly Mr. Cravey can look good when he refuses to license some questionable insurance company to operate in Georgia. He is in position also to call the tune for most any insurance company that might foolishly oppose him on some issue. But what does he do when they all get together and tell him what to do? The answer lies in his granting increased rates and then secretly agreeing to being enjoined after he had publicly rescinded his rate increase order.

Insurance Commissioner Cravey has started a fire that it appears Fire Commissioner Cravey will be unable to put out. . . .

Mayor Hartsfield Expresses The Right Spirit

Atlanta Ga.
Daily World

Speaking at the Hungry Club session Wednesday at the Butler Street YMCA, Mayor William B. Hartsfield took note of the general economic conditions which confront most parts of the nation. He very properly pointed out that the country is in the current trend of a recession. But also, very correctly, our city's chief executive did not express any feelings of an alarmist. He said Atlanta could very wisely expend some of its bond funds to help stem the tide of present economic trends.

Jour. 3-21-58

The mayor dwelt on fiscal and tax problems which naturally would interest his hearers.

P. 4

In his usual vein, he extolled Atlanta as a great and powerful city. He praised those who had helped to make it so, and in detail enumerated the serious problems encountered by such a municipality without aid from the state as Memphis and some other cities were enjoying.

340 Ga.

Declaring that he had not committed himself to any particular area, as to the Urban Re-development plan, he was sure that all the problems would be solved under "mutual goodwill."

He touched on the recession apparently in the offing; he was of the opinion that Atlanta would suffer least under its impact because of diversified business and industry. This was encouraging to the group, many of whom have made heavy investments in homes, businesses and modern utilities.

How the state taxed everything from the cradle to the grave was humorously lamented, but, all seriousness attended when he drew a contrast of our own time with the beginning of the settlement of this country, when the founding fathers envisioned a new world of agrarian enterprise, with some 280,000 people living in cities over against 3,000,000 living in rural areas.

While the mayor did not mention his county unit fight directly, it was obvious that his reference to the cities bearing the rural burdens would suggest that very thing.

The acute shift of people from the rural areas, overloading the city facilities intended for the leisure and business class somewhat forced to live in the cities, would naturally arouse the suspicion that these near empty counties, deriving much of their subsistence from state and national taxation, were exercising too much power in the business of government.

Calhoun Times
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 3-26-58

The Unit System Apologists Have Their Wires Crossed

I see by the papers that Mayor Bill Hartsfield of Atlanta has filed suit in the federal courts seeking to have Georgia's controversial county unit system declared illegal. It riles us Southern rebels to have the federal courts called in to settle our local squabbles. We never have liked it and since 1954 we exhibit an acute sensitivity on the subject of federal courts in general.

But we have no right to expect to remain immune from federal court interference as long as we persist in such unjust, undemocratic and inequitable political schemes as the county-unit system as presently constituted.

Something might be said in favor of a scientifically designed county-unit system, based on voter registration or, actual vote records, with a progressively larger number of voters per unit as the voting strength of the counties increased.

But certainly there can be no defense of the present system which permits Burke County, voting a total of 1,500, to have four unit votes, while Gordon County, with a total of 4,000, is allowed only two unit votes.

There can be no defense of a system which gave the people of Fulton and Campbell counties two unit votes for each county, and took them all away when the two counties merged with Atlanta.

There can be no defense of a system whose apologists loudly proclaim their undying loyalty to the "way of life," but who use the heavy Negro populations of their counties to get an unequal two-vote advantage of their white fellow citizens in substantially all-white counties.

There can be no defense of a system which permits a handful of white people in a tier of small counties with heavy Negro populations to outvote a far larger number of white people in a similar tier of small counties with practically no Negro population.

Many of the two-vote counties are losing population every day; no matter how many thousands of their people move away, those who remain can still cast votes of the two-unit coun-

ty whose population is growing every day.

We hear a great deal about the county unit system as a wonderful plan for "saving" the people of the country counties from domination by the densely populated cities. What should be remembered is that Georgia is the only state in the South with such an inequitable and unjust distribution of political power. And the other states do not seem to be going to the dogs any faster than we are. As a matter of fact, there is only one other state in the Union that has anything resembling our county unit system. If it is such a Utopian scheme, why isn't it in more universal use?

When we insist on perpetrating such indefensible schemes as this politicians' dream, we ought not to holler like a stuck pig when somebody like Bill Hartsfield loses his patience and asks a federal court to look into the matter.

I could support a reasonable county unit system. But not the preposterous monstrosity that now makes a mockery of political equality.

Griffin Kills Bill Altering No. 2 Race

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 3-26-58

Gov. Griffin Tuesday vetoed a bill that would have required nomination of lieutenant governors to be by a majority of county unit votes.

The governor also vetoed a Fulton County special use permit bill but signed into law a voter registration bill backed by Lt. Gov. Vandiver.

Veto of the proposed change in the method of electing a lieutenant governor immediately revived speculation that Griffin might be considering the race himself.

Griffin is not eligible under the state constitution to succeed himself as governor, but there have been reports he may try for the number-two spot.

The bill was introduced by Rep. A. A. Fowler of Douglas County, himself an announced candidate for lieutenant governor. Another challenger for the office, Garland Byrd, welcomed Fowler's proposed change. At present, the nomination goes to the plurality winner.

Griffin spent the afternoon fighting against the deadline for acting on proposed legislation. He has yet to act on some 300 bills and resolutions. If he does not sign them by Friday, they will automatically die.

The voter registration bill was the product of the Election Laws Study Committee. It discourages Negro voting by requiring illiterates to pass a difficult oral examination and to make two trips to their county courthouses to register.

Griffin himself backed a much more drastic voter bill that included a poll tax and complete reregistration. The bill was beaten by Vandiver forces, who on the next day pushed through the committee proposal.

The Fulton County bill was a companion to an Atlanta special use permit bill Griffin vetoed last week. The Atlanta bill was proposed because an old statute had been declared void by the Georgia Supreme Court. Fulton still has an unchallenged special use permit law on the books.

Griffin's veto of the Atlanta bill drew angry criticism from Mayor Hartsfield and other officials.

Hartsfield Files New Motion On The County Unit

Atlanta World

Attorneys for Mayor William B. Hartsfield filed another motion Monday seeking a ruling by U. S. District Judge [illegible] on the question of calling a three-judge court to hear the suit against the county unit system without first having a [illegible]

Rejecting their contention for hearing on the suit for Apr 16 in Gainesville, the attorneys set forth three possible choices before Judge Sloan.

Under federal procedure, questions of a constitutional nature are brought before a three-man panel of federal judges. That is what Mayor Hartsfield is seeking because a ruling of a three-judge court can be appealed directly to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mayor Hartsfield's attorneys listed the three choices before Judge Sloan as follows:

1. That the suit obviously raises a contitutional question, in which case the three-judge panel should be summoned at the earliest practical date.

2. That there is doubt that the suit raises a substantial constitutional question, in which event the panel should likewise be called.

3. That the suit obviously raised no substantial constitutional question, in which case the request for a three-judge court should be dismissed.

Mayor Hartsfield's attorneys are seeking to get the suit before the Supreme Court this spring, so that a ruling would affect the Democratic primary this fall.

The two motions filed on behalf of Mayor Hartsfield were made in opposition to motions made by Ben W. Fortson, Jr., secretary of State, and John Sammons Bell, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Judge Sloan has not indicated whether he is considering canceling the hearing. But he has said he will "give due consideration to every motion" made in the suit.

VOTER REGISTRATION CLINIC SLATED TODAY

A Voter Registration Clinic will be held today at 4:00 p. m., in the Butler Street YMCA. John W. Brooks of Richmond, Virginia, Director, Southwide Voter Registration Campaign, will conduct the program under sponsoring of the All-Citizens Registration Campaign headed by Dr. C. A. Bacote, Atlanta University.

Members and all persons interested in Voter-Registration are urged to be present to discuss plans and the new Voter-Registration law, especially in regard to how it will be inforced in Fulton County.

Tomorrow at 2:00 p. m., at the Religious Education Building of Ebesezer Baptist Church, Rev. M. L. King, Sr. Pastor, a ministers' clinic will be conducted by Mr. Brooks.

This program is being sponsored by the All-Citizens Registration Committee in cooperation with the church work committee of the Atlanta Branch, NAACP and the Church Department of the National Office headed by E. J. Odum. The local committee is headed by Dr. George A. Sewell of Morris Brown College.

Saturday night Mr. Brooks met with the members of the Executive Committee of the All Citizens Registration Committee at the YMCA for orientation in regard to the Atlanta and Fulton County situation

Getting on Vote Roll Made Hard

ATLANTA (AP)—Gov. Marvin Griffin has signed the tougher voter registration bill passed by the 1958 Georgia Legislature after it had defeated Griffin's even more drastic voter proposals.

At the same time, the governor vetoed a bill which would have required nomination for the office of lieutenant governor to be by a majority of county unit votes.

The voter registration bill was recommended by a joint legislative election laws study committee after nearly a year of study. Frankly intended by sponsors to discourage Negro registration, its principal provisions require two trips to the courthouse to register and a longer and tougher set of questions which illiterates must answer.

It was introduced as an administration measure and Griffin, in his address to the Legislature, urged that it be given careful consideration. But the governor later had his leaders introduce measures requiring biennial reregistration and payment of a $1 poll tax and payment of all taxes before being eligible to register.

Griffin's proposals were killed in the House.

VOTE LAW TIGHTENED

Georgia's New Statute Aims to Curb Negro Registrants

ATLANTA, March 26 (AP)—A bill designed to discourage Negro voting in Georgia was signed yesterday by Gov. Marvin Griffin.

The measure calls for a longer and more difficult set of questions that illiterates must answer to qualify for voting. The law also requires personal examination of all voter applicants by county board of registrars.

A special committee created by the 1957 Legislature drafted the bill after nearly a year of study. Its sponsors stated that it was designed to meet the challenge of the Negro registration campaign by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

County Unit Suit In First Test Monday

A hearing on Mayor Hartsfield's plea for a three-judge court to rule on his suit against the county unit system, is expected to begin in Gainesville at 2 p. m. Monday.

The hearing date was re-set by U. S. District Court Judge Boyd Cloan from April 16 when Martsfield asked that the suit be advanced as quickly as possible.

The mayor, acting in a private capacity, is seeking an injuction to keep the county unit system from being used in the forthcoming Democratic Primary for the nomination of state officers.

Staunch opponents of the mayor are Georgia Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson Jr. and John Sammons Bell, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. Bell is a defendant in the suit.

CLAIMS CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

The controversial hearing will decide whether the suit raises a constitutional question. Hartsfield contends that the county unit system is a violation of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. Obstacles were heaved in the path of the suit when opponents held that previous court ruling have already decided the case.

In pressing for a three-judge tribunal, Hartsfield's attorneys hope to be able to appeal the suit directly to the U. S. Supreme Court this Spring so that a ruling would affect the primary in September.

Meanwhile, Mayor Hartsfield has continued his crusade against the system, declaring it causes a gross misrepresentation of the actual population.

Georgia Voters Learn Of "Grass Roots" County Plan

If Georgia citizens follow suggestions made by John Brooks, of Richmond, Va., director of the Southwide Voter Registration Campaign, the drive to increase the number of registered voters will be greatly intensified. He spent the past week-end in Macon and Atlanta, winding up his visit with an appearance at Ebenezer Baptist Church Monday afternoon.

Saturday at the semi - annual meeting of the Georgia Voters League, Mr. Brooks outlined a "grass roots" plan for use at the county level which has been used effectively in other states.

This plan would involve all leaders and organizations interested in voter-registration, but make use of community leaders to carry out the program.

Saturday night in a meeting with the executive committe of the Atlanta All - Citizens Registration Committee, a number of questions were raised as to the feasibility of Mr. Brooks' recommendations for precinct clubs, the basis of "grass roots" organization in urban communities. There again, the plans for leadership at the community level, and the system is said to be so simple that it raises questions. Discussions of the Atlanta plans were continued at a meeting of committee members and others Sunday afternoon at the Butler Street YMCA.

Monday Mr. Brooks wound up his trip with a Ministers' Workshop, at which time a "Crash Program" was adopted for use in Atlanta churches during the four weeks in which registration will be continued in Fulton County. The program will be submitted to the ministerial alliances for consideration at their meetings next week.

According to Dr. C. A. Bacote, chairman of the All-Citizens Registration Committee, Mr. Brooks is to return to Atlanta if and when it is decided that the precinct organization plan will be put into effect on a permanent basis.

THREE JUDGES SOUGHT

Mayor's Move In Georgia County Unit Suit Sidelined

GAINESVILLE, Ga. (AP) — U.S District Judge Boyd Sloan Tuesday refused to order a three-judge court to hear Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield's suit attacking Georgia's county unit system.

The ruling was a rebuff to Hartsfield's effort to get a quick decision from the U.S. Supreme Court, which has thrice previously refused to upset the Georgia law requiring use of the unit system in primaries.

But Morris Abram of Atlanta, leading counsel for Hartsfield, said an attempt will be made to get the issue directly to the Supreme Court by asking the high court for a writ of mandamus to force Sloan to convene a three-judge court.

Sloan, after a hearing here Monday on Hartsfield's plea for a panel court, issued an order Tuesday denying the plea on the ground that the mayor's suit raised no substantial federal question. He said "previous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States foreclose the subject and leave no inference that the question sought to be raised can be the subject of controversy."

Under the unit system, counties are assigned from two to six units according to size, with two unit leading counsel for Hartsfield, field filed suit seeking to have the unit system invalidated, charging that under it a resident of Fulton County has only 1-155th the voting strength of a resident of the state's smallest county.

He alleged that is a deprivation of his voting rights.

The mayor sought a three-judge court because appeals from such a panel can be appealed directly to the Supreme Court. Otherwise, a final decision probably could not be reached before the Sept. 10 state Democratic primary. Also, only a three-judge court can enjoin a state statute.

Political Notebook

Griffin Toying With Dynamite In Pushing for Re-Registration

Constitution Atlanta Ga
Mar 2 0 '58

...v. Griffin is fooling around ... some unpredictable political ...ite in proposing that all ...ers be re- ... to re-reg- ...every two ... and pay a ... tax each ...

William M. Bates

...governor ...frankly ...s aim is to ...egro vot- ...hich has ...climbing ...y in Geor- ...recent ...From this standpoint, his ...n will meet the approval ...white political leaders ...

WILLIAM M. BATES
...stitution Political Editor

...Griffin's proposal would ap... ...ally to white voters. And ...lies the potentially explo... ...ture of his suggestion.

...past experience is any guide, ...istration is decidedly un... ...with the rank-and-file ...voter. And this includes ...the "boondocks and the ...ends" to which the gover... ...appealed so often of late. ...a popular and powerful ...l war horse than Herman ...has discovered this to his ...in the early days of his ...ration as governor.

...after taking office in ...ridge, put through the ... that political leaders ...alarmed. ...to the Negroes. With an ...ed drive, they did re-re... ...in volume. "Schools" were ...to conch illiterates and en... ...m to pass the relatively ...qualification test.

...the courts ...ally ...ident that the Talmadge ...ration dropped the whole ...d repealed the re-regis... ...feature of the law.

...leaders think the racial ...Georgia has changed ...

Legislature a re-registration measure to rid the voting lists of all voters—white and black—and require them to re-register under a new procedure including a test for illiterates.

Talmadge's proposal, as is Griffin's, was designed to eliminate the Negroes then on the registration books with the idea of making it more difficult for them to get back on.

The proposal backfired all over the state. There was much resentment among white voters at being forced to re-register even when they didn't have to pay a poll tax. They stayed away from the registrar offices in numbers sufficiently in the past few years that the white voters will now accept the tough, new re-registration proposal including reinstatement of the poll tax.

Undoubtedly the climate has changed some. The Supreme Court's 1954 school de-segregation decision, the passage of a federal "right-to-vote" civil rights law, and the integration explosion at Little Rock have contributed to a general tightening of racial feelings.

But whether it has changed enough to create a willingness on the part of the whites to accept Griffin's proposal remains to be seen.

If they do, Griffin will have added to his reputation as a ...listed segregationist who proves his mettle by deeds as well as words.

But if the proposal becomes law and then proves as unpopular as the Talmadge re-registration act, Griffin will likely be blamed for putting another tax on the people and attempting to restrict voting rights.

Mon-2-10-58

The governor is seeking to marshal white public opinion in support of his proposal. He has sent out around 50,000 letters to public officials and others declaring that the "inconvenience" his proposal might cause white voters is preferable "to turning our state over to Negro domination."

Until Griffin's proposals are put down in black and white in the form of proposed legislation, many veteran legislators are taking a cautious approach to the plan.

Most of them, particularly in the rural areas, know that to be labeled "weak" or "soft" on the race and segregation question is political suicide. Therefore, they will be hard put to oppose anything with the segregation tag attached.

Yet many of them remember the experience of a few years ago.

They are in a quandry.

So probably are many of the 1,200,000 voters now on the registration books, including the more than a million who are white.

Griffin seeks law to curb Negro voting

News-1-8-58
P-1 Sec 1
Sun-2-9-58

ATLANTA, Feb. 8—(AP)—Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, who is considering a poll tax to halt mass registration of Negro voters, said today a vote change "must be enacted into law."

The governor declined to comment directly on the poll tax report, but said in a prepared statement:

"UNRESTRICTED registration and the addition of thousands of ineligible Negroes each year to the voters lists in Georgia will destroy the county unit system just as surely as if the General Assembly voted it out of existence on the floors of the legislative halls."

34e Ga.

He also declared that "this is no time for pussy-footing and fence-straddling. The General Assembly is now in session. Measures to preserve the integrity of the franchise must be enacted into law."

Griffin said "it is common knowledge" that an elaborate headquarters has been set up at the Walehaje apartments in Atlanta "for the purpose of putting 500,000 Negroes on the voters lists in Georgia."

He said this movement is headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Baptist Minister from Montgomery, Ala.

"SUCH ACTION, if successful," Griffin charged, "would place the state of Georgia under the complete domination of the NAACP, starry-eyed left-wingers, misguided one-worlders and those fuzzy-headed liberals who are out to completely destroy the Georgia way of life."

Sources close to the administration have said that the governor has been cosidering introduction of a $1 poll tax and for voter re-registratio nevery two years.

time when America sorely requires their reaffirmation.

"We have heard the cries for 'cooling-off,' for 'slowing down,' and 'taking it easy' and similar slogans," he said. "Our reply is that we are already going slowly, according to law and order; that ninety-three years have passed since emancipation, and that we think the time is long overdue for us and our children to enjoy these rights. We hate no other American and we refuse to fight—after the manner of white Citizens Councils—in the spirit of hatred, but we are determined to have what is rightfully ours and to carry on until victory is ours, a victory that will be won for our country as well."

3 Votes Held Key to Fate Of Rights

Herald Tribune
New York N.Y.
Feb-1-58
P 10

N.A.A.C.P. Head Sees Problem

If the three Southern members of the President's Civil Rights Commission use their votes to obstruct action on Civil Rights, the hopes of all citizens for a "fair, firm and peaceful approach" to civil rights problems will be "dashed," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday.

Mr. Wilkins spoke at the forty-ninth annual meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. in the Wendell Wilkie Memorial Building, 20 W. 40th St.

He said that the fact that three of the six commission members were from the South "need not be fatal to meaningful accomplishment."

Mr. Wilkins said, however, that "If the South uses this representation to delay action, to gloss over conditions, to ignore known evils, to censor reports, to restrict investigations and to either secure a whitewash of its report or force the presentment of a soft indictment, the ideals of the nation will have been betrayed at a

Griffin Asks New Segregation Laws

ATLANTA — (INS) — Georgia Gov. Martin Griffin asked the legislature last week for broad new powers to put down any threatened disturbance which might arise from a segregation-integration controversy.

The governor, who already has authority to close public schools which a federal court might order integrated, asked that he be permitted to call up wildlife rangers, forestry investigators and other similar state workers to supplement the highway patrol to "preserve the peace."

Atlanta Ga
Mar 2 0 '58

The legislature last year gave Gov. Griffin authority to use the highway patrol to "prevent violence" when, in his judgment, disturbances were likely to occur.

The new measure, supplementing the existing law, does not specifically mention segregation. Proponents described it as an additional weapon forced against integration in Georgia.

Griffin has said repeatedly he would permit "no Little Rock" in his state. Executive planning in Georgia has been with the aim of removing the cause of possible racial disturbances, rather than putting down such disturbances after they are underway.

Georgia legal authorities have described the key to the program the authority conferred on the governor to "preserve" peace, rather than to restore it.

Mar-2-58

The bill supplementing already broad powers granted the Georgia governor last year was introduced by his floor leader, Rep. W. Colbert Hawkins of Screven county.

Chicago, Ill.

It empowers the governor to use highway patrolmen to "prevent, detect and investigate criminal acts." In Georgia, state laws requiring racial segregation generally carry criminal penalties.

Other acts enacted since the U. S. Supreme Court decision of 1954 make it a criminal offense for any law enforcement officer to aid in carrying out integration.

The measure provides the uniformed division of the state patrol, the bureau of investigation, and

life rangers, forestry investigators "or any other state law enforcement officers," may be used when the governor determines such action is necessary to control violence or preserve the public peace.

Racial Ban Rapped By Gov. Griffin

ATLANTA, Feb. 7 (AP) — Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia said today that a U. S. Corps of Engineers directive barring segregation may block development by the state of a recreational area in the Murray Hill section of the Clark Hill Reservoir.

Griffin told a news conference that Parks Director J. W. Brinson has been notified that a new condition against discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, color, religion or national origin must be inserted in a lease agreement under which the state would take over the area.

Griffin said that if the engineers insist on this point it means the end of any further development by the state of recreational areas around federal multi - purpose dams.

"We want the improvements," Griffin said, "and no one objects to Negroes paddling on the rivers — or governors either — but we're not going to have any integrated parks."

The state has acquired areas around Allatoona, Jim Woodruff and Lanier and Clark Hill Reservoirs and developed both white and Negro recreational areas.

Griffin said the engineers' directive apparently will block any such future development around the proposed Ft. Gaines dam and any additional development in any of the existing reservoir areas.

Law To Restrict Voting Is Passed

By ROBERT SCHOENHOLTZ
International News Service

A voter registration law aimed at curtailing Negro ballot strength over the state was passed by the Georgia Senate Friday in the final meeting of the 40-day General Assembly.

The Senate approved 37-to-2 the House-passed bill to allow qualifying of those who can either read or write, with 30 questions on government. Failure to answer to the examiner's satisfaction would disqualify the registration applicant.

Last minute House action was topped off by passage of a modified bill designed to halt Georgia's so-called "quickie marriages."

The Senate, meanwhile voted down a House-passed resolution favoring the purchase of Georgia railroad property at Savannah by the Georgia Ports Authority. Purchase price was listed at $3,750,000.

Also killed this session by the Senate was a proposed constitutional amendment extending terms of legislators to four years and fixing their salaries at $3,000 per annum. The measure was tabled 27-4.

The sudden move to prevent the Georgia Ports Authority from making its multi-million dollar purchase was fostered by an unfavorable Senate Committee report, which said, in part:

"The system of handling purchases by the Georgia Ports Authority is inadequate and has not been handled in a business-like manner."

Adding more stringent requirements to present voter registration laws is expected to prevent some Negro voting, but Sen. Peyton Hawes, speaking in behalf of the bill said, "It's sole purpose is to elevate the voters of Georgia."

Georgia Bill Aimed At Negro Vote Killed By Legislature

ATLANTA, Feb. 18 (AP)—Gov. Marvin Griffin's Voter Registration Bill, designed to prevent registration of large numbers of Negroes, was killed by the Georgia House of Representatives today.

The governor immediately declared his disappointment that the legislature had "failed to meet the challenge of campaigns designed by the NAACP and others to destroy the county unit system of elections in this state."

The 87-68 vote by which the House indefinitely postponed action on the measure — automatically killing it for this session which ends Friday — was another stunning defeat for Griffin's administration.

The Senate, meanwhile, passed an administration-sponsored bill to purchase Stone Mountain and set up an association to build a Confederate memorial there. The approved measure, however, is a combination of two bills already passed by the House and includes several features not in the original.

Also approved by the Senate 38-11 was the controversial Municipal Home Rule bill which failed to pass by two votes [illegible]

The House members, by resolution, voted themselves a $10 per day pay raise for this session of the Legislature. The proposal, offered by Rep. John Odom of Camden County, was approved 112-24 by show of hands. It was immediately transmitted to the Senate where the appropriations committee gave it a favorable recommendation. House members now make $30 a day.

The voter registration measure killed by the House was a much weaker version than originally proposed by the governor. That proposal called for all voters to re-register every two years and pay a $1 registration fee.

While administration floor leader Colbert Hawkins conceded that the bill had been considerably watered-down, he said it still would be a deterrent to the mass registration of Negroes.

As finally approved, the Stone Mountain measure puts a $1½ million ceiling on the purchase price, provides for an association to develop the mountain composed of four constitutional officers and three appointees of the governor, and that all except bond matters should be handled by the state Law Department.

Hartsfield Urges Atlantans To Work For End Of Unit Rule

Mayor Hartsfield Monday urged Atlantans to "work for the abolition of this county unit system or at least for its amendment", and charged that no state does less for its citizens than Georgia.

He said legislative appropriations, taxation and authorities are designed to take a large share from the city people. He urged Atlantans to fight for their rights as city residents.

In one attack on the county unit system, the mayor said, "We are ruled by 159 pieces of geography, not by people. We are ruled by mendicants, not by proud, independent Georgians, but by people seeking to live off the taxpayers in the cities."

He

reported that the state pays only 27 per cent of the school bill in Atlanta while it pays 80 per cent in Gwinnett County.

Legislative Preview

Tighter Rules for Voting Loom As State's Leaders Back Scheme

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

The Georgia Legislature at this ... session likely will be in a ... to tighten voter qualifica... to make it harder for new ... white and black—to reg...

... number of state leaders and ... spokesmen have en... the general idea of differ... requirements. But no gen... agreement has been reached ... plan for carrying out the ...

... series of proposals has been ... by a special committee ... at the last session of ... Legislature to study and re... the state's hodge-podge elec... There may be other pro...

... when the General Assem... convenes Jan. 13.

... the suggestions for ... requirements are not ... specifically and directly at ... voters. But this is ... intent of some of those ... for more rigid require...

... Griffin endorsed a gen... ... of voting require... shortly after Congress ... new civil rights law ... A major aim of that ... prevent alleged discrimi... against Negro voting in ...

... Gov. Ernest Vandiver said ... he had not studied the rec... ...endations of the Election ... Committee.

... however, generally I would ... a tightening of the election ... to cut down on any increase ... voting," Vandiver de...

... ...tary of State Ben W. Fort..., chairman of the Election ... Committee, has denied his ... proposals are aimed at ... on account of race, ... color." They would ap...

ply equally to whites and Negroes.

But one prominent member of the committee, Colquitt attorney Peter Zack Geer, made no secret in open committee meetings of his desire to bar "illiterate Negro bloc voters" from the ballot.

Several top legislative leaders voiced their support for new voter requirements. This makes the outlook favorable for some legislation along this line.

Rep. Frank S. Twitty of Mitchell County said a "lot of thought and consideration" should be given to the voting question.

"The way the people of Georgia feel, they will go along with a sensible plan for tightening qualifications," he said.

House Speaker Marvin E. Moate of Hancock County said he "looks for some legislation on the subject." But he said it could not be "discriminatory and must be equally applicable to Negroes and whites."

I generally favor strengthening the registration law so as to provide for basic education requirements and good character as a prerequisite for voting," said House Administration Leader W. Colbert Hawkins of Screven County.

But the legislative leaders and members of the Election Law Committee were emphatic on one point: they do not favor a general voter re-registration. This was attempted with rather disastrous results a few years ago.

The suggested new qualifications would apply to persons who seek to register in the future as new voters.

However, Geer has stated that most of the persons seeking to register for the first time in rural counties are youngsters just reaching the legal voting age of 18 and Negroes.

At the present time, about 160,000 Negroes are included in the state total of 1,200,000 registered voters.

NAACP GOAL

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has launched a registration drive aimed at boosting Negro registration to 300,000 by 1960.

Obviously, the NAACP hopes to add many of the new voters to the rolls in rural counties where Negro registration is now extremely spotty.

At the present time, a person in order to register must be able to read or write a section of the U.S. or state Constitutions. If he cannot do this, he may still meet the educational requirement by answering 10 of 30 rather simple standard questions on government.

The Election Law Committee has recommended a new law requiring a prospective new voter to be personally examined by the three-man board of registrars of each county.

SCRAP QUESTIONS

It also recommended scrapping of the present question-and-answer test for illiterate voters in favor of a tough new 30-question examination. Instead of 10 right answers, the applicant would have to answer 20 of the questions to qualify.

But the committee's proposals do not end there. It has voted tentatively to recommend a controversial constitutional amendment which would make ability to read and write a section of the constitution a mandatory voting requirement.

It also would spell out a long list of crimes and moral offenses that would disqualify a person from voting. The offenses include adultery, fornication, moonshine liquor law violations, abandonment, false swearing, failure to register or report for military service, being the parent of an illegitimate child and living in a common-law marriage.

The proposed constitutional amendment, which would have to be approved by two-thirds vote of both houses and ratified by the people next November, has stirred opposition even within the committee that approved it.

Rep. Howard Overby of Hall County, chairman of the House State of the Republic Committee, said he will move for revision of the proposal when the election group meets again next week.

Overby said the amendment in its present form "is much too far reaching." He objects to the mandatory literacy requirement of the proposal. Fortson also indicated his opposition.

They'll probably find some support in the Legislature. The amendment would apply to whites as well as to Negroes.

Negroes Plan Vote Education Study At 8 O'Clock Tonight

A workshop on voter registration education for Negroes will be conducted at Wesley Methodist Church at 8 p.m. today.

The meeting is sponsored by the South Carolina Political Action Committee. It will be directed by the Rev. T. DeQuincey Newman who represents the First Congressional District on the state committee.

James T. McCain of Sumter, will conduct the workshop with the assistance of J. Arthur Brown, co-chairman of the state committee. Brown heads the NAACP at Charleston.

Ward and precinct - level leaders of Charleston and Charleston County are expected to attend as well as leaders from the other counties comprising the First Congressional District.

Griffin, Vandiver Close To Agreement On Voting, Taxes

By International News Service

Proposals to reduce state income taxes by an estimated $20-million, and to ... a poll tax as a means of restraining Negro voting found Governor Marvin Griffin and Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver close to agreement Monday.

Gov. Griffin's floor-leader, Rep. W. Colbert Hawkins of Screven, proposed the tax reduction in the house, and it was immediately endorsed by the Lieutenant Governor.

FOR THE HOPPER

Hawkins also had ready for the hopper - - for formal introduction today, the Governor's proposal that all Georgia voters be registered every two years. The measure entails a $1 registration fee. It was plainly marked as a measure to head off an expected big effort in Negro registration under the Federal Civil Rights Law.

Governor Griffin first claimed he knew nothing of the tax reduction proposal. The measure would allow Federal income tax as a deductible item on state returns. But later, when told Hawkins said he discussed the matter with the Governor. Griffin said they might have talked it over.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Governor did not specifically endorse the tax cut, but said it was a matter addressing itself to the General Assembly. The reduction in income would be effected after Griffin leaves office.

Vandiver likely endorsed the reduction when it would be afforded to the people of the state. Then, he urged "careful study" of voter registration changes by a legislative election laws committee, and the Hawkins proposal which comes as a substitute.

"Segregation of the races must be preserved in Georgia no matter what the cost and no matter what sacrifices it may entail," Vandiver said.

Four Organizations Will Back Registration Drive

Four organizations will be concentrating on Negro voter registration in Georgia next month when a drive is launched to double the number of registered Negro voters in the South.

They are the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Georgia State Voters League, and the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

The Leadership Conference, the NAACP will crusade throughout the South. The Rev. M. L. King, Jr., Conference president, announced Thursday that his 110-member organization had just completed final plans for public mass meetings to be held simultaneously in 21 cities in 10 Southern states on February 12.

He said this "Crusade for Citizenship" would be a year-round affair and would be aimed at doubling the number of registered Negro voters in the South by 1960.

Concerted efforts at registration are also being made by the NAACP in the South.

The Atlanta Negro Voters League also met Thursday to consider the possibility of working with the Leadership Conference in its "Crusade for Citizenship." League co-chairman A. T. Walden said no date was set for the League's campaign.

John Wesley Dobbs, president of the Georgia State Voters League which has been campaigning "a long, long time," said "the main trouble is with the potential voter himself." He added: "We are fighting apathy more than we are restrictions."

The Leadership Conference, which has invited members of the new Civil Rights Commission to participate in the February 12, activities, has planned to refer registration restrictions and infringements either to the Commission or some other agency.

[illegible] King, pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, and leader of the successful [illegible]gery bus boycott, said he [illegible]ome resistance in most of [illegible]ern states."

Rev. T. J. Jemison To Address Vote Rally Wednesday Night

The Rev. T. J. Jemison, of Baton Rouge, La., secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is scheduled to speak at seven o'clock this Wednesday night, February 12 at a "Double the Vote" mass meeting at the Sixteenth St. Baptist Church. The Rev. Luke Beard is minister of the church.

The up-the-vote rally is sponsored by the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, of which the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth is the president.

Born in Selma, Ala., Rev. Jemison is pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church in Baton Rouge. He is secretary of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc. He is president of the Baton Rouge Christian Movement and in Who's Who in America.

He is a graduate of Alabama State College and holds the B. D. degree from Virginia Union University. He has done advanced study in Physchology at New York University, Selma University and Natchez College conferred him with the Doctor of Divinity degree.

The Rev. C. H. Parker will introduce the Rev. Jemison. The Rev. N. H. Smith, Jr., ACMHR secretary and pastor of New Pilgrim Baptist Church, will relate the occasion. W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting, is slated to make the voter-registration appeal. John J. Drew, vice-president of the Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association will preside over the offering. Remarks, by the Rev. Edward Gardner, vice-president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights and the benediction by the Rev. Abraham Woods Jr., pastor of First Metropolitan Baptist Church, will round out the program. Roy Woods will serve as master of ceremonies.

The free-the-franchise rally is one of 22 simultaneous meetings being conducted by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 11 Southern states. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., SCLC president. The organization has headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

It is dubbed the "Crusade for Citizenship."

In the meantime, the Rev. Shuttlesworth issued a strong appeal to the church and civic leaders to support the build-the ballot-list program. He urged the community voter-registration leaders to make a door-to-door drive for fresh voters.

He predicted that an overflow gathering would be on hand to hear the Rev. Jemison.

REV. T. J. JEMISON

Rep. Powell among 'Crusade' speakers

ATLANTA—Rep. A. Clayton Powell (Dem., N.Y.), Dr. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., and Dr. C. L. Pettaway of Little Rock, Ark., are among the outstanding ministers and civic leaders who will speak at the 21 "Crusade for Citizenship" meetings Wednesday evening.

The meetings will be held in nine southern states under the sponsorship of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Congressman Powell will address the Houston, Texas, gathering; Dr. King, celebrated bus boycott leader, will speak in Miami, Fla., audience, and Dr. Pettaway, president of the National Baptist Convention of America, will speak to an audience in New Orleans.

* * *

THE REV. Matthew McCollom of Orangeburg, S.C., will represent the Leadership Conference at the Columbia, S.C. meeting and an original pageant will be presented in Memphis, Tenn., to emphasize the registration and voting theme. Other speakers include the Revs. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla., Atlanta; F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala., Shreveport, La.; T. J. Jemison of Baton Rouge, La., Birmingham, Ala.; D. D. Chestang of Mobile, Ala., Mobile;

* * *

ALSO THE Revs. M. W. Wilson of Montgomery, Ala., Tuskegee, Ala.; B. D. Lambert of Montgomery, Ala., Tallahassee, Fla.; A. L. Scott of Shrevesport, La., Baton Rouge, La.; B. D. Lowery of Mobile, Hattiesburg, Miss.;

And also Father LaBeau of Clarksdale, Miss., Clarksdale; Dr. Edwin Edmons of Greensboro, N.C., Durham, N.C.; J. L. Ware of Birmingham, Chattanooga, Tenn.; M. L. King Sr. of Atlanta, Nashville, Tenn.; and R. K. Young of Little Rock, Dallas.

Measure Would Hit Those Not Able To Read-Write

Attempts to curb Negro voting in the state were renewed on a different front Wednesday when the House Rules Committee placed on the calendar a bill which would require future voters to answer tough questions on the state and federal governments or prove they can read and write.

Action was taken on this bill, which was recommended some time ago by an election laws study committee to curtail voter registration among Negroes, in the wake of a radical anti-Negro voting measure sponsored by Gov. Griffin. The House knocked off Griffin's registration and poll tax measure Tuesday.

Under the new bill, persons who cannot pass the reading and writing requirements must get 20 out of 30 questions correct on an examination. Ten out of 30 simple questions must be answered under the present law.

The House-passed bill will also tighten the present voter-registration machinery and procedure. However, it does not apply to the persons already qualified to vote, and it does not call for re-registration or poll tax.

The measure, which resulted from a 10-month study program, was passed 134 to 40 and sent to the Senate for a first reading.

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver's backers who are supporting the new bill are hoping the measure will be passed by the Senate before adjournment Friday.

The County Unit . . . With Us Yet

Georgia's antique and also unique county unit suit for the third time has fallen back into the laps of those who contested it. Many Georgia citizens became aroused a few years ago and began efforts to have the federal court to rule out the system.

The United States Supreme Court recently refused to hear a case coming up from certain citizens of Georgia, holding that it was a state election machinery to be settled by the voters in the state.

The last time the case went up, it took another route; it sought through a Federal Judge to gain a three judge hearing; the Federal Judge Boyd Sloan refused to grant a three judge hearing, whereupon, the appeal was made to the Supreme Court, which decided Monday in a 5-4 decision that it would not remand the case to the three judge hearing.

So, the county uniters are jubilant over the fact that their golden bull is still hanging high and wide in the minority temple for public worship. Apparently it will hang there for some time inasmuch as Mayor Hartsfield and his counsel, Morris Abram, seem to be willing to rest the case.

Georgia's county unit enjoys a special distinction; why its designers, in the face of all its irregularities and inconsistencies would contend that it is modeled after the national electoral college is beyond comprehension.

At any rate, it is with us still; it will be there until the voters of this state address themselves to righting this wrong; it is one of the troubles that cannot be sent away; it can be remedied at the state level; and it is up to those who feel and believe that it is inherently wrong, to go about cleaning their own houses and not expect the courts to do for them what their own courage could remedy.

As was said following the first and second hassles over the county unit system, a two-party system is the answer. This would be an effective weapon. It would pose a situation of choices between issues; it would bring into a campaign that reviving transformation which would inquire into the wishes of the majorities as to the best official material, and in the long run would be the sword upon which the county unit would fall of its own weight.

The axe is lying at the root of the tree; let justice seize the handle and fell the unit system.

Yes, two parties would be the answer. Then the real election would come in November when the popular vote controls rather than the primary which is governed by the unit system.

UNITED STATES MAYORS SUPPORTED HARTSFIELD

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The United States Supreme Court Monday allowed the United States Conference of Mayors to file a brief as a friend of the court in support of the motion of Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta to compel Federal District Judge Boyd Sloan at Atlanta to convene a three-judge court to hear his challenge to the county-unit voting system in Georgia.

But, in the same order, the court denied Mayor Hartsfield's petition by a 5 to 4 vote, rejecting for a fifth time that it rule on the constitutionality of the unit system, which permits a candidate for the Democratic nomination for public office to receive less than a majority of the popular vote, yet win the election.

Four justices—Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo Black, William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan thought that Judge Sloan should be ordered to show cause why he should not be ordered to convene the three - judge court.

Georgia law provides for a county unit system of primary elections under which the person receiving the greatest number of votes in the county obtains the "unit vote" of the county, and the candidate with the greatest number of unit votes becomes the nominee.

In Georgia, nomination in a Democratic primary is equivalent to election.

Since colored voters are concentrated in the cities in Georgia, the effect of the county unit system is to weaken their relative voting strength by giving . . . .

For example, the Georgia Black belt county of Terrell, where violence and death have trerrorized colored people, is an important cog in state politics because of the county unit system.

Terrell County, with its 12,500 persons, has two unit votes in selecting the Democratic nominees the only nominees that count in Georgia.

Fulton County (Atlanta) with 600,000 persons has six unit votes.

So Atlanta, with 48 times the population of Terrell County, has only three times the voting power.

Also, as in all rural counties in Georgia, colored people in Terrell County just aren't allowed to vote.

BEFORE U.S. TRIBUNAL

Georgia Unit Vote Wins Third Test

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI)—Georgia's controversial county unit system of voting in Democratic primaries withstood another test in the U.S. Supreme Court today and will stay in effect at least through the election of the next governor.

By a 5 - 4 decision, the court refused to order U. S. District Judge Boyd Sloan in Atlanta to convene a three - judge court to examine the system. It was the third time since 1950 that the Supreme Court had refused to concern itself with the county unit system, which opponents say waters down an urban dweller's vote to a hundredth of one cast by a farmer.

The latest ruling was on a suit brought by Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield as a Fulton County voter against the state Democratic Executive Committee, two of its officers and Georgia Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson Jr.

Hartsfield said his vote in this fall's Democratic primary would be unconstitutionally devaluated by the procedure of counting ballots by the county unit system.

"Served to Educate"

Hartsfield said the decision means only that "the majority of the United States Supreme Court does not wish at this time to become involved in any state election systems.

"It does not mean that they have validated or approved the Georgia county unit system," the mayor said. "This fight has at least served to educate all Georgia as to the grievous injustices of the county unit system. Someday it will most certainly fall."

But Hartsfield's attorney, Morris Abram, himself a unsuccessful candidate for Congress under the unit system in recent years, said there was no way left to invalidate it for the Sept. 10 primary.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associates Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan Jr. thought the court should have asked Sloan to show cause why he should not convene a three - judge tribunal.

In his own opinion, Sloan said that previous decision of the high court "... forecloses the subject and leaves no room for inference that the question sought to be raised can be the subject of controversy."

Georgia Unit System Vote Suit Dropped

ATLANTA (AP)—Mayor William B. Hartsfield's suit seeking to knock out Georgia's controversial county unit system of elections is dead.

The Atlanta official announced he is dropping the suit after the U.S. Supreme Court declined Monday to order the convening of a special three-judge court to hear the case, as the mayor asked.

Hartsfield and his attorney, Morris Abram, said there would not be time now to proceed with the suit before the September Democratic primary.

"It would be impossible to go through regular court channels in time to affect the September primary," Hartsfield said.

The high court's ruling—on a 5-4 vote—drew statements of gratification from state officials including Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, who represented Secretary of State Ben Fortson in the suit, and Charles Bloch of Macon,

attorney for Democratic Party Chairman John Sammons Bell and party secretary George D. Stewart.

Bell said the Sept. 10 primary would be conducted, as planned, under the county unit system.

Justices Say Issue Isn't Federal One

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 ruling, Monday refused to interfere with Georgia's county unit system of voting in primary elections.

The high court denied a motion by Mayor Hartsfield of Atlanta aimed at getting a three-judge federal panel to review the constitutionality of the unit system.

Technically, the Supreme Court refused to grant Hartsfield leave to file a petition for writ of mandamus against U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan requiring him to convene the special court.

Court rules State Department can't deny passports to suspected Communist. Page Two.

Today's brief ruling marked the fifth time in 12 years that the Supreme Court has refused to rule on the constitutionality of Georgia's unique system of counting primary ballots.

The order noted, however, that Chief Justice Warren and Justices Black, Douglas and Brennan thought that "a rule to show cause should issue."

In other words, those four members of the court apparently thought the constitutionality of the system should be reviewed. The other five justices, who thought otherwise, are Clark, Frankfurter, Burton, Harlan and Whittaker.

The Supreme Court allowed the U.S. Conference of Mayors to file an amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief on behalf of Hartsfield's petition. But this did not affect the outcome.

Acting as a citizen of Atlanta, rather than as mayor, Hartsfield attacked the constitutionality of the county unit system in federal district court last March.

However, Judge Sloan refused to order a three-judge federal court to review the constitutionality of the system as Hartsfield had requested. The mayor then appealed Judge Sloan's decision to the Supreme Court.

Hartsfield's ultimate objective was to have the county unit system ruled unconstitutional and an injunction issued to prevent it from being applicable to this year's state primary elections.

In briefs filed for him by Atlanta attorneys Morris Abram, Charles L. Weltner, Osgood Williams and Maurice N. Maloof, the mayor charged the county unit system discriminates against urban residents by reducing the value of their votes.

The petitions contended that this devaluation of a citizen's ballot solely on the basis of his domicile is unconstitutional.

They made the point of such disparity in the value of votes in Georgia as shown by Echols County, with 2,200 population having two units votes as compared with only six unit votes for Fulton County and its population of 561,000.

The plaintiffs, who argued that the Supreme Court should review previous decisions on the county unit system in the light of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which permits federal court action against the unit system, named as defendants John Sammons Bell, chairmen, and George D. Stewart, secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson Jr.

Making a successful defense before the Supreme Court with briefs upholding the unit system were Charles J. Bloch, Macon attorney, and a battery of other lawyers including Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, Asst. Attys. Gen. Freeman Leverett and Robert H. Hall, and special counsel B. D. Murphy.

They argued that no substantial question was presented and that Judge Sloan was correct in his ruling that previous decisions had foreclosed the subject.

'Delighted,' Say Vandiver And Griffin

Mayor Hartsfield of Atlanta and his chief attorney, Morris Abram, made it clear Monday they would drop further prosecution of the county unit case as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court's 5 to 4 ruling against them.

The court's ruling did not go into the merits of the controversial unit system. The court action turned on the legal point of whether Hartsfield's suit raised a federal question to be heard by a three-judge federal tribunal.

Both Hartsfield and Abram predicted the unit system would one day be knocked out. They cited the closeness of the decision in the current action—the fourth legal attempt to have the unit system declared invalid.

GRIFFIN GRATIFIED

Gov. Griffin and other champions of the system expressed gratification over the decision. State Democratic Chairman John Sammons Bell, a defendant in the Hartsfield's suit, declared the Sept. 10 primary would be conducted under the unit system.

The unit system packs the balance of political power in Georgia in the many small rural counties. Foes of the system contend it discriminates against the urban counties.

Gov. Griffin said he was not "surprised" by the court's decision.

"I am delighted that they followed the law," he said.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said: "I am not surprised and I am gratified."

VANDIVER DELIGHTED

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, a candidate for governor in the September primary, said he was "delighted that the time-honored county unit system has withstood another test in the courts."

"The county unit system has served the people of the state well for many years," Vandiver said. "It enjoys wider public support than ever before. My position on the county unit system is firm and unyielding."

Declaring he was "tired" of fighting, Hartsfield said the court's action in his suit "means we'll probably drop it." But he expressed a belief the system would eventually be struck down.

"This decision means that the Supreme Court does not wish at this time to become involved in any state election system," Hartsfield declared.

"It does not mean that they have validated or approved the merits of the Georgia county unit system," he added. "This fight has at least served to educate all Georgia as to the injustices of the unit system.

"Someday most certainly it will fall."

Abram said the backers of the suit were "disappointed" by the court's ruling but noted that the decision "was by a very narrowly divided court.

"The inequities of the county unit system grow each year," he said. "There is no possibility of relief except from the courts."

"I am absolutely confident that a court will someday strike down the Georgia county unit system as the Tennessee Supreme Court invalidated the Tennessee county unit system in 1938," Abram said.

"Because of the time factor," Abram added, "this case is at an end, but it is obvious that there is substantial disagreement in the Supreme Court on this question."

Attorneys defending the unit system have pending before Judge Boyd Sloan, who first ruled against the three-judge court, a motion to dismiss Hartsfield's suit. The next step in the suit will probably be a ruling by Sloan on the motion.

If Hartsfield's attorneys drop their fight, Sloan is expected to dismiss the suit formally ending the litigation.

Georgia's Voter List Slightly Off

The number of Georgians registered to vote in the Sept. 10 primary has dipped slightly but apparently not significantly from the 1956 total, records in the secretary of state's office showed Tuesday.

Nearly complete reports from county registration officials puts this year's eligible voter list at 1,280,452. The figure two years ago was 1,310,586.

However, the 1958 total does not include Early, Long, Spalding, Towns or Treutlen counties. Figures from these counties would probably push the total to near the 1956 mark.

A slight increase in Negro registration also appears to have taken place within the past two years. Records show that 158,346 Negroes are registered to vote this year compared with 156,880 two years ago.

However, some counties used a different method of reporting registration figures two years ago and a precise comparison cannot be made.

Voter Registration In Valdosta Shows Decrease of 437

The Times-Union Bureau

VALDOSTA, Ga., Sept. 3—The board of registrars reported today that there are 437 fewer voters qualified this year for the state primary than there were in 1956.

The registration list for the primary next week contains the names of 14,564 residents. In 1956 there were 15,001 persons qualified to vote. Of the total, 11,86[illegible] are white and 2,704 Negro voters.

The greatest loss in voters was noted in the rural precincts where many persons have moved away from farms. Each of the nine precincts reported a loss in the number of registered voters with Valdosta having the smallest number. Here there are only three less registered voters than in 1956.

To register to vote is simply a 'crazy idea?'

ATLANTA — It's a "crazy ..." to haul pupils to the ...rthouse (during school ...e) in a school bus to regi... to vote.

... so many words, H. O. ...am, treasurer of the Tax... Association of Chat... County, complained of ... an incident in a letter to ...am T. Bodenhamer of ... County. Bodenhamer, in ..., brought the matter to the ...tion of the State Board of ...

... AS a result, the board ... recently in Atlanta and ... a special meeting for ... — ordering county ... officials of Savannah to ... why state funds should ... withheld from the ... that used the school bus ... such a purpose.

... simply does not make ... that the taxpayers ... be called upon to sup... crazy ideas," Dur... funds are withheld, ... would be withheld ... May 7 and 8, the days ... 180 Alfred E. Beach ... school colored pupils ... transported to the court... to perform their civic ... registering to vote.

... legal voting age in ... is 18 years of age.)

* * *

THE recent meeting in ..., the board ordered the ... of Chatham County ... of Education and the ... superintendent of ... to put in the appear... The order was issued in ... form of a resolution of... by James S. Peters of ...chester.

... his complaint, Durham ... a clipping from a Sa... evening paper show... some of the pupils who ... the courthouse.

The Westside Voters League Holds Interesting Session

The Westside Voters League's meeting Tuesday night, was highly impressive, in that those in attendance were deeply concerned over the vital issues of the time. Especially was there interest along the line of the new voter registration law.

Q. V. Williamson, one of the featured speakers, on the occasion reemphasized the highlights in the Urban Re-development plan. He stressed the importance in interest shown on the part of our people to the end of getting the best obtainable out of such a situation. He said he was more optimistic about the program since there are prospects for getting some new land area for erection of new homes.

C. A. Scott, who recently attended the Washington meeting of a cross-section of leaders from over the country, gave a resume of the proceedings of that gathering. His comments on the excellent health conditions of the President of the United States were received with wide acclaim.

It was revealed that the leaders who discussed the topic of government and politics were in complete agreement that our race should work for more voting power as a means to advance our status. Moreover, voters were advised to become more independent rather than partisan. The theme was to support men and measures rather than a party label. This is sound.

Those who took advantage of the occasion to enroll their names as new members, bespoke the attraction the signs of the times are making in the field of active citizenship.

It is hoped that these meetings to be staged in the future will bear more fruit from the contribution they are making.

Westside Voters Hear Two Talks During Meeting

Due to the extensive discussion of urban redevelopment and a talk on the recent conference in Washington, D. C., the Westside Voters League Tuesday night decided to defer the annual election of officers until the next meeting.

The election was scheduled for the meeting which was held at West Hunter Baptist Church along with the two talks.

Q. V. Williamson, a member of the mayor's advisory committee told the group he was more optimistic about the urban renewal program in view of developing of new housing to replace relocated people.

He said as a result of displacement for the highway, redevelopment and additional people moving into the city, plus deterioration of housing units, about 3000 units a year are lost to Negroes.

In a year's period, Williamson added only about 900 units for them are replaced. Negroes form one third of the city's population, but have only one ninth of the land.

ON SUMMIT TRIP

C. A. Scott, Editor of the Atlanta Daily World, gave a brief report of the recent meeting in Washington. He said it was the concensus of opinion among the national leaders during a workshop on govern-

ment, voting and citizenship, that Negroes should use their vote to improve their status and never become captive voters.

Mr. Scott said further the opinion of the leaders that the Negro should place men and issues above a party label. He pointed out the need for greater unity and organization of Negro voting strength, beginning at the precinct level, was felt by all the leaders.

Editor Scott told of a labor representative who revealed there are 61 congressional districts in the United States where the Negro vote could be effective. He reported that Congressman Adam Powell and Charles Diggs, of Detroit, and several other political leaders were consultants.

Attorney Cassandra Maxwell presided over the meeting. A number of new members joined the organization.

ATLANTA BLOCKED IN BALLOT DISPUTE

Court Refuses to Order Test of Georgia Unit System Benefiting Rural Areas

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16—By a vote of 5 to 4 the Supreme Court rejected today a new assault on the Georgia County unit system. This is a method of counting votes that gives rural areas an advantage over urban.

The Mayor of Atlanta, William B. Hartsfield, had brought suit to have the system declared unconstitutional. Because of the unit system, Atlanta voters swing much less weight in Georgia politics than their numbers would indicate. Under the unit system a statewide primary candidate gets the 'unit vote" of each county in which he has a plurality. The smaller counties have two units each, some four units and the largest six units—much less than their relative population advantage. Atlanta, which casts more than 100 times as many votes as some small counties, has only three times as many units.

Four times previously suits under the county unit system reached the Supreme Court. The court rejected them on the theory that the allotment of voting strength inside a state involved questions too "political" to be decided by the Federal judiciary.

Because of those previous cases, the lower court refused Mayor Hartsfield's request this time for a threejudge court—the proper setting for a Constitutional challenge to a state statute. The court held that the earlier Supreme Court ruling had "foreclosed" the constitutional question.

Mayor Hartsfield's attorney, Morris B. Abram of Atlanta, asked the Supreme Court, in effect, to order the convening of a three-judge court. A brief order rejected this plea today.

The four judges noting dissent from the result were Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan Jr.

In the majority were Justices Felix Frankfurter, Harold H. Burton, Tom C. Clark and Charles Evans Whittaker.

In the background of the case was the whole question of rural dominance in state political systems. The Supreme Court has also turned back, as too "political," attacks on the constitutionality of Congressional and state legislative districts differing widely in population.

The United States Conference of Mayors was allowed by the court to file a brief in support of Mayor Hartsfield's position. It said:

"State governments controlled by self-perpetuating rural minorities systematically discriminate against the interests of municipalities and their citizens. State action to correct this imbalance is impossible of achievement because reform legislation threatens the political power of the very officials who must pass upon it."

Briefs opposing Mayor Hartsfield were filed by Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia, and for the Democratic party by Charles J. Bloch of Macon, Ga.

1,100 With Vote Power of 93,500

County Unit Controversy Brings Question On Rights

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—One of the questions in the legal controversy over Georgia's county unit voting system in primaries is whether the Civil Rights Act has so changed with respect to disfranchisement as to require the convening of a special three-judge Federal court to determine the constitutionality of the system.

Georgia law provides for a county unit system of primary elections under which the persons receiving the greatest number of votes in the county obtains the "unit vote" of the county, and the candidate with the greatest number of unit votes becomes the nominee.

DEMOCRATIC SETUP

In Georgia, nomination in a Democratic primary is tantamount to election.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta is seeking to have the United States Supreme Court to oder Federal District Judge Boyd Sloan at Atlanta to convene a three-judge court to hear his challenge to the county unit system.

In a brief in opposition, the Georgia Democratic Party asserts that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 does not enlarge the jurisdiction of Federal courts so as to permit actions to recover damages or to secure equitable or other relief for the protection of the right to vote in a party primary to nominate candidates for state offices.

WOULD RESTRICT RIGHTS

The Georgia Democratic Party, in other words, would restrict the application of the Civil Rights Act to denial of the right to vote in general, but not primary, elections.

Mayor Hartsfield, in a reply brief, states that "Since there are no prior decisions of this (Supreme) Court interpreting this (Civil Rights) Act, the very fact that petitioner (Hartsfield) invoked this new act in his complaint and contended that it had a material effect on any adverse authority in this field, was sufficient of itself to require the judge (Sloan) to initiate the steps to convene the panel court.

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 was enacted primarily to prevent colored people from being deprived of the right to vote.

MANY COLORED VOTERS

Since colored voters are concentrated in the cities in Georgia, the effect of the county unit system is to weaken their relative voting strength by giving greater weight to votes from rural areas than to city votes.

In another development in the case, the United States Conference of Mayors asked the Supreme Court for leave to file a brief as a friend of the court.

The conference is an organization of mayors of about 300 cities with a population of 50,000 or more.

Since each member of the conference is a duly elected incumbent mayor and financial support of the conference comes from public funds appropriated by member cities, consent or leave for the filing of a brief as a friend of the court appears unnecessary.

But, in the absence of a ruling on this point and in the absence of consent from Judge Sloan, the conference decided to ask the court for leave to file its brief.

In its motion for leave, the conference says it has a direct and vital interest in the case.

"State action to correct this imbalance is impossible of achievement because reform legislation threatens the political power of the very officials who must pass upon it."

The Georgia county unit system, the conference points out, gives one rural voter a vote worth more than the votes of 100 urban voters.

The eight largest Georgia counties are allotted six unit votes each, the next largest four unit votes each, and the remaining 121 counties have two unit votes each.

ECHOLS COUNTY

Eleven hundred residents of Echols County enjoy one unit vote, as compared with 93,500 residents in Fulton County (Atlanta). The disparity between the residents of these two counties is 85 to 1 in favor of residents of Echols County.

The conference points out, however, that the disparity is even greater on the basis of actual votes cast.

In the 1954 gubernatorial election, each vote cast in Chattahoochee County was equivalent to 136 votes cast in Fulton County.

A single street, Moreland Avenue, divides Fulton from DeKalb County. If a Georgia voter resides on the east side of Moreland Avenue, he has 2.9 times the voting power of his neighbor across the street.

Clayton County adjoins Fulton on the South. A Clayton voter has 11.5 times the influence of a Fulton County voter.

The conference suggests that the Civil Rights Act presents new issues with respect to the Georgia unit system that should not be hastily resolved. With direct disfranchisement now subject to more effective prevention, the conference asserts, indirect disfranchisement through the county unit system and other means becomes more likely.

The conference asks the court not to foreclose questions raised by Mayor Hartsfield at this stage of the electoral development of the country.

The Voters League Should Rethink Its Policy

The Atlanta Negro Voters League came into being out of a necessity to make most effective our political and racial enterprise. This organization, a spearhead for those interests and benefits due a racial group whose identity became conspicuous shortly after the restoration of the ballot to our people, has always had an excellent opportunity.

It is a creation of the voters at the grass roots and it should at all times keep in touch with the thinking of its rank and file members. It should know their wishes and reactions at first hand and should gain from them their choice as to measures and policies.

In order to do this the league must reactivate its policy of direct contacts with its members at the membership level.

The League cannot achieve its objective by failing to occasionally inquire into the wishes of the masses; taking occasionally an inventory of opinions and complaints of the membership personnel. No membership meetings or elections have been held in the past two years.

Holding only executive sessions for some two years would not bring up the latest desires and reactions of the membership; the membership level is an all important factor in this arena.

Executive sessions by no means take the place of membership meetings; these should be had periodically and as often as situations demand.

In its clarion duty to the members, the League should rethink its policy in extending its franchise.

The Atlanta League has in the past issued a list of candidates and asked the voters to support them as a race. The question arises whether this policy will be to the best interest of our racial group in the approaching election, considering the candidates and the issues or lack of them. And looking from another point of view, maybe there is such a similarity of issues there may be no need for a so-called endorsement this time. Our leadership must take care that we don't inject the racial issue by taking one candidate over another when both are equally good and qualified.

Then there is the all-important question of finance which should have the approval of the membership in general before any policy is decided upon in this approaching primary.

There appears comparatively little interest so far. To encourage a greater interest, it might be wise to have a membership meeting and tell the voters that they should attend any meetings planned to hear the candidates so they, themselves, can make their own choices. We think there should be a program to encourage the greatest possible enlightenment and independence on the part of the voters.

Considering the fact that the membership has not met in some time, we hope the leadership of the League will see fit to have one at the earliest time possible to give answer to some of the questions that have been raised. The membership must be given an opportunity to help decide policy and participate from time to time and not be left in the dark until election time and then given a list of candidates.

We have received many requests for a general meeting of the League and we hope the top leadership will call one as soon as possible.

Patterson Agents Studying Georgia Registrar Suit

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 9 (UPI)—Atty. Gen. John Patterson today he has sent two members of his staff to Columbus in connection with the government's attempt to place Negroes on the voters' list.

Patterson, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, said the Federal Government has filed a suit in Columbus, Ga., against the board of registrars of Terrell County, Ga., seeking an injunction against the board and trying to force the board to put certain Negroes on the voting list of that county.

"This action amounts to a political attack by the Republican Administration against state and local governments and I have assigned two of my men to go to Georgia to look into the case and observe the actions of the Federal Government first hand," the attorney general said.

Patterson has been a critic of the Republican Administration in Washington in trying to force integration of the races down the throats of the people of the South might well wreck the public school system."

Speaking in Centreville last night, Patterson repeated his campaign pledge that he has "made no commitments" that would prevent him from having a clean, honest and aboveboard administration during the coming four years."

He said he has been meeting with incoming members of the legislature in recent weeks "in addition to carrying on the duties of the attorney general's office."

Patterson said there are several important cases now pending in his office, one of which is the tidelands oil case which will be argued before the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington [illegible]

DAWSON, Ga., Sept. 12.—(UPI)—The Terrell County Board of Education has refused to renew the contract of a Negro teacher involved in a civil rights suit here last week. Supt. [illegible] Christie confirmed Friday that Edna Mae Lowe, 32-year-old [illegible] who talked freely with reporters following the filing of the suit, is no longer a teacher [illegible]

Terrell Board Retains Bloch As Attorney

DAWSON, Ga. (UPI) — Macon attorney Charles Bloch has been retained by the Terrell County Board of Registrars to represent it in the U. S. Justice Department's civil rights suit [illegible] county.

Board of Registrars Chairman James C. Raines said the matter is now in his (Bloch's) hands."

The Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division has charged that the Terrell County registrars violated the voting rights of five Negroes, in the first such suit brought in the South since establishment of the Civil Rights Division last year.

Defendant is county in Georgia

WASHINGTON

The Justice Department's suit to end voting discrimination in Terrell County, Ga., filed last week in Middle District Court, is the result of five months' investigation and preparation, spokesmen indicated last week.

Dawson, [illegible] scene of the alleged discrimination, has received considerable publicity during the past several months as the result of vote denial based on race; the death of two colored Dawson residents without justification at the hands of police and the beating of several citizens.

The probe of registration irregularities upon which the current suit is based, however, had been undertaken before the deaths had been made public and continued while the government sought indictments in the deaths which were refused by a Federal grand jury sitting at Macon.

THE JUSTICE Department's suit is brought in behalf of five Terrell County residents who were turned down by registrars on grounds that they either could not read or write correctly passages from the state or Federal constitutions.

Four of the registrants are school teachers with college degrees and the fifth attended college and is now employed at a Marine Corps supply depot at Albany, Ga.

Discussing the five - month probe of the case, Justice Department officials said that the State of Georgia had been selected for the first court test of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 because it is one of the few states whose registration practices are under fire where voting records are open to the public.

This is an important factor, it was pointed out, since the Department has no powers of subpoena to compel submission of records for examination.

They denied also that there had been any attempt to delay filing of the suit until the Senate had confirmed W. Wilson White as chief of the department's Civil Rights division.

* * *

THE COMPLAINT charged the defendants with "the arbitrary refusal to register colored applicants who demonstrate themselves to be fully qualified to register."

The citizens involved live in Dawson, Ga., and in Terrell County, Ga.

According to the complaint, on April 7, 1958, a number of applicants appeared to register, but none was registered by the defendants. Among the rejected applicants were the following four schoolteachers:

Edna Mae Lowe, a teacher of mathematics at Carver High School, Dawson, Terrell County, who holds a bachelor of science degree from Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, and a master of arts degree in education from New York University;

Janie Breedlove, an elementary school teacher in Terrell County, who has a bachelor of science degree from Albany State College, Albany, Ga.;

Davey Louis Gibson, a school teacher in Terrell County, who holds a bachelor of science degree from Albany State College, and is now working for a master of arts degree in elementary school administration at New York University; and

Grace Boyd Gibson, an elementary school teacher in Calhoun County, Ga., who has a bachelor of science degree from Albany State College.

In addition, the complaint stated that Eddie George Lowe, who attended Tuskegee Institute and is employed at the U.S. Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, was also rejected.

The four teachers were rejected because of alleged inability to read correctly and intelligibly. Eddie G. Lowe was rejected because of alleged inability to write correctly and legibly.

* * *

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY General W. Wilson White, in charge of the Civil Rights Division, under whose supervision the case was investigated and prepared, stated that the investigation began in April, 1958. It covered registration activity in Terrell County for the past two years.

The complaint revealed that in 1956 only 48 colored voters out of 5,036 of voting age were registered. This was in contrast to 2,679 white voters registered out of 3,233 white citizens of voting age. Registration records of the two races are kept on cards of different colors.

Referring to the practices employed by defendant registrars, the complaint alleged that their acts and practices were and are designed and intended to perpetuate the existing disparity between the registration of white citizens and colored citizens in the State of Georgia and in Terrell County.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the complaint, colored citizens who applied as early as October, 1956, for registration were not permitted to appear for hearings on their applications until April 7, 1958.

White applicants who applied in March, 1958, were all given hearings and registered by March 24, some on the same day of their application.

The complaint stated that on March 25, 1958, the day after acceptance of the white applicants, a new Georgia law became effective.

It prescribed a more difficult and stringent test than the previous law for applicants who did not elect to qualify on the basis of literacy.

When the literacy test provided by Georgia law was administered to colored applicants different and more stringent standards were applied to them than were applied to white applicants, the complaint asserted.

The complaint further alleged that the acts and practices of the defenants are designed to deny the right to vote to colored citizens of the United States and of the State of Georgia solely because of their race and color.

In outlining the rights of the citizens involved, the complaint specified, "Under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, and not laboring under any of the disabilities named in said constitution all citizens of the state qualified as to age and residence are entitled to register as electors and to vote in all elections in said state who come within either of the two classes therein provided for, namely:

(1) All persons who are of good character and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government; or

(2) All persons who can pass a literacy test."

* * *

THE SPECIFIC relief sought by the government was that the court issue a preliminary and permanent injunction to enjoin the defendants "and all persons in active concert and participation with them" from discriminating against any applicant for registration, for reasons of race or color.

Included in the actions enjoined were (1) the following of different procedures in the processing of applications of colored citizens;

(2) The refusal to certify the named applicants as having passed the literacy test; and

(3) The applying of more stringent standards in administering the literacy test to colored applicants.

Names as defendants in the suit were the following:

James Griggs Raines, Dixon Oxford and Roscoe Radford, registrars of Terrell County, and F. Lawson Cook Sr., and Mrs. F. Lawson Cook, deputy registrars of Terrell County.

Negro Group Will Back No Candidate

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

The Georgia Negro Voters League has decided not to endorse a gubernatorial candidate, urging its members to support candidates who include the welfare of Negroes in their platforms.

Delegates representing approximately 100 counties in Georgia, meeting in Macon Saturday, were told that emphasis should be placed on voting power.

"Get-out-the-vote" groups were organized, one for adults and one for youths.

Issues involved in the Sept. 10 primary were discussed. Negro taxpayers have to pay their share of taxes, yet have no voice in the state government policies, one spokesman said.

The most important issue is financing the state departments, another speaker said.

"The day will come in Georgia when the race issue will be set aside and those who are running for state offices will need the Negro votes," John Wesley Dobbs said.

Dobbs is president of the group. John H. Calhoun is secretary.

Registration Tally Here Refutes the Demagogues

Fulton County Registrar Young Howell reports that a total of 133,291 citizens in Atlanta and Fulton County are eligible to vote having registered as required by law. There are 104,877 white voters and the combined county-city Negro registration is only 28,414.

We regret that only 133,291 residents were interested enough to register. We trust they will, when election days come around, be sure to study the issues and vote.

One thing should be rather plain. We think, as a matter of fact, it has been plain all along to most citizens. But the worst of our demagogues, state and local, are frequently braying that the Negro vote controls in Atlanta and Fulton County.

In the first place, save when some rabid anti-Negro candidate is running, the Negro vote splits up along the same percentage line as those of white voters. The Negro voter also shows about the same relative apathy as the white. And in the second place, with the white voters almost four to one, it is ridiculous to talk about Negro control. Such statements are willfully made by willfully deceitful persons in an effort to create tensions and fears when there is no need for either.

Let us all now make up our minds to vote on the campaign issues. But before we vote, let us be sure we know the issues and something about the candidates, their record and backgrounds. And above all, let us not be fooled by the extremists who would destroy the city and county if they could thereby elevate themselves.

New Factors Evident In Fulton County Vote

Fulton County's primary contests, which saw Commissioner Jim Aldredge lead all candidates with a tremendous show of vote-getting power, also provided significant victories for incumbents Sen. Charlie Brown and Rep. Wilson Brooks.

Sen. Brown and Rep. Brooks had been slight favorites but the races were expected to be close with Everett Millican and Hamilton Lokey having a chance to win. As it turned out both were swamped.

Looking at it in the perspective of the day after, certain influencing factors are discernible.

City taxes have gone up and those of the county soon will. Voters today are more tax conscious than ever before. Both Millican and Lokey were regarded as city administration men and suffered thereby. The facts are, of course, that taxes in all cities in Georgia have gone up. Our cities are in a precarious tax position. The property tax is all that is left to them. The State Legislature has refused any relief.

In other, and neighboring, states the cities have sources of income denied them in Georgia. But the voter traditionally looks at the present. Candidates Brown and Brooks made shrewd and effective use of this issue. It gave them strength in the Northside where normally Millican and Lokey would have run strongly.

* * *

Secondly, for the first time in county politics, the labor and Negro vote largely combined behind those two winners. Labor's chief target was Millican, viewed as a "big business man." The Negro vote was divided by some leaders who are opposed to urban renewal because they feel it will disturb their business interests in the Auburn avenue area. Some of the church leaders were in opposition to Millican and Lokey because they believed urban renewal would cause their members to move away and greatly decrease their congregations.

In the end, of course, the Negro voters cannot go on defending a slum situation. They have, in the long run, the most to gain by urban renewal.

Thirdly, both Millican and Lokey had retired from politics two years ago. Their absence was a psychological handicap to them.

There were other factors in county areas, but the above were the major ones.

M. M. (Muggsy) Smith once again proved the exception. He seemingly has support everywhere. Muggsy now has defeated 17 opponents and has done so with such insouciant ease as to set him apart as politically unique.

* * *

What it adds up to, temporarily at least, is a shift of political vote-getting power from the city to the county. Commissioner Jim Aldredge, who polled more than 60,000 votes, and Sen. Charlie Brown, who received more than 40,000, emerge as the two dominant county political figures. There was nothing negative about their victory. It was positive all the way.

We can only hope that there is a realization of two things. One is that something must be done to relieve the property owner on whom, because of Georgia's laws, the major tax burden falls. The second is that Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb County are irrevocably bound to work together for common interest.

All in all, it was a great day for incumbents. They all won, with one exception. Judge Charles A. Wofford defeated Judge J. Everett Thrift for a place on the county criminal court bench.

The vote total was gratifying. The primary was fairly run. We sincerely congratulate all winners and look to the future.

Voters League Plans Several Public Meetings

With voter interest rising for the September 10th Primary, the Atlanta Negro Voters League, headed by Attorney A. T. Walden and Rev. Wm. M. Jackson, has scheduled a number of meetings.

The next public meeting will be held Monday, September 1, at 7:30 p.m. in Thomas H. Slater School, 1620 South Pryor Road. All candidates are invited to attend these meetings which are open to the public. Fulton County candidates include: for Judge of Superior Court: Wesley Asinof and Virlyn B. Moore; for Fulton County Senator: Charlie Brown and G. Everett Millican; for Fulton County Representative, Bracket 1: Wilson Brooks and Hamilton Lokey; Bracket 2. Ralph McClelland and J. Harold Vaughan; Bracket 3: F. W. (Buddy) Griffin, Franklin Rogers and M. M. (Muggsy) Smith; for Judge of Criminal Court: J Everett Thrift and Charles A. Wofford; for Fulton County Commissioner: J. H. (Jim) Aldredge and H. H. (Hoover) Mabry; for Ward 4 members of the County Democratic Committee to be voted on only in Ward 3. Bracket 1: John Cloud, J. C. Daugherty and Hattie Holmes; Bracket 2: C. A. Bacote, Ruby Blackburn and George T. Johnson.

Other meetings to follow are: Tuesday, September 2, Second Mt. Olive Baptist Church, 154 Maple St., N.W.; Wednesday, September 3, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, Avenue A, Rockdale Park; Thursday, September 4, St. Mark A.M.E. Church, corner Chestnut and Kennedy Streets, N.W.; Friday, September 5, Bethlehem Baptist Church 438 Fraser St., S.E.; Monday, September 8, West Hunter Baptist Church, corner Hunter and Chestnut Streets, N.W., and the final meeting Tuesday, September 9, Wheat Street Baptist Church. All meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

In the meantime, workers meetings have been held in most of the precincts, calling for voluntary workers to canvass voters, make telephone calls and help to get out the vote. Tonight at 7:00 o'clock, in Union Baptist Church, workers in Precinct 7-E, under the leadership of Rev. A. Franklin Fisher, will meet at Union Baptist Church, 1767 Mozley Drive, S.W. Workers in Precinct 3-L, under Mrs. Irene Hendrix at 8 p.m., at the Haugabrooks Estate, 567 Hightower Road, N.W., and Precincts 3-J, M and N led by Emmanuel Hill at the same hour in St. Luke A.M.E. Church, Avenue A, Rockdale Park. Friday, August 29, at 7:30 p.m., Precinct 7-A workers, under Booker Johnson, will meet at Warren Methodist Church, corner of Ashby Street and Ashby Grove. Meetings for Precincts 3-B, 3-H, and 3-K have been scheduled for next week.

Voter Registration Law Draws Deserved Fire

The Baldwin County Grand Jury in its recent presentments leveled deserved criticism at Georgia's voter registration law.

A blundering piece of legislation passed during the last session of the General Assembly, the measure has been under steady fire ever since its adoption.

It calls for a cumbersome and unwieldy registration setup, snarled with red tape, which has the effect of deterring citizens of both races from going through an unrealistic procedure in order to qualify. It also has placed an unnecessary financial burden upon the counties.

The Baldwin grand jury recommends that the law be revised during the next session of the General Assembly.

The Constitution concurs. Better yet, let's junk the monstrosity produced at the last session and draft a new measure designed to encourage capable citizens to vote instead of being based on the premise that the more difficult it is to register, the better.

Urges parties in Ga. to back tan candidates

ATLANTA, Ga. — Both Republican and Democratic organizations in the South were urged by Dr. L. D. Reddick, professor of history at Alabama State College, to place colored

having colored integrated the party set-up. But declared that the next step should be taken and colored candidates be supported by the party organization for public office.

Likewise, he commended Georgia colored Democrats for electing two colored—A. T. Walden and Dr. Miles Amo

COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM'S END IS PREDICTED BY MAYOR OF ATLANTA

SUPREME COURT FAILS TO ENTER CONTROVERSY

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Georgia's controversial county unit system of voting in Democratic primaries withstood another test in the U. S. Supreme Court Monday and will stay in effect through the selection of the next governor.

In a 5-4 decision, the court refused to order U. S. District Judge William Sloan in Atlanta to convene a three-judge court to examine the constitutionality of the system. Someday it will almost certainly fall."

But Hartsfield's attorney, Morris Abram, himself a unsuccessful candidate for Congress under the unit system in recent years, said there was no way left to invalidate it for the Sept. 10 primary.

"You can't possibly get back to the Supreme Court by fall by any other route than mandamus," Abram said. "We are naturally disappointed with the decision but note that it was a decision of a closely divided court."

SUPPORTERS JUBILANT

Supporters of the unit system were jubilant but said they were not surprised.

Lt. Gov. Vandiver, now a candidate for governor, said "the county unit system has served the people of the state well for many years. My position on the county unit system is firm and unyielding. The full resources of the state should be utilized to defend it against attack from any quarter."

Gov. Marvin Griffin and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook both said they were not surprised. Griffin said, "I am delighted" and Cook was "gratified."

Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associates Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan, Jr., thought the court should have asked Sloan to show cause why he should not convene a three-judge tribunal.

In his own opinion, Sloan said that previous decision of the high court "... disposes the subject and leaves no room for inference that the question sought to be raised can be the subject of controversy."

Negro Registration

Negro Voting Is Here To Stay; Foes Hope to Hold It Down Only

Both those who oppose and those who advocate increased Negro voting in Georgia maintain that they are after good government.

Opposition often stems from an honest conviction that Negroes

The Justice department has made its first case under the 1957 Civil Rights Act against a Georgia county. The case involves Negro voting. The Atlanta Constitution launched a survey of Negro voting procedures in the entire state, not just Terrell County, where it presents the facts in a series of reports.

should not be allowed to vote at all, and from a reluctance to upset the status quo.

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Many whites fear a veritable tidal wave of bloc Negro voting which would sweep away anything in its path and wrest control of dozens of county governments.

"If Negroes vote in large numbers, the county unit system is gone," declared one well-known politician who will have a strong voice in the Maddox administration.

And that, to him, would be the ultimate disaster.

The whole structure of Georgia politics is built around the county unit system.

There is merit to his argument, because Negroes outnumber whites in 38 counties with 88 unit votes, and nearly equal whites in 11 others for a total of 112 potentially Negro-controlled unit votes.

The desire for an all-white primary, despite the beatings it has taken in federal courts, is not entirely dead.

"If I had my way," one prominent political leader stated, "Negroes wouldn't be allowed to vote."

He said that one final effort to restore the white primary might be made if Negro registration drives prove very successful. That is the "declaration of principles" advocated by Macon attorney Charles Bloch.

Under such a plan, a citizen wishing to register as a Democrat would have to swear his loyalty to a given code, such as belief in segregation and the county unit system.

This plan, however, bears philosophical kinship to South Carolina's attempt to make a "private club" of the Democratic Party, and the courts have ruled against that.

Furthermore, it would have widespread opposition among white voters and might result in two strong Democratic parties in Georgia.

Most of Georgia's political leadership—even men personally opposed to any Negro participation—apparently have reached the conclusion that Negro voting is here to stay. Their efforts now are concentrated on maintaining the status quo.

The best way to do that, the earlier-mentioned Vandiver partisan said, is to raise the educational level of the entire electorate. By toughening voter qualifications for whites and Negroes alike, the General Assembly could avoid having courts invalidate their legislation as "discriminatory."

"TOO MANY VOTERS"

A man high in party ranks—who for obvious reasons declined to be quoted—said he believes too many unqualified persons already are allowed to vote. He voted with

evident shock the fact that more than 200,000 people voted in the recent primary for a candidate who had the same name as a famous but deceased politician, but otherwise had no active campaign.

Tampering with the right to vote is political dynamite, however.

A law calling for reregistration of all voters passed in the early days of the Herman Talmadge administration, later had to be junked because it was so unpopular—with white voters.

Similarly, a constitutional amendment proposing to disqualify all illiterates was submitted for consideration to the 1958 General Assembly by the Election Laws Study Committee.

It was never even introduced.

The $1 poll tax, abolished in 1945, has little appeal even to ardent opponents of Negro suffrage.

Gov. Griffin urged the 1958 Legislature to restore the poll tax and to require biennial re-registration. He sent out thousands of letters to make his motives clear:

"This proposal," the governor asserted, "might cause some slight inconvenience . . . however, I know that you would much prefer this slight inconvenience to turning our state over to Negro domination."

Instead, the Legislature adopted a milder law drafted by the Election Laws Study Committee. The outstanding feature of this law is an exceptionally difficult test which would be submitted to persons unable to qualify under literacy provisions.

(Significantly, the new law does not disturb any voters on the lists at the time of its passage.)

SLOWED UP NEGROES

The Rev. Amos Holmes, NAACP field secretary for Georgia, conceded that this new law "slowed us up this year. But," he added, "I don't think it will be a deterrent in future years."

Answers to the questions will be circulated and memorized, Holmes said. And, pointing to the basic weakness of any standard-question test, he asserted that a man who simply memorizes the answers will be no better voter for it.

Besides, according to a University of Georgia Bureau of Public Administration study, . . . "there are now relatively few applicants for registration who cannot pass the simple literacy test."

Some persons have charged that the new voting law is aimed at barring Negroes.

WOULD BAR BLOCS

Secretary of State Ben Fortson Jr., a member of the committee which drew the law, repeatedly asserted that it would apply equally to both races. Another member, Peter Zack Geer of Colquitt, however, made no secret of his wish to bar "illiterate Negro bloc voters."

The consensus among most observers, Negro and white, though, is that the fairness of the new law, as with the old one, will depend on its application by local officials.

Will white voters be scrutinized as closely as Negroes? That question is in contention now in the Terrell County case.

Will Negroes and whites be challenged in the same manner? So far there have been no instances of wholesale purges under the new law, so that remains to be seen.

1946-48 PURGES

The old law contained "challenge" provisions similar to those in the 1958 act. Purges of Negro voters conducted in 1946 and 1948 were held on several occasions to be discriminatory.

In 1946 Federal Judge Frank Scarlett ordered Appling County registrars to restore some 600 purged names, and he admonished registrars in Coffee, Atkinson and Pierce.

Two years later he issued cease-and-desist orders to registration officials in Marion, Lowndes, Schley, Spalding, Laurens, Jeff Davis and Pierce for similar activities.

How were the purges conducted?

In one noted case, several hundred Negroes were notified to appear on a given day to show cause why they should not be stricken from the lists. Those not appearing automatically were dropped.

MAJORITY STRICKEN

Only a few of those appearing were heard the first day; the rest were told to come back. Those challenged were not called in alphabetical order and had no way of being sure when they would be heard. Eventually, the great majority were defeated by such delay and stricken.

Others were struck on questionable grounds.

Registration officials likewise can make it difficult for a Negro to register in the first place.

In one southwest Georgia county, a legally divorced Negro was told he was "living in adultery" and barred on "moral turpitude" grounds. Another was rejected because he did not have clear title to his land.

An instance has even been reported in which a registrar closed his office when Negroes approached.

EASY ON NEGROES

But local officials sometimes have gone to the other extreme.

In a middle Georgia county, a political leader justified Negroes being allowed to register by signing an "X" by asserting: "If they make an 'X' mark to get money out of the bank and if they give in their taxes by making a mark, then they should be permitted to register by making a mark."

Thus, working under the same law, different registrars behaved in completely different ways. The same might be expected under the new law, though the watchful eye of the Civil Rights Division may prove to be a new factor.

A University of Georgia's study reported in 1955 that many registrars were still unfamiliar with provisions of the Voters' Act which had been in effect since 1949. Secretary of State Fortson said recently he fears many registrars do not know the new 1958 act well.

Apparently registration in many counties is still a matter of individual interpretation and inclination.

INCREASE WHITES?

A positive method for meeting the challenge of increased Negro voting has been given little publicity. But it is simple: Increase white registration.

In 1946, with the demise of the white primary and a surge of Negro registration, white registration nearly doubled in Georgia. Since then, white interest generally has been listless.

Shifting population, too, may ease the fear of Negro domination. The migration of Negroes to cities and out of the state already has reduced the number of "black belt" counties, and this trend is expected to continue.

There is even some talk of "gerrymandering" counties to realign Negro-white population proportions, though the inertia of tradition makes this highly unlikely.

Wednesday's article will discuss Negroes' arguments for increased registration and their plans and means for achieving it.

GEORGIA JURIST SCORES FBI

Judge Vows Jail For Civil Rights Probers

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Georgia judge threatened to jail federal civil rights investigators Friday in a labyrinth of Southern racial developments.

A government suit filed at Columbus, Ga., the first under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, aroused the ire of Superior Court Judge Walter Geer of Colquitt, Ga.

The jurist, in keeping with Georgia law, had appointed five Terrell County election registrars whom the suit charged with discriminating against prospective Negro voters.

In a statement, Geer called the suit an "arrogant, unwarranted, high-handed" attempt of "radical Republican leaders to intimidate the people of Terrell County."

If the FBI, in prosecuting the suit, makes any "high-handed, menacing" investigation of his court, he declared, "I will not hesitate to put them in the common jail of the county."

In the meantime, there were pointed, if relatively minor, school integration developments in Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee.

At Harrisonburg, Va., U. S. Judge John Paul advised the Warren County School Board it could not bar Negroes from the county's white high school. He did not order immediate admission but said that since the county lacks a Negro high school it must admit Negroes to the white school. School board officials countered by showing him blueprints for a half-million-dollar Negro high school.

At Van Buren, Ark., about 50 segregationist white students apparently succeeded in keeping Negroes out of the high school for the day but their boast that others would join them in a boycott fell flat. None of the 13 Negro students was seen to enter the school. But only a few recruits joined the striking students who demonstrated across the street with a placard reading, "Only chicken whites go to school with jigs."

Stairstep integration, inaugurated last year, continued without incident at Nashville, Tenn. Nine or more second-grade Negro children registered routinely for another year of integrated classes. Earlier 15 first graders had registered for mixed classes under a court-directed plan of integrating one grade a year.

Racial agitator John Kasper, recently released from a federal prison, was turned down Friday when he tried to register as a voter at Knoxville, Tenn.

A spokesman for the Knox County Election Commission said Kasper, a New Jersey native, failed to meet the residence requirements. Tennessee law requires that a voter live in the state for 12 months and in the county for three months.

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GEORGIA

Tabulation of Fulton County Vote

Issued P.3 Atlanta, Ga Jour. 9-12-58

PRECINCT	For State Senate		For State House of Representatives (3 Races)							For Judge of Superior Court		For Judge of Criminal Court		For County Commission	
	BROWN	MILLICAN	BROOKS	LOKEY	SMITH	GRIFFIN	RODGERS	McCLELLAND	VAUGHAN	MOORE	ASINOF	THRIFT	WOFFORD	ALDREDGE	MABRY
	141	113	99	180	76	39	103	167	30	160	72	41	144	153	36
	871	541	565	458	394	110	548	831	139	868	304	231	770	832	125
	888	599	529	530	450	181	534	853	231	818	408	265	811	806	253
	692	499	494	430	401	133	417	706	163	740	284	226	662	694	157
	379	293	229	243	175	65	54	378	82	384	159	96	369	402	68
	640	413	571	320	255	269	421	625	223	535	373	166	665	586	265
	574	562	503	370	360	100	432	725	106	684	317	192	655	721	132
	657	557	475	411	382	98	513	739	151	574	446	156	751	791	147
	743	588	529	461	428	101	573	801	167	814	375	229	797	901	148

Voters in the predominantly Negro precincts turned up in huge throngs Wednesday at the Democratic Primary elections to vote for their favorite candidates.

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The predominantly Negro precincts and their schools are as follows:

Walker Street School;
A. R. Carter School;
English Avenue School;
School Building, Greensferry Street;
Davis Street School;
Thomas H. Slater School;
David T. Howard School;
Turner High School;
Washington High School.

These precincts are the nine in the city of Atlanta where the Negro vote is heaviest. They showed a heavy voting participation in the primary.

Five incumbents were returned to office on endorsement term. The one ex-Criminal Court Judge G. Everett Dobbs was appointed to the post slightly earlier by Gov. Marvin Griffin.

Official county-wide results on the principal Fulton County offices are as follows:

Brown	48,001
Millican	33,790

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
(Three Races)

Brooks	41,968
Lokey	34,205
Smith	37,484
Griffin	19,962
Rodgers	19,710
McClelland	57,831
Vaughn	15,648

JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT::

Moore	55,009
Asinof	22,400

JUDGE OF CRIMINAL COURT:

Thrift	28,503
Wofford	44,657

COUNTY COMMISSIONER:

Aldredge	61,681
Mabry	13,676

The election of candidates to state offices had relatively little interest appeal to Fulton Countians, who became accustomed to the heated battles and sideshow antics of the animated candidates for county offices during the long campaign, but a governor and his lieutenant were elected.

Lt. Governor Ernest Vandiver is Georgia's new Democratic party Governor-nominee while Garland Byrd captures the coveted Lt. Governor-elect spot on the party ticket.

First Voting Suit

Mar 24 1958

P. A.

Wash Post

Mar 25 58

The Department of Justice has picked a sensitive spot for its first voting suit under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. This test is being made in Terrell County, Georgia, where potential Negro voters outnumber the whites.

According to the suit, there are 5,036 Negroes of voting age in the county. Only 48 are registered to vote. The whites of voting age total 3,233 and 2,679 of these are registered. To say that this is suggestive of discrimination would be the understatement of the year.

The foundation for the suit was laid when five Negroes, four of them school teachers with college degrees, took the literary test prescribed in Terrell County. All were rejected on the ground that they could not read, or, in one case, write satisfactorily. Under the Civil Rights Act, the case will be tried in Federal Court without a jury. If the judge finds for the Government the Terrell County election officials will be enjoined against further discrimination against the five applicants. Should the injunction be violated the officials could be tried for criminal contempt of court—again without a jury unless the penalty upon conviction should exceed 45 days in jail and a $300 fine.

The comment of a South Georgia State judge illustrates why Congress thought it necessary to provide for the trial of such cases as this by Federal judges. The election officials named as defendants were appointed by Judge Walter I. Greer. He has stated publicly that he has the utmost confidence in the integrity and competence of the officials he appointed, and he has denounced the suit as an "arrogant, unwarranted and high-handed attempt on the part of radical Republican leaders to intimidate the people of Terrell County." Registration for voting generally is a matter of State concern. It seems obvious, however, that State Judge Greer would not be qualified to preside impartially over this trial.

JUDGE ACTS TO BAR U.S. VOTER INQUIRY

Georgian Orders Registrars to Defend Lists by Force

34e Ga

New York Times

By United Press International.

COLQUITT, Ga., Sept. 6—A Georgia judge has ordered officials in Terrell County, scene of the first action under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, to withhold voter records from Federal agents even if it takes a special police force.

Superior Court Judge Walter A. Geer, whose jurisdiction includes Terrell County in southwest Georgia, issued his order yesterday to the Board of Registrars in the county. He disclosed his action today.

"It is my attitude that no Board of Registrars appointed by me has to operate at the point of a bayonet," Judge Geer said. "If they need protection they can get the protection they need to perform their duties according to the laws of the Constitution of the State of Georgia."

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It was Judge Geer's second head-on challenge to Federal authority. Shortly after the Justice Department charged the Terrell registrars with discrimination against Negroes attempting to register to vote, he said he would jail any Federal Bureau of Investigation man who tried to investigate his own court "in any high-handed or menacing manner."

In his order, Judge Geer told the registrars to surrender no further records to Federal men unless his court ordered them to do so. He also directed that they bar Federal agents from preparing or assisting in the preparation of any voter lists.

Furthermore, he declare, "for the purpose of carying out this order the Sheriff of Terrell County, Ga., is authorized and directed to employ as many deputies as in his discretion will be necessary to enforce this

er and to protect you to the extent that you may perform your duties as registrar."

In Washington, the Justice Department declined to comment on Judge Geer's order. The department filed its suit on Thursday.

Judge Geer said no Federal officials had talked to him about his stand. Any further action by him "depends on what steps they might want to take," he said, referring to the Justice Department.

Calls Area Calm

Judge Geer said that citizens of this farming section were "very calm" about the civil rights action, which was filed under the 1957 law designed to protect the voting rights of citizens.

One of the Terrell defendants, Mrs. F. Lawson Cook, said that F. B. I. agents had made a photostatic copy of every voter registration card in the country before the charges were filed.

J. G. Raines, chairman of the Terrell board, said that the five Negroes named as discriminated against had been denied registration because they could not read the United States Constitution intelligently. He said he had always attempted to enforce the voting requirements fairly without regard to race.

Terrell is a small county about 150 miles south of Atlanta. Judge Geer's seat here is about fifty miles farther south near the Florida line. It is near Bainbridge, home of Gov. Marvin Griffin and a stronghold of pro-segregation sentiment.

From a Reporter's Notebook

Dateline: Georgia

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

DAWSON, Ga.—This little South Georgia county seat of Terrell County, with its population made up of 65 per cent Negroes, has not always been a hotbed of tension and fear such as it is now. Older residents are quick to point out that fact.

They go back to the friendly cooperation of whites with Negroes in setting up an American Legion post here—segregated, of course. They cite the erection of a neat, modern housing project for Negroes on the west side of town, and friendly relations between individual whites and Negroes.

But the recent upsetting events of a policeman killing two Negroes and beating another, along with the removal of new furnishings from Negro schools into white schools have set off a reaction which has killed all those old warm feelings. There is definite tension here.

One thing stands out: the reluctance of the Negroes to talk with any strangers about things here in Dawson. This can only be because they fear what may happen to them if any information gets out and they can be pointed to as the source.

Firing of 10 Negro teachers was distributed among the four Negro elementary schools in Terrell County. Fired at Lillie Cooper in Dawson were four; three at Helen Curr in Parrott; two at Martin in Bronwood; and one at Dunbar in Sasser.

Dawson is the h[illegible] town of Earle Cocke, former national commander of the American Legion.

There's a new pastor at Atoc AME Church, the Rev. G. R. Butler, who has succeeded the Rev. Hollis H. Hooks, who packed up and left town. The reassuring thing for Negroes here is the continued visits by FBI agents.

FORMER Columbus World publisher, P. L. Taylor is now managing the Baird Theatre, a large interracial movie house in Los Angeles, according to Prof. S. P. Charleston of Columbus, who saw and talked with Mr. Taylor on a recent visit to the West Coast.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. made one pithy comment in his July speech in Columbus which is still being repeated by the townsfolk. With some dozen or so Columbus ministers in his audience, the dynamic Dr. King fired this blast:

"And let me tell you something else: you preachers have got to do more than get up in your pulpits and holler!" Townsfolk are still echoing fervent "Amens."

■

THE DEPTHS to which politicians stoop to twist the truth to help their campaigns was never better shown than by the charge made by Georgia gubernatorial candidate W. P. Bodenhammer, a Baptist preacher from Ty Ty, population 482.

Said Mr. Bodenhammer: "The NAACP met in Macon July 26 and voted secretly to endorse Lieut. Gov. Ernest Vandiver for Governor." This charge was expected to deal the kiss of death to Vandiver.

Trouble with it was, the NAACP has held no such meeting. It was the Georgia Voters League and that body voted not to support any of the three candidates for Governor. Mr. Bodenhammer said he had documentary proof. That's a good one.

The Department of Justice Is Smug Over the Terrell County Vote Case

By HAROLD DAVIS

Washington.

THE DEPARTMENT of Justice is feeling mighty self-satisfied about its lawsuit against the voting registrars of Terrell County, Ga.

Although they are lawyers over at the Department of Justice and don't do much bragging about what they hope to do, a smack of anticipated victory hangs over the place.

On a visit there this week this writer was told by a responsible official that Terrell County was selected with ease as the first place where the voting provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 will be tested.

OTHER PLACES

Justice says it had several other places it could have filed its first suit — like Webster Parish, Louisiana, for example. But after only a modicum of consideration, the powers that be in the civil rights division decided Terrell was the spot.

Terrell County, of which this writer is a native and where his family and friends still live, has taken an all-out drubbing this spring and summer.

On Sunday, June 8, this writer picked up The Washington Post and Times-Herald and there in big, black letters on the front page was an "expose" of what the newspaper said were terrible conditions down in Dawson, the county seat.

The newspaper had dispatched an eager young reporter named Robert E. Baker to Terrell to look into charges of alleged police brutality and discrimination against Negroes in voting. Mr. Baker is The Post's racial expert.

He is the scion of an old Virginia family, and when he writes from the South as he did from Dawson, he signs himself Robert E. Lee Baker, in hopes, no doubt, that the spirit of Marse Robert will lend his imprimatur to what is said.

Anyway, Robert E. Lee Baker reported the uncontested fact that two Negroes had been killed by police and another had been hurt. It wasn't these facts alone that made his story sensational. It was

Harold Davis is The Atlanta Journal's Washington correspondent.

the filler material he larded in between them.

Baker told his readers that an atmosphere of fear pervades the county and cited interviews with Negroes about how they were denied the right to vote. He really hammed it up.

Baker's story made a splash here and gave the Georgia congressional delegation quite a shock. It was read by members of Mr. Eisenhower's commission on civil rights, by the Justice Department people, and by all the hoards of others who buy the 390,000 copies of The Washington Post and Times-Herald.

It put Terrell County indelibly on the Washington map.

As many a Georgia politician has discovered to his sorrow, a big newspaper carries a respectable wallop.

A month or so later, Terrell County was mixed up in another little ruckus. The County Board of Education moved some equipment out of Negro schoolhouses and put it in white ones and wouldn't move it back.

ONCE MORE

To nobody's surprise, that made the front pages here, too. It put the name of Terrell County once more before Mr. Eisenhower's commission on civil rights, the Justice Department people, and the public at large.

With a reputation for being so notorious, it was inevitable that poor Terrell would get it first from the Justice Department. The county almost selected itself.

The department didn't have any trouble digging up more sensational facts down there. They discovered that on April 7, several Negroes tried to register to vote and were turned down as being illiterate.

Four of them were college graduates with good degrees, one had a master's degree and another was studying for one.

A key man at the Justice Department laughed and told this writer: "Nobody, not even a football player, can go through college and not learn how to read and write."

His attitude shows the Justice Department is figuring on having some fun out of this case. And poor Terrell County, its troubles are just beginning.

HERE IS BACKGROUND

County Unit Issue Coming to Boil

By BRUCE GALPHIN

There's a good case for those who contend that the county unit system is Georgia's top political issue.

But rarely do you hear anyone get down to the real issues involved.

You hear, over and over, that the county unit system prevents Negro bloc voting in Atlanta from taking over the state" or "the county unit system keeps the corrupt politician in office."

Both of these rhetorical "reasons," however emotional or obscuring they may be, are built around grains of truth.

MAKE NO MISTAKE about it. The county unit system is an extremely powerful force in Georgia and its removal would substantially alter politics and government operations.

The county unit system is a conservative, status quo influence. Its removal, either by judicial or legislative action, would inevitably liberalize the state's politics and give urban areas a larger share of the state tax dollar.

But how did the system come about? What are its effects? Has it been attacked?

* * *

ELEMENTARY county unit system, providing for the method of electing a governor, was embodied in the constitution of 1777, in which eight counties were created. Liberty county had 14 representatives, Glynn, Camden two each and Richmond 10 each; Savannah, Ogeechee and Sunbury two. The legislators selected two persons in each county to choose a governor.

The 1789 constitution, which provided for governor elected by the House of Representatives, which consisted of 175 members from districts elected by the people, one member

HERE ARE PROS AND CONS OF UNIT SYSTEM

1 Removal of the unit system would give much greater weight to city votes, including "bloc" or "controlled" votes.

2 By adding weight to city votes, direct popular voting would have a tendency toward electing a "liberal" governor. As long as the present legislative apportionment remains, the General Assembly will continue to be predominantly rural and "conservative." A running battle between the two branches of government probably would develop.

3 If the legislature in time were liberalized, laxer voter registration laws might be enacted. If this happened, Negroes might take control of county governments in many middle- and south-Georgia counties, where they outnumber whites.

4 To be elected without a unit system, a governor would have to promise such things as tax relief and more road-building to cities. The rural areas, which are generally poor anyway, would suffer as a result.

5 The county unit system reduces the influence of labor unions because labor is concentrated in urban areas. Northern industrialists are more inclined to move South because of this conservative influence.

1 Putting elections on a popular vote basis would give each citizen no more than his fair voice in elections. A vote would count a vote. A few controlled votes in a rural county under the present system have undue power.

2 In time the end of the unit system probably would bring about reapportionment. It is healthy if the legislative and executive branches are not too close anyway.

3 Government should be representative of the citizens within a unit. This pressure might result in consolidation of counties.

4 More and more, the cities are having to supply services and pave roads under outmoded tax structures. They need state aid but have no wedge for getting it at present.

5 End of the system would give the individual union member no more voice than the individual farmer. Industrialists move South for a variety of reasons, chief among them being a favorable climate and availability of water power.

After 1795, both houses participated in selecting a governor. Representation was periodically reapportioned on a rough population basis. After 1825, Georgia's governor was elected by popular vote.

* * *

STATE DEMOCRATS in the past chose their candidates for governor and other statewide offices in conventions.

Originally delegates to these conventions were picked at mass meetings in the several counties. In 1872, the party began having county primaries in which all registered Democrats could participate.

In 1898, at the height of the Democratic-Populist struggle, a statewide primary to select convention delegates was inaugurated.

Even after the statewide primary went into effect, the convention system itself was wide open to charges of "rigging." Buying and trading of convention votes reached flagrant proportions.

* * *

THUS THE 1917 Neill Primary Act, which is presently being challenged in Mayor Hartsfield's federal court suit, was actually a piece of reform legislation.

It in no way changed the existing county unit formulas. It merely froze them into law and took the selection of a governor out of the hands of the convention.

Here is how the unit system works:

The state's eight largest counties, as determined by the latest decenniel census, are alloted six unit votes. The 30 counties ranking next in population receive four units. The remaining 121 have two units.

In the Democratic primary, the candidate receiving a plurality of votes in a county receives that county's entire unit vote. He need not have a clear majority to carry the county.

* * *

HOWEVER, a winning candidate for governor must receive a clear majority of the unit votes.

For years the unit system remained unchallenged. Only once, in 1946, did a candidate for governor win the majority of popular votes and fail to receive a majority of the unit votes. Often, however, a candidate has received a majority of county unit votes without having a majority of popular votes.

In 1954, for instance, Marvin Griffin won 302 out of 410 unit votes, although he carried only 234,690 popular votes out of 646,235.

In 1946 two efforts were made to dislodge the county unit system. One sought to overturn the election of Eugene Talmadge over James V. Carmichael as governor. The other sought to undo the election of James C. Davis as Fifth District Congressman over Mrs. Helen Mankin. Both failed.

* * *

TWO MORE suits were filed in 1951 and failed.

From a legal point of view, the system must be challenged under the equal protection clause of the U.S. Constitution on the ground that it does one of three things to a citizen's vote:

1. Devaluates it—makes the voter receive less weight than that of an average citizen in an average county.

2. Destroys it — causes the vote of a citizen who was a part of the plurality in one county to be cancelled by an opposite plurality vote in another, smaller county.

3. Reverses it—cancels a citizen's vote entirely because he voted against the plurality in his own county.

Although the legal grounds for an attack on the system have not changed in recent years, the psychological pressure has built up tremendously because of the great increases in population in urban areas.

* * *

ALTHOUGH Fulton, Chatham and some other counties have suffered at the short end of the unit plan for a long time, their situations have been aggravated since World War II. Other counties, such as fast-growing Dougherty, also are feeling the pinch now. And thousands of citizens who formerly lived in rural counties now find their own votes diluted by moving.

Efforts have been made in the legislature to modify the unit system to meet the grievances of the urban counties, but the reigning powers always have chosen flat opposition,

[illegible] with the hope that it will not overturn the system, rather than compro-

GEORGIA EDITORS SPEAK:

County Registrars Have A Tremendous Task Ahead

Columbus Ledger

IF A DRY RUN staged in Fulton County to test procedures fixed for qualifying voters by Georgia's newly enacted registration law can be taken as an indicator, county registrars have a tediously slow task ahead of them.

The test, conducted with the aid of officials charged with the duty of registering voters in Fulton, showed that the process of qualification under the new law was slowed to a snail's pace compared to the previous system.

Those conducting the dry run under the 1958 law said it showed only 40 voters could be processed daily compared to 800 applicants under the old law. They interpreted results as showing that qualification of voters will henceforth be a tedious process, particularly in the more heavily populated counties. . . .

The law was enacted by the General Assembly with the expectation that it would hold down the number of Negro voters in the state. It provides for, if the regulation is followed, a citizen applying to register to make two trips to the county courthouse and then to pass a stiff examination to qualify.

Opponents of the measure warned when it was being considered by the Assembly that the rigid test provided likely would disqualify many white voters also. There was no indication then that the new process would require so much of the registrars' time.

Waycross Journal-Herald

WHETHER GEORGIA'S new voter registration rigmarole will discourage prospective voters is a matter to be determined.

It seems doubtful, however, if the law passed by the recent General Assembly will result in a rush on the office of county registrars.

Georgians who are not registered and who want to vote in the important elections this fall must do so by May 3.

Persons who were registered as of March 25, the day the governor signed the bill setting up the new procedure, will not be required to reregister.

But those who weren't on the books then must register under the new law which sets up tests for qualifying.

In our opinion much will depend on the character and ability of the registrars if the new law is to work fairly and honestly. Whether a person is qualified or not will still depend in a great measure on the common sense judgment of members of the board.

The big effort in this country for a long time has been the campaign to get people to register and to vote. While no reasonable person would want to throw the registration rolls open to all comers, no true believer in our democratic system would want to put unreasonable hurdles in the path of prospective voters.

We hope that Georgia's new registration procedure, which appears to be loaded with red tape, will be administered with wisdom and justice.

The right to vote is one of the most precious possessions of free people.

GEORGIA UNIT VOTE PUT TO HIGH COURT

Constitutionality of Primary Tally System Challenged by Atlanta's Mayor

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20—The Supreme Court is about to renew acquaintance with an old problem—the Georgia County unit system of counting primary election votes.

The county unit system is a method of tabulation weighted heavily against the populous urban areas of Georgia. It allows state-wide candidates—for Governor or Senator, for example—to lose the popular vote but win the Democratic primary by carrying rural areas. Victory in the Democratic primary means election.

Four times before, the county unit system has been challenged in suits that have reached the Supreme Court. They got nowhere.

Now the Mayor of Atlanta, William B. Hartsfield, has brought suit in Federal court there to have the system declared unconstitutional. A petition to reverse an adverse lower court decision in the case was filed in the Supreme Court Friday.

'Political' Issue Shunned

At issue is a doctrine that the allotment of voting strength in a state involves questions too "political" to be decided by the Federal judiciary. This doctrine has so far prevailed in the Supreme Court.

The leading case, Colegrove v. Green, was a 1946 challenge to Congressional Districts in Illinois. The districts had not been changed since 1901, and they ranged in population from 112,000 to 914,000.

The suit contended that this imbalance was an unconstitutional discrimination against the voters in the more populous districts. But the Supreme Court never passed on the discrimination.

By a vote of 4 to 3 the court refused to deal with the question at all because of its "peculiarly political nature." It affirmed dismissal of the suit. Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote:

"Courts ought not to enter this political thicket."

'Unit Vote' Varies

Under the county unit system the candidate who wins the popular vote in a Georgia county gets the county's "unit vote"—two units in each of the smallest counties, four in medium-sized counties and six units in each of the eight largest counties.

These units nowhere reflect the relative population.

Fulton County, which involves Atlanta, has six units for 561,000 persons. Echols County has two unit votes for 2,200 persons. A vote in Echols County thus is worth about eighty-five times as much as a vote in Atlanta.

Mayor Hartsfield, in filing his new suit, asked for a three-judge Federal Court. Such a panel is required in suits seeking to enjoin a statute as unconstitutional.

Federal District Judge Boyd Sloan refused to call the three-judge court on the ground that the constitutional question raised was "unsubstantial." He reached this conclusion because the Supreme Court has previously dismissed challenges to the county unit system.

Reversals Sought

Mayor Hartsfield's lawyer, Morris B. Abram, is asking the Supreme Court to reverse Judge Sloan's action and require convening of a three-judge court. Such a reversal would, in effect, signify that the case did present a substantial constitutional question.

Mr. Abram notes that the previous Supreme Court orders dismissing suits against the county unit system never reached the constitutional issue. Two cases were held moot because the election had been held.

He argues that the court has heretofore held merely that, as a matter of discretion, the Federal Courts should withhold their hand from such "political" matters. Changed circumstances, he says, may justify a change toward exercise of the judicial power.

Urbanization Is Cited

To this Mr. Abram says that the discrimination inherent in the county unit system is growing worse as Georgia becomes increasingly urbanized. And unless the Federal Courts do grant relief, he argues, there can be no hope of changing this trend.

His point is that one house of the state legislature is elected on the same basis as the county unit system and thus will probably never approve any change in it.

Twice in recent years Georgia voters have overwhelmingly rejected proposals to write the system into the state constitution. Mr. Abram argues that there is no way to translate this apparent popular majority against the system into its actual abolition except through a judicial decision that it is unconstitutional.

Frontiers Told About League Of Women Voters

Mrs. Philip G. Hammer, one of the leaders of the Atlanta League of Women Voters, told the members of the Atlanta Frontiers Club Tuesday afternoon that one of the important activities of her organization was to study and make recommendations on issues affecting the public interest but not endorse candidates.

Appearing as guest speaker before the Frontiers, a service group, the civic leader cited some of the activities by the League and pointed to the organization's opposition to the private school plan, the county unit system and support for home rule as some of the important issues which had been studied and acted upon.

FOR VOTERS SERVICE,

Mrs. Hammer said the League was primarily a voters' service organization which is interested in more citizens becoming registered to vote in the interest of better government. She mentioned Facts, the League's principal publication, and its recent issue which contained a political directory, carrying the names and positions of local officials.

She also showed several pamphlets her group had released. The speaker declared that the writing of letters to public officials by members of her organization relative to public issues was another important part of the League.

The speaker is the wife of Philip G. Hammer, who was previously executive director of the City Planning Commission and is also a teacher of Philosophy at Spelman College. She was introduced by Rev. M. L. Upton. Rev. P. F. Ransom responded to the speaker and expressed thanks in behalf of the Frontiers for her appearance.

OTHER FEATURE

Another important feature of the meeting which was held in Joe's Holiday Room was a report by William Bennett, chairman of the Frontiers' committee to get reading material for the inmates of the Milledgeville State Hospital for mental patients. He reported on a recent trip to the institution by himself and two other committee

conducted in the city schools. He said the progressing splendidly although no exhibit was sufficient to be entered in national competition. The Frontiers had agreed to pay the transportation cost of any student who had been selected to go to the national exhibits which are being held this year at Dearborn, Michigan.

Mrs. Annie McPheeters, his co-worker, and Miss Margaret Walker. He said supply the patients at Milledgeville, a fine response had come from the The project was started by the Frontiers last year when it was revealed that practically no library facilities were available at the institution.

TO PURCHASE BOXES

The club also authorized the purchase of boxes in which to ship the reading matter in the future.

Registration Drive Speedup Encouraged

Undismayed by reports of slowing down in the registration ... in the State of Georgia and, more particularly, Fulton ..., officials of the All-Citizens Registration are urging all ... and organizations to encourage registration among ... memberships.

... Bacote and Jesse Hill, chair- ... and vice-chairman, respect- ... of the Committee, this week ... out letters to more than four ... clubs and organizations ... Citizenship Committee to ... pledged to secure 100 per ... voter-registration among their ... memberships. Those or- ... or institutions, includ- ... churches, which actually secure ... per cent registration of their ... will receive Gold ... by forwarding ot the ... of the Committee: Room 211, ... Auburn Avenue, N. E. a list ... names and addresses of ... members.

SLOW-DOWN

... officials of the Committee who ... contacted Fulton County ... officers find that it will ... from ten to fifteen minutes ... each person. At this ... mor than six persons ... registered in an hour, or ... of forty-eight for an eight- ... day, allowing only thirty ... for lunch or rest of the two ... officials who must ... interview each person ... It is possible that the ... of persons who can read ... may allow registration ... persons per day and since ... for the 1958 Primary and ... elections close on May 3, ... estimated that not more than ... can be registered unless the ... can be speeded up after it ... into operation. From last ... reports it appears that registration ... which were closed a few ... will be opened Monday, ... the meantime, pastors of ... churches in the county are being ... to follow a "Crash Program" ... registration for ... members. Dr. George A. ... of Morris Brown College, is ... of the committee which is pro- ... this project.

Register now, says J. W. Dobbs

MACON, Ga. — "My friends, that is the most important message you can take home to your people today. Urge every man, and woman, above 18 years of age, to go to the county court house and become a registered voter."

This is what John Wesley Dobbs, president of the Georgia Voters League, urged to Macon citizens at their spring meeting Saturday. He went on:

"If your name is already on the books you will not be required to register again. However, if you have not voted during the past two years, your name will be stricken and you will be required to register again. If in doubt, check your name at the court house.

"WE WOULD like to see a voters league or some kind of a civic league in every county in Georgia. We are not concerned whether or not your vote a Republican or Democrat ticket, but we are vitally concerned that you will become a registered voter.

"Our Georgia Voters League is a non - partisan organization. We have no desire to control your vote or tell you how to vote. We believe you will have sense enough to do that for yourself. Colored people live and work in most of the Georgia counties right along with their white friends and neighbors.

"We have no desire to disrupt or interfere with that peaceful relationship. We do know that your white neighbors and friends will have higher regard and respect for you when you accumulate money, property, and the ballot. All people respect the dollar and the ballot.

"These are two highly important powers of usefulness within the grasp of every American Citizen. They are both priceless possessions when rightfully obtained and correctly used in a Democratic society. First, you must know your rights — next, you must learn how to come in possession of them.

* * *

"I AM glad to stand here today and tell you that I believe our future is safe and secure. The colored people will become first - class citizens. America is the world's leading and greatest exponent of Christian Democracy.

"The nations of the world are looking to America for leadership and guidance. We cannot afford to betray or disappoint them. The American Constitution will, eventually, be respected and obeyed.

"America must get her own house in order first. This she will most certainly do. Don't judge America by the racial disorders at Brooklyn, N.Y., or Little Rock, Ark. These are but symptoms of a political and economic disease that affect the present American way of life.

"The right kind of medicine will be prescribed, and the American patients will get well and walk again at Brooklyn, Little Rock, and in all other parts and sections of this great American Commonwealth. If you believe in these ideals then trust God and work hard for the future fulfilment of them. Right ideals will prevail in America.

* * *

WE HAVE a million colored persons in Georgia. At least 600,000 of them are over 18 years of age are eligible to become registered voters. Our job is to see to it that, at least 300,000 colored persons become registered voters.

"That, my friend, is your job and mine today. It is a thankless job; it is a job for which there will be no financial reward, and but little thanks; however, on the other hand, in doing your best to bring it about, you will receive a personal satisfaction, a great joy in your heart, and a sweet peace of mind that will stay with you to your dying day; and then, go with you into the great beyond — where right and God mean but one and the same thing."

NEW VOTE LAW SEEN SLOWING REGISTRATION

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Fulton County residents who can qualify under the easier "literacy portion" of the new Georgia voter reregistration bill can qualify in not more than 10 minutes, according to Fulton County Tax Commissioner Standish Thompson.

Despite the new soup-line qualities of the new bill, not more than 1,000 new voters will be able to register before the fall elections. The average will be about 50 persons.

The voter registration law requires that would be voters, first apply and then be told when he may meet with the board. However Fulton authorities are trying to eliminate making two trips to the courthouse to register.

Registration for the September primary and the general election will close May 3. This will give four weeks in which to register if the books are reopened Monday.

There appears to be loop holes in the present qualifying tests. Mrs. Alfred Greene gave the test to one of the deputy registrars who used one of the easier portions, requiring ten minutes.

'Exercise voting rights,' NAACP

CHICAGO — The Chicago Branch NAACP recently urged all persons to "exercise their duties and responsibilities as citizens by voting in the April 8 primary elections here."

In a joint statement issued by Theodore A. Jones, president of the Chicago NAACP and Gerald Bullock, chairman of the legislative committee of the branch, the NAACP pointed out:

"ONLY BY full participation of all citizens in the political life of our city, state and nation can we achieve the objectives of the NAACP."

"These are crucial times for all who support the fight for civil rights and equality of opportunity for all citizens. While the NAACP is non-partisan, it is not non-political."

Teacher who quit in racial row reinstated

LAKELAND, Ga., April 9—(AP)—Mrs. A. B. Baskin, veteran Lanier County teacher who said she was forced to resign over a segregation incident, has been reinstated.

The reinstatement was voted by the county board yesterday at a meeting attended by state school officials. It was effective Feb. 1, the date of her resignation, and means she will lose no salary because of absence from the classroom.

Mrs. Baskin allowed a white school boy, whose own bus had left, to ride home in a Negro school bus. She claimed she was pressured into resigning. County board members, however, maintained that she quit voluntarily when the incident was discussed with her.

Wallace Thigpen, county school board chairman, said state school authorities recommended that she be taken back as a teacher. She had appealed to the state board an earlier refusal of the county board to reinstate her.

LOW INTEREST LOAN UNIT SOUGHT

MIA To Repeat Credit Union Attempt

Even though their first attempt fell through, Negro leaders in Montgomery are still trying to form a credit union to keep their people away from small loan companies.

[illegible] application for a credit union charter to obtain low interest loans available to the Negro community was turned down by the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions in Atlanta.

But R. B. Binion, chairman of the MIA's credit committee, said Wednesday his organization hasn't given up. He said the organizers have taken steps to comply with the requirements outlined by the federal agency and expect to file a second application shortly.

Meanwhile, said Binion, who is president of an insurance company, the MIA also is encouraging Negro churches, lodges, civic groups and labor organizations to set up independent credit unions for their members.

James T. Coats, regional representative of the federal agency, said the group's original application was rejected because it was too loosely organized to qualify for a credit union charter.

Binion said the by-laws have been rewritten in hope of making the MIA eligible to sponsor a credit union, but that no formal request has been filed since the original rejection. However, he said one will be soon.

DOUBLE PURPOSE

The MIA president, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., said at the time the first application was submitted that the purpose of a credit union for Negroes was twofold:

1. To encourage Negroes to save money by investing it in the credit union at $5 a share.

2. To make low-interest money available to Negroes who in the past have paid as high as 700 per cent a year on loans from privately operated companies.

Alabama law fixes the maximum legal interest rate at 8 per cent a year but provides no penalty for overcharging. A court suit against a Montgomery loan company produced evidence that the charges ran as much as 700 per cent a year, most of them collected from Negroes.

Righting A Wrong

The recent restoration of Mrs. A. B. Baskin, a white Lanier County school teacher, to her post of duty is indeed gratifying to those who lament the spurious atmosphere whose pressure caused her leaving her job as teacher.

The episode arose over her allowing one of her pupils, a white lad, to ride to his home on a bus with Negro school children after the bus which carries white children had left.

The restoration of the teacher to her job, on which she had just a few weeks to go before retirement, does not remove one of the stains across the ledger of humanity which will for a long time cause genuine regret, burning chagrin and sorrow.

The point at issue, since the 1954 decision outlawing segregation in the public schools, politicians who desired office for reasons other than their merit, will be accused of having their portion in stirring up such a sentiment that would suggest such unfavorable actions. The teacher, realizing her predicament, is alleged to have resigned her post after community gossip was spread to the effect that she was supporting integration. All this despite the official knowledge that this teacher believed in segregation. The two races here in the South have found that good relations are the all powerful essentials to our civic, cultural and educational development.

The condition surrounding the whole affair is directly traceable to those whose elected status make it expedient to support segregation.

There is another grave point at issue, the great harm done to the white child, who knows that the peaceful ride he took with the Negro children which carried him home without any mishap or inconvenience occasioned the getting of his innocent teacher in trouble.

In time his resentment of the folly may rise up in the indignation which might go down to the discredit of such a sentiment whipped up in defiance of the courts of the land, to the extent that a teacher felt it best to resign a post within a few weeks of her eligibility for retirement for allowing a white child to ride home with colored children.

All in all, this might not be a contribution to those who are profiting by such a route to office, and it will in time be resented by the seed of thos ewhom they exploited.

But by the Lanier County school board reversing its position in this case, it at least deserves credit for attempting to right a wrong.

BY GEORGIA BOARD

Negro School Bus Use For Vote Qualifying Hit

ATLANTA, May 12 (UP)—The State Board of Education today directed Chatham County school officials to show cause why funds should not be withheld from a Negro high school which transported students in school buses to register as voters.

The board issued the directive after member William T. Bodenhamer of Ty Ty displayed a letter from the Tax Payers Assn. of Chatham County, pointing out that Alfred E. Beach High School had transported students to the county courthouse on May 7-8 to register. It asked the Chatham school board chairman and school superintendent to answer at the next state board meeting.

The board adopted and then rescinded a motion by James Peters of Manchester which called for the withdrawal of funds for the two days the buses were used.

Member Henry Stewart opposed a move by Peters and Chairman George Stewart that an ultimatum be issued to all school systems, pointing out that school buses could not be used in such manner.

Stewart argued that it would be an "indictment of the 199 school systems" in the state. Such action, he said, would "assume" the systems are planning to misuse the buses.

Stewart said each case should be dealt with individually.

"It should be determined if this is a proper use of school buses," Bodenhamer said. "If this use of school buses is illegal, steps should be taken immediately to stop the practice."

Peters said he knew of "hundreds of abuses" of school bus use and other infractions of board regulations. He did not elaborate on the charge.

The board issued the order at its meeting in Atlanta. It came in the form of a resolution offered by James S. Peters of Manchester.

William T. Bodenhamer of Tift County brought the matter before the board. He said he had received a complaint from H. O. Durham, treasurer of the Taxpayers Assn. of Chatham County.

Durham's letter enclosed clippings from The Savannah Evening Press and photographs which showed some of 180 Negro pupils, were from Alfred E. Beach High School and the letter said they were transported in school buses to the courthouse last week to register to vote.

Durham said that the incident occurred during school hours. "It simply does not make sense that the taxpayers should be called upon to support such crazy ideas," Durham said.

Withholding of state funds would be for May 7 and 8, the days the incident occurred.

School charged in transporting pupils to register

ATLANTA, May 13—(AP)—The State Board of Education ordered county school officials at Savannah yesterday to show why state funds should not be withheld from a Negro school which used its buses for transporting pupils to register to vote.

The chairman of the Chatham County Board of Education and the county school superintendent were instructed to appear before the state board. No date was set, but the board has called a special meeting for May 23.

Despite Crusade Negroes Apathetic About Voting

Atlanta, Ga. (ANP) — Apathy among Negroes is hampering a concerted drive to up the Negro voter registration strength in the South, it was disclosed last week.

The drive was launched last month by the Southern Christian Leadership committee, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala. Its campaign of mass meetings in 11 southern states, is aimed at doubling the present Negro voting strength by 1960. To do this, it must persuade more than a million Negroes to qualify as voters.

It is estimated that Negro voter registration in the 11 states totaled 1,200,000 in 1956, less than 20 percent of the total re-

However, in the first month of the drive, only a handful reported to the call. The campaign launched by a series of

Reports from the various cities were discouraging. In Montgomery, the county board of registrars reported a drop in Negro voter applications. Birmingham recorded "less since the trial before."

NEW RIGHTS ISSUE RAISED IN GEORGIA

Suit Asks U.S. Aid for Urban Democrats in Party Split Over Primary System

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, March 22—The South's voting practices came in for new attention this week. Debate was set off by a suit in Federal court seeking to invalidate one phase of the Deep South voting system on the ground that it discriminates against urban voters.

The suit, filed a week ago by Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, asks a three-judge bench to declare unconstitutional the Georgia county unit system for determining the outcome of Democratic primary elections.

In sequel to the filing of the suit Mayor Hartsfield has been under heavy fire from top state officials. Gov. Marvin Griffin charged that the Mayor was "a traitor to our Georgia way of life" and that the suit constituted "groveling to the Negro bloc of voters."

In a measure the suit stems from the Federal Civil Rights Act adopted last summer. That law is aimed fundamentally at Negro voting restrictions in the southern states.

New Regional Moves

Much recent discussion in the region has dealt with proposals for tightening state and community regulations to hold back Negro registration increases, particularly in the rural areas, where Negro population ratios are usually higher.

Ironically, however, it was the white mayor of the Deep South's largest city who turned to the new law to underscore a charge of disfranchisement. The substance of the charge is that rural political leaders systematically practice a form of mass discrimination against urban residents regardless of race.

The suit touched off debate over such matters as apportionment imbalances that create rural domination in state legislatures, the distribution of state revenues and the greater urban opportunity for Negro political representation.

Mayor Hartsfield's suit asked a declaratory judgment to enjoin party and state officials from using the unit system in the state primary next September. In this one-party Southern state the Democratic primary winner is assured of victory in the election.

Charge by the Mayor

Mayor Hartsfield charged that the unit system gives a preponderance of political power to small rural counties. Under its discriminatory provisions, he said, one vote in sparsely settled Cherokee County is worth 155 votes in Fulton County (Atlanta).

Under the unit system Georgia's primary elections are decided by votes assigned to the 159 counties on the basis of six votes to each of the eight most populous counties, four votes to each of the thirty next most populous counties and two votes to each of the remaining 121 counties.

In practical terms, this means that three two-vote rural counties can offset the popular returns in a six-vote county. A candidate polling a plurality of popular votes in a county gets all the county's unit votes.

In 1946, 1950 and 1952 lawsuits attacking the county unit system were appealed to the United States Supreme Court without success. In the 1950 case, an action in equity, the Supreme Court, 7 to 2, declared that "Federal courts consistently refuse to exercise their equity powers in cases posing political issues arising from a state's geographical distribution of electoral strength among its political subdivisions."

Linked to Federal Law

Mayor Hartsfield's suit suggests, in effect, that the new Civil Rights Act gives jurisdiction over discriminatory voting cases to the Federal district courts.

Attorneys for the Mayor also argue that the Federal courts "have no bar in equity" if they wish to uphold the petition. The lawyers are Morris B. Abram, Charles L. Weltner, Osgood Williams and Maurice N. Maloof, all of Atlanta.

Mayor Hartsfield, a political moderate elected to his sixth successive term in December, has long been in conflict with state officials over rural-urban differences. His supporters charge that rural-backed politicians spread a false fear of Negro voting as a device to bolster the unit system and retain it as a means of state government control.

Georgia's County Unit Continues To Come To Book

The county unit, that muchly talked will-o-the-wisp sparring partner of the state politics, has just had its third inning. That controversial customer was again given what amounts to the green light by Federal Judge Sloan in a hearing at Gainesville in the case of Hartsfield vs. Bell and others.

The county unit has yet to find that comfort from any quarter saying that it is right. The first two tilts in which the Supreme Court held that its rectification was within the province of the state, thereupon refusing to hear it, had the absence of the Civil Rights Bill passed last year. In that there is an inference that the rights of citizens and their votes places the measure within the scope of the courts.

Judge Sloan himself made a reference during the first day of the hearing that passage of the Civil Rights Bill may prevent a single judge from deciding the substantiality of federal interest in such cases. According to press reports, during the same first day's hearing,—and we quote: "Judge Sloan interrupted arguments several times to point out that a single judge could not enter the merits of controversy."

However, the county unit won the first round of a case that would, beyond doubt, have been appealed regardless of which side won.

So, as is the Georgia county unit lingers between two fates; one, the Hartsfield counsel would mandamus it directly to the Supreme Court while the counsel for John Sammon Bell et al would move for dismissal.

For the sake of the record and the information of our readers, it is obvious that the main point now at issue is the efforts of the Bell contenders are for a one judge hearing; in that there is seen a prayer for time; time to make the long route to the Supreme Court moot by the time it reaches there insofar as relates to the coming September primary. A three-judge hearing would speed it up in time to affect the September primary.

The Hartsfield counsel, however contends that through mandamus proceedings, there is still a short cut to the Supreme Court for a three-judge hearing.

Through the thin guise may be seen here a suspicion that those who are praying for a one judge hearing, feel the slim chances of the merits of their claim; that the surest plan would be to forestall a show-down as long as possible, or at least until the September primary is over.

If such is true, the disservice rendered the county unit by its worshippers, who obviously betray that the keeping of a showdown away is the only sure safety of the measure. They would therefore leave the impression in many quarters that they are really afraid of the truth stepping in at the improper time.

All this only adds up to one of the favorite sayings of Abraham Lincoln,—"you may fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

The suspicion is drawn from its maneuvers, that the county unit cannot stand the open air of an out and out legal test in the light of the civil rights bill, when on the other hand there are possibly three justices still on the bench who, if memory is not at fault, favored taking jurisdiction in the case at its last tilt before that tribunal. This was before passage of the Civil Rights measure.

Nothing Is Settled Until It Is Settled Right

Arguments on the county unit suit filed by Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield and heard in Gainesville, Georgia, raises a Constitutional question, heard on two occasions. The question of vote valuation and the inequity contingent in a system where voting is devalued all the way up to a ratio of 140 to 1.

Obviously the measure was instituted as a fortification for minority government; somewhat of a privileged practice, willfully designed to offset the weight of heavy urban votes, and bolstered all along under the pretense of an aid to nullification of the Negro vote.

It is well that the case keeps coming back; there is admitted merit on the side of those who think as Mayor Hartsfield thinks and as such, it will, like Banquo's ghost, continue to come back until it is settled right.

Members of the United States Senate, Congressmen and state house officers are nominated through this same county unit system; the primary in turn, is the actual election in these one-party parts, and by and large a federal interest is apparently involved.

Previous declines of the Supreme Court to assume jurisdiction, could not consistently claim that it endorsed the county unit, or even said it was right. It was dropped back into the laps of those who sent it up because of certain failures to give the motions proper channel in which the Supreme Court could within the confines of constitutional law take jurisdiction.

The Hartsfield motion, coming as it does after the passage of the Civil Rights bill, poses a decidedly new phase on the question, which, as stated here before, if the courts do not get it sooner or later, the top heavy "waterhead" of its own gravity eventually will.

Dismissal Of County Unit Suit Is Sought Second Time

A suit to have Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield's County Unit suit dismissed was filed in U. S. District Court in Atlanta Thursday. It was the second in as many days.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and his special deputy B. D. (Buck) Murphy filed Thursday's motion, contending the mayor's arguments do "not raise a substantial federal question."

John Sammons Bell, State Democratic Chairman, and George D. Stewart, party secretary, filed an almost identical motion Wednesday.

Federal Circuit Court Judge Boyd Sloan, to whom the motions were directed, had expressed his opinion Tuesday. He said, "The federal question sought to be raised is unsubstantial" because of previous high court decisions involving the County Unit System.

The Judge, however, stopped short of dismissing the suit entirely, while at the same time refusing to convene a three-judge panel to hear the case.

This was considered a means of slowing down the process by which the suit might eventually reach the Supreme Court. Hartsfield's attorneys, meanwhile, are preparing a motion direct to the Supreme Court which they hope will force Judge Sloan to convene a three-judge panel.

Hartsfield is seeking to stop Democratic party officials from using the County Unit System to determine the winners of the Sept. 10 primary.

Should a single judge hear the case, it would then have to go to another court before reaching the Supreme Court. But following a three-judge decision its next stop would be the high court.

Registration Slow, Women Voters Find

—By ALLAN HEAD

Several Atlanta Voters Guild women went to the Fulton Courthouse Thursday to help officials test new voter registration procedures.

Their conclusion: The registrar's office can't handle more than six applications an hour, or 48 per day.

"Ridiculous," Mrs. Alfred Green Jr., of 71 Blackland Road, NW, declared. "That's too slow for a city the size of Atlanta."

Tax Commissioner and Registrar Standish Thompson, who helped arrange the demonstration, pointed out the 1958 registration law makes the same provisions for Fulton as for small, sparsely populated counties.

"It may be fast enough for some Georgia counties," he added. "But it isn't flexible enough to handle our problem here."

Under the old registration law, the registrar's office has processed up to 800 applications a day. The new law requires potential voters to qualify individually before the board of registrars.

Standish says he hopes to open voter registration Monday. Registration for the September primary and the general election will close May 3.

Under the new law, less than 1,000 voters will be able to qualify during this four-week period.

Mrs. Green, aided by Mrs. J. W. Glass of 1555 Moores Mill Road, NW, acted the part of the board of registrars. She tested two "applicants" — deputy tax clerk L. R. Hughes and a reporter.

The dry run showed it will take at least 10 minutes to test a literate applicant. About 20 minutes will be needed to give the citizenship test required for illiterates.

Hughes, acting the part of literate applicant, promptly flunked out. He tripped twice on attempts to read, understand and explain sections of the Georgia Constitution.

"I'd advise you to get a copy of the Constitution and study it." Mrs. Green said with mock severity. Hughes already is a qualified voter.

The reporter struggled through a test on knowledge and duties of citizenship—required of illiterates—in approximately 20 minutes, mainly by saying "I don't know" at frequent intervals.

As Hughes pointed out, however, "Most folks will hesitate before admitting they don't know. They'll scratch their heads, look at the ceiling, take all kinds of time. . ."

NO FEDERAL ISSUE SEEN

Georgia Vote Unit Suit Denied Panel

Gainesville, Ga., April 1 (UP)—Federal Judge Boyd Sloan today threw out a motion by Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield to have his suit to declare the county unit system unconstitutional brought before a three-judge court.

Sloan said no substantial federal question was involved. Attorneys for Hartsfield said they would ask the U.S. Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to force a three-judge court to hear the case.

Hartsfield, working against time, is trying to get Georgia's county unit system declared unconstitutional before the September Democratic primary. The mayor, acting as a private citizen, alleges his right to vote is infringed by the system which has been in effect 60 years.

Gov. Marvin Griffin has called Hartsfield a "renegade and traitor" for filing the suit. Hartsfield says a vote in Chattahoochee County is worth 115 times a vote in Fulton County.

Morris B. Abram of Atlanta, attorney for Hartsfield, said the Supreme Court would be petitioned to review Sloan's decision immediately.

The effect of the mandamus, if granted by the Supreme Court, would be to require the district federal court to assemble a three-judge court to hear the suit.

In upholding a defense motion, Sloan quoted from three prior decisions handed down by the Supreme Court holding in effect that the county unit system did not violate the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment and questions concerning the system were better settled by state courts.

In the Colgrove vs. Green decision, Justice Frankfurter said the court had no business entering a "political thicket."

Judge Sloan's decision was a victory for defendants John Bell Sammons, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, George D. Stewart, committee secretary, and Secretary of State Ben Fortson Jr.

Judge Hurls Jail Threat At Civil Rights Probers

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Georgia judge threatened to jail federal civil rights investigators yesterday in a labyrinth of Southern racial developments.

A government suit filed at Columbus, Ga., the first under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, aroused the ire of Superior Court Judge Walter I. Geer of Colquitt, Ga.

The jurist, in keeping with Georgia law, had appointed five Terrell County election registrars whom the suit charged with discriminating against prospective Negro voters.

In a statement, Geer called the suit an "arrogant, unwarranted, high-handed" attempt of "radical Republican leaders to intimidate the people of Terrell County."

If the FBI, in prosecuting the suit, makes any "high-handed, menacing" investigation of his court, he declared, "I will not hesitate to put them in the common jail of the county."

President Eisenhower, returning to Washington tomorrow from his Newport, R. I., vacation, will discuss with Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers "various matters before the courts on the subject of segregation."

The meeting obviously will deal principally with the impending Supreme Court ruling on whether integration at Little Rock, Ark., Central High School should be started at once or delayed 2½ years.

In the meantime there were pointed if relatively minor school integration developments in Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee.

At Harrisonburg, Va., U.S. Judge John Paul advised the Warren County School Board it cannot bar Negroes from the county's white high school. He did not order immediate admission but said that since the county lacks a Negro high school it must admit Negroes to the white school. School board officials countered by showing him blueprints for a half-million-dollar Negro high school.

At Van Buren, Ark., about 50 segregationist white students succeeded in keeping Negroes out of the high school for the day but their boast that others would join them in a boycott fell flat. None of the 13 Negro students was seen to enter the school. But only a few recruits joined the striking students, who demonstrated across the street.

Stairstep integration, inaugurated last year, continued without incident at Nashville, Tenn. Nine or more second grade Negro children registered for another year of integrated classes. Earlier, 15 first graders had registered for mixed classes under a court-directed plan of integrating one grade a year.

In a racial development at Montgomery, Ala., the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader of long standing, chose a 14-day jail term rather than pay a $14 fine for what he declared was an offense he did not commit.

Unsolicited payment of the fine spoiled King's plan to go to jail as a protest. Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers, a staunch segregationist, disclosed it was he who paid the fine to foil what he called the Negro's "publicity stunt for his forthcoming book" and to discredit him in "his self-assumed role of a martyr." King protested against payment of the fine.

King, who led Montgomery's successful bus boycott two years ago, had been arrested on a charge of refusing to obey a police order to move from a stairway outside a courtroom where a hearing was being held on attempted murder charges involving two other Negroes.

Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus declares that opposition to enforced integration at Little Rock High School is greater today than ever before. The story is on page 2.

Patterson Agents Studying Georgia Registrar Suit

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 9 (UPI)—Atty. Gen. John Patterson said today he has sent two members of his staff to Columbus, Ga., in connection with the government's attempt "to place certain Negroes on the voters' list."

Patterson, the Democratic gubernatorial candiadte, said, "The Federal Government has filed a suit in Columbus, Ga., against the board of registrars of Terrell County, Ga., seeking an injunction against the board and trying to force the board to place certain Negroes on the voters' list of that county."

"This action amounts to a frontal attack by the Republican Administration against state and local governments . . . and I have assigned two of my men to go to Georgia and look into the case and observe the actions of the Federal Government first hand."

The attorney general said "the action of the Republican Administration in Washington in trying to ram integration of the races down the throats of the people of the South might well wreck our public school system."

Speaking in Centreville last night, Patterson repeated his campaign pledge that he has "made no commitments" that would prevent him from having "a clean honest and above board administration during the coming four years."

He said he has been meeting with incoming members of the Legislature in recent weeks "in addition to carrying on the duties of the attorney general's office."

Patterson said there are several important cases now pending in his office, one of which is the tidelands oil case which will be argued before the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington Oct. 13.

First Rights Prosecution Set in Georgia

By HOWARD L. DUTKIN
Star Staff Writer

The first Justice Department prosecution under the 1957 Civil Rights Act most likely will be injunctive proceedings against voting registration officials in Terrell County, Ga.

The Star has learned that consideration also has been given a similar case in Webster Parish, La., but strong indications are that Terrell County will be selected as the site of the first battle to be waged by the newly-created Civil Rights Division in the voting field.

Six Turned Away

According to complaints, six college graduates including five school teachers were among a group of Negroes turned away last year when they sought to register for a primary election.

The college graduates, it was said, were turned down on the ground that they failed to pass literacy tests involving reading parts of the Constitution and copying down parts of it. For applicants who choose not to take the literacy tests there is an alternative test requiring answers to a series of questions. The tests apply to whites as well as Negroes, but the registrar has wide discretion in determining who has passed.

Seeks Injunction

The proposed injunction complaint probably will assert that the tests were unconstitutional in the manner in which they were applied. A Federal court will be asked to order the registrars cease such practices.

The statute prescribing the tests was passed in March, 1957. For a year preceding passage, it was said, no Negro had been registered.

Complaints were made to the Justice Department by a number of individuals and the Federal Bureau of Investigation began operations in the county last Spring.

Refused to Indict Police

Last August a Federal grand jury at Macon, Ga., refused to indict three policemen of Dawson, in Terrell County, on charges of civil rights violation in the death of two Negroes and the beating or wounding of two others.

If the Federal Government obtains an injunction against the voting registrars they will be liable for civil contempt of court for any violation of the order. Civil contempt is punishable by imprisonment until the order is obeyed.

The Civil Rights Act authorized the Attorney General to initiate injunction proceedings to protect the voting rights of individuals. Thus the Government becomes party to the case rather than the individuals involved who might not have the money to maintain court action.

For 'Rights' Probe:

Jail for FBI, Ga. Judge Angrily Cries

COLUMBUS, Ga.—A Georgia judge has threatened to jail members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and other United States Government officials probing the denial of voting rights to Negroes in the South.

The U. S. Justice Department brought the suit against the county registrars for having refused voting privileges to four college graduates, all teachers, and a fifth person, a former college student, on the grounds that they could not read and write correctly.

The Government is seeking a permanent injunction to forbid the registrars and all other persons concerned from discriminating against vote applications solely because of race and color.

One of the five persons involved, Eddie G. Lowe, former Tuskegee Institute student, now an employee of Albany's (Ga.) U. S. Marine Corps Supply depot, was rejected because he "could read intelligently, but could not write legibly, could not read or write intelligently."

The four educators are Edna Mae Lowe, who holds not only a bachelor's degree, but also a Master of Arts in education degree; Jane Breedlove, David Louis Gibson and Grace Boyd Gibson.

Aroused by a suit under the 1957 Civil Rights Acts filed against five Terrell County election officials whom he had appointed, Superior Court Judge Walter I. Geer of Colquitt, Ga., let go with an emotional outburst.

In his opinion, Geer said, the suit was "an arrogant, unwarranted, high-handed attempt of radical Republican leaders to intimidate Terrell County people."

Geer added that "if the FBI, in prosecuting the suit, makes any high-handed menacing investigation of his court, I will not hesitate to put them in the common jail of the county."

FBI Agents Warned By Georgia Jurist

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 6 (AP).—A South Georgia Superior Court judge warned yesterday that if FBI agents investigate his court and its actions in "any high-handed and menacing manner I will not hesitate to put them in the common jail of the county."

Judge Walter I. Geer issued the statement at his home in Colquitt after learning that Federal officials filed a civil rights suit against three Terrell County voter registrars and two deputy registrars whom he appointed.

The suit was filed Thursday in United States District Court at Columbus. It is the first test of the 1957 Civil Rights Act. It charged the registrars with discriminating against prospective Negro voters.

Judge Geer declared he has "the utmost confidence in the integrity and competence" of the Terrell County registrars he appointed under State law.

He said that "the suit is an arrogant, unwarranted and high-handed attempt on the part of radical Republican leaders to intimidate the people of Terrell County."

Probe Started in April

The suit resulted from an FBI investigation which started in April and covered the events of the last two years. In that time two different State voter registration laws have been in effect. The newer law went into operation last March.

J. G. Raines of Dawson, chairman of the Terrell County Board of Registrars, said the Negroes named in the suit as allegedly discriminated against attempted to register under the newer law.

"We followed the law to the best of our ability and have applied the same test to both white and colored," he said.

The Negroes involved could not read a selection from the Georgia constitution dealing with the functions of the Supreme Court "so I could understand," he said.

One of the registrars, who declined to be quoted by name, said he knew that "at least one and probably more" of the Negroes was a college gradute. But he quickly pointed out that they would still have to pass a test.

"They Didn't Pass"

Asked if they could pass the exam, he replied, "They didn't, did they?"

The civil action alleged that last April 7 a number of Negro applicants, including four schoolteachers with college degrees, were denied voter registration certificates on grounds of alleged inability to read correctly and intelligibly.

Mr. Rains said the registrars expected to have "some of the leading lawyers in Georgia" handling their case. But, he said, he thought it would be wise for them to include "no rabid racist." The lawyers were not identified.

Attorney General Eugene Cook said he would not comment on the matter "without direction from the Governor."

Gov. Marvin Griffin has not commented on the case.

Bill Asks Aldermanic Vote Limit To Wards

Among the local bills requested for submission to the 1959 General Assembly by Fulton County legislators is a proposal to revert to the old method of electing Atlanta aldermen on the vote of the ward they represent, rather than a city-wide vote.

This proposal, which has long been mentioned by opponents of Negro voting on the candidates for city posts, is expected to have wide support. Political leaders have expressed opposition to this change-back to old days, when the "voice of the people" went no further than ward boundary lines.

Deadline for local bills ran out Monday, except in cases of pressing emergency. There was no indication that legislators would submit all the proposals handed them. Among the other local bills requested of the delegation are:

1. A proposal to abolish the Fulton County coroner's position and replace him with a qualified professional medical examiner.

2. A suggestion that Fulton County commissioners' terms be staggered.

3. A proposal to have a Superior Court judge for every 50,000 people in Fulton County.

4. A bill which would give Fulton Criminal Court judges jurisdiction over persons sentenced by that court, in order to allow first offenders to be sentenced to a proposed county work camp.

5. A plan to establish a special domestic relations court in Fulton County.

According to legislators, home rule for Atlanta has been ruled out for this session.

Rep. M. M. "Muggsy" Smith has proposed a local option school bill, among the state-wide measures which could prove highly controversial. Mr. Smith's bill would prevent the state's closing of public schools under the threat of integration.

A bill from Atlanta to be reintroduced in the legislature is the special use permit bill, passed last year and vetoed by Gov. Griffin. Another Griffin-vetoed bill, granting Atlanta the right to charge property owners for paving non-arterial streets, even though a majority of the property owners do not favor the paving bill, will be among those considered at a special meeting of the Fulton County delegation.

South's Negro Voters Set at 2-Year Pattern

The number of Negro voters in the South remains constant in the two-year view, despite increased racial controversy, the Southern Regional Council reported Saturday.

Currently, there are an estimated 1,250,000 Negroes on voting rolls in the Southern states, compared to 1,240,000 reported by the SRC in 1956. The latest figures, representing 25 per cent of Negroes of voting age, are contained in a preliminary report of a Council survey following up its study of 1956.

THE NEW TOTAL, which indicates that Negro voters showed a slight increase, came in the wake of registration surveys which show that in the country as a whole the number of white voters has dropped in the past two years.

"The intervening two years since the earlier SRC survey was made have brought increased racial tensions in the South, passage of the first federal civil rights legislation since Reconstruction, a long list of federal court decisions to speed the Negro toward full legal equality and new state laws to delay change in racial patterns," the SRC said.

In Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, where official figures show a decline in Negro registration, the number of qualified white voters also dropped. The lower registration of both races in South Carolina was attributable mainly to the total re-registration this year, as is required every 10 years in the state.

REGISTRATION increased among both white and Negro citizens in North Carolina and Virginia.

In Louisiana, the white registration increased while Negro registration fell from 161,410 to 130,000 in the past two years, due in large measure to widespread purges in several parishes. Pro-segregation groups in that state have made a concerted effort to strike Negro voters from the rolls.

The Southern Regional Council is an interracial organization in 12 Southern states.

State-by-state totals:

	Negro Registrat'n 1958	Negro Pct. Total Registrat'n
Alabama	60,000	6.9
Arkansas	64,023	11.4
Florida	144,810	9.1
Georgia	158,051	12.4
Louisiana	130,000	13.7
Mississippi	35,000	6.8
North Carolina	150,000	7.5
South Carolina	57,978	10.8
Tennessee	185,000	13.2
Texas	150,000	6.8
Virginia	131,626	14.1
Totals:	1,266,488	10.9

(The totals are official for Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia, although in Louisiana, where reports were missing from three parishes, these were interpolated, on the basis of 1956 figures. Reports from the other states are estimates.)

TERRELL COUNTY
SUIT

Griffin Would Back Terrell With All State's Resources

Atlanta Constitution

U.S. Suit About Negroes Encroachment, He Says

Sun 9-7-58 Atlanta Ga.

By PAT WATTERS

Gov. Marvin Griffin said Saturday the "entire resources of this state" would be used to fight the federal government's civil rights voting case in Terrell County, "if necessary."

He issued a brief statement on the suit, which is the first in the nation under the voting section of 1957 civil rights legislation. It charges discrimination against Negroes by the Terrell Board of Registrars, and asks that this be stopped.

File

Meanwhile:

1. A Washington, D.C., spokesman for the U.S. Justice Department, which filed the suit, declined comment on an order by Superior Court Judge Walter I. Geer barring release of further registration records to the federal government.

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W. WILSON WHITE, assistant attorney general in charge of civil rights, would not indicate what the department plans to do as a result of the order. It directs the board of registrars not to release any records to the federal government except under court order or subpoena duces tecum (requiring appearance in court with pertinent official papers).

2. J. C. Raines, Dawson lawyer and chairman of the Terrell Board of Registrars, said the three-man board and two deputies named as defendants in the suit still have not been served with court papers. The suit was filed Thursday in Columbus, and transferred Friday to the Americus Division of Federal Court.

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GOV. GRIFFIN'S comment was terse on the major segregation development in Georgia. It said:

"I will repeat what I have said many times. The entire resources of this state will be utilized if necessary to fight encroachments of the federal government on the rights of the people of Georgia.

"In the case of Terrell County, the people of Georgia shall be the judge as to the qualifications of the electorate."

In a single elaboration, he said, "The law must be applied to everybody alike, but certainly the people of Georgia shall decide what will be the qualifications of the voters of this state."

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THE FEDERAL suit charges that stricter methods of determining voter qualifications were used by the Terrell board on Negroes than on white prospective voters. It asked an injunction against this.

Judge Geer, who had earlier said he would jail any FBI agents acting high-handed around his court, issued his court order at the request of the registrars. It also calls for the sheriff to hire additional deputies if necessary to carry out the order and "protect" registrars.

Justice Department Brings First Discrimination Suit

Atlanta Journal

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — The Justice Department Thursday sued for an injunction against Terrell County, Ga., voting registrars to bar them from allegedly keeping qualified Negroes from voting.

It was the first suit brought by the department under the 1957 Civil Rights Act which provided protection for the voting rights of Negroes in the South and others.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced that the suit was filed in federal court at Columbus, Ga., to end what he described as "discriminatory practices" of three election registrars and two deputy registrars in Terrell County.

The suit accused the registrars of arbitrarily refusing "to register Negroes who demonstrated themselves to be qualified to register."

It said the Negro citizens involved, four teachers and a Marine Corps employe, live in Dawson, Ga., Terrell County seat.

The defendants named in the suit were James Griggs Raine, Dixon Oxford, and Roscoe Radford registrars of Terrell County, and F. Lawson Cook, Sr., and his wife Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., deputy registrars of the county.

The Justice Department asked the Columbus court to issue a preliminary and a permanent injunction to forbid the registrars "and all persons in active concert and participation with them" from discriminating against any applicant for registration for reasons of race or color.

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According to the complaint, on last April 7, a number of Negro applicants appeared at the registrars' office to register. It said some were permitted to register.

The four school teachers who were not allowed to register were:

Edna Mae Lowe, a mathematics teacher at Carver High School, Dawson, who holds a Bachelor of Science and a Master of Arts degree in Education from New York University.

Janie Breedlove, an elementary school teacher in Terrell County who holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Albany State College, Albany, Ga.

Davey Louis Gibson, a Terrell County school teacher who holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Albany State and is now working on a Master's degree at New York University.

Grace Boyd Gibson, an elementary school teacher in Calhoun County, Ga., who holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Albany State.

The complaint said Eddie George Lowe, who attended Tuskegee Institute and now works at the U. S. Marine Corps Supply Center at Albany, Ga., also was rejected.

The Government's suit said the four teachers were turned down because of alleged inability to read correctly and intelligibly. Lowe was rejected because of alleged inability to write correctly and legibly.

Registrars' Chairman Denies Bias

J. G. Raines, chairman of the Terrell County board of registrars, denied Thursday night there has been any discrimination against Negroes applying for registration.

Raines said that until he and the present board took office in January, he did not believe Terrell County had registered any voters, white or Negro, since 1954.

"NOT RABID"

Raines, a director of the Bank of Dawson and a Harvard Law School graduate, said, "I am not rabid on the race question. I try to apply the law as I think it should be applied."

Meanwhile, Mrs. F. Lawson Cook [illegible] registrar and [illegible] defendant along with her husband, said FBI agents made photostatic copies of every voter registration card in Terrell County.

Raines said he could not remember any of those listed in the suit individually except Eddie George Lowe.

"He (Lowe) was the only one who read intelligibly, but he did not write correctly or legibly," said Raines. "I remember I was rather disappointed when he didn't write correctly. I couldn't read it and I don't think anyone else could. I believe the paper is still in the files. The board discussed whether we should call him back again.

"NO DOUBT"

"The others, ther ewas no doubt about it."

Raines said the five Negroes named in the suit were denied registration because they failed to read the U.S. Constitution intelligently.

Raines said: "I interpret the law to mean they must read it so I can understand it. Everyone of them pronounced 'equity' as 'eequity.'

"One of them said they had a master's degree, but they slurred it so badly I couldn't understand it.

"HAD TROUBLE"

"They all had trouble with the word 'original,' and one of them left out the word so that the passage read 'The Supreme Court shall have no jurisdiction' rather than 'no original jurisdiction.'

"I informed them of their right of appeal. I think the law was carried out to the letter. The law is difficult to interpret and the test is difficult to judge. You know how it gets tricky.

Atlanta Constitution

"None of them was allowed to register on that basis, since that's what the law says."

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Mrs. Cook said her husband, the county tax collector, gathered the records as part of his duties and turned them over to the board of registrars.

Mrs. Cook said her husband has been ill recently and she has been taking care of many of his duties.

She said she had no idea of the Federal agents' purpose in photographing the voter records. Cook had no comment on the action.

Rep. E. L. (Tic) Forrester, of the Third District, said he had

not seen the suit and hence did not feel he was in a position to comment on it.

Sen. Herman Talmadge was on a vacation trip and unavailable for comment. Sen. Richard B. Russell was in Bethesda Naval Hospital for a chegkup and also not available. An aide said he was not ill, but could not be reached by phone.

Terrell Given 9 Days to Reply To U.S. Bias Suit

Terrell County registrars have 20 days in which to file an answer to a federal suit charging them with discriminating against Negro voter applicants.

State Sen. Dixon Oxford, one of the registrars, said Tuesday the group has not yet selected counsel but will do so and plan defense strategy within the next few days.

Clifford Pantone, federal court clerk in Americus, said the case probably will be heard in Americus in January.

Civil Rights

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division Thursday filed suit accusing officials of Terrell County, Ga., with discriminating against Negroes seeking to vote.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court at Columbus, Ga.

The suit was directed against Terrell County's five election registrars and deputy registrars. It marks the first court use of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, adopted by Congress as a measure to protect voting rights.

The Columbus court was asked to issue an injunction prohibiting Terrell County (1) from following different procedures in the processing of voting applications by Negro and white citizens, (2) from applying more stringent standards in giving a literacy test to Negro applicants, and (3) from refusing to certify a group of Negroes named in the suit as having passed the literacy test.

All of the Negroes named in the action live at Dawson, Ga., the Terrell County seat, where the Justice Department in August unsuccessfully sought to prosecute three local Dawson policemen on charges they had engaged in brutal treatment of prisoners in their custody.

Registration Topic Of Voters' Meet

The annual meeting of the Georgia Voters League, to be held Saturday, Oct. 26 in Steward Chapel AME Church, Macon, will have as its principal topic of discussion the registration and voting in Georgia.

At the meeting an analysis of registration figures will be presented, explaining how Negro registration increased to 161,412 from 4,232 in 1956; while the white registration showed a drop of 17,000.

Certificates of merit and gold certificates for 100 percent registration will be presented by officials of the Statewide Registration committee, a 67-member group organized in 1956, to organizations which have reported significant achievements in voter-registration during the past year. The committee has conducted two voter-registration campaigns and the statewide registration clinic this year.

Head of the league is John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta.

Terrell County Again

Apparently the Dawson, Terrell County episode did after all kick up a civil rights infraction. That section of Georgia upon which the spotlight was thrown so brilliantly a few months ago on account of the killings of Negroes, comes into the news again.

So, what started out to secure indictments for killings, is winding up in the relay of one of the most rediculous stories coming out of the South in years.

The case will be heard before the United States Court and it would be of little use to discuss the case, but for the record the disclosures being released are so astounding in their claims, so fragile in their framework as to impugn the whole of those engaged in the scheme.

Prominently mentioned in the suit are some school teachers, holding diplomas from state colleges and as high as Masters of Arts degree from New York University, unable to qualify as voters down in Terrell County.

One of the most absurd and ridiculous alibis against the Negro applicants to register was that they pronounced "equity" "eequity." In that the board allegedly would reject an applicant for giving an "e" the hard sound instead of giving it the unaccented short 'e'.

It is significant that some of the defendants are seeking comments from certain representatives at Washington, because Rep. E. L. Forrester of the Third, the District involved, has already made it known to someone he had not seen the government's suit and did not feel that he was in position to comment; Senator Talmadge was on a vacation trip and also unavailable and Sen. Russell was in a hospital for a checkup and unavailable.

Naturally those who would disregard federal authority or fall into the nets of violation of its mandates would seek their "manifestos," or those to whom they look for comfort when they are challenged.

The case differs a little from the Randolph County case in which the complainants challenged, were awarded punitive damages and ordered back to the voting list, in that these people were not permitted to be registered at all.

So what was begun to ferret out evidence in the killings of prisoners, might raise another important question in addition to violation of civil rights around voting. It will probably settle whether "e" in equity, if given the hard sound instead of short vowel thrift, would decide whether a person is qualified to cast a ballot down in Terrell or any other Georgia county.

Race Registration Remains Constant Despite Pressure

The number of Negro voters in the South remained virtually static in the past two years despite increased racial controversy, the Southern Regional Council reported Saturday.

Currently, there are an estimated 1,226,488 Negroes on voting rolls in eleven Southern states, compared to 1,238,000 reported by the SRC in 1956. The latest figures, representing 25 per cent of Negroes of voting age, are contained in a preliminary report of a Council survey following up its study of 1956.

Figures from six states came from official sources; in the others, the totals are estimates of veteran capitol news correspondents, who consulted with state officials and political workers.

The new total, which indicates that Negro voters held their own, an deven shown a slight increase, came in the wake of newspaper surveys which show that in the country as a whole the number of eligible voters has dropped in the past two years.

This figure represents "something of an achievement" in the face of the disinterest prevalent nationwide at the time of off-year elections and in view of recent trends in the region, the SRC said.

TENSION INCREASE

"The intervening two years since the earlier SRC survey was made have brought increased racial tensions in the South, passage of the first federal civil rights legislation since Reconstruction, a long list of federal court decisions pressed the Negro toward full legal equality and new state laws to delay change in racial patterns."

In some states the number of Negro registrants rose appreciably between 1956 and 1959 but these gains were largely offset by sharp drops in other states due to purges and statewide re-registration.

In Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, where official figures show a decline in Negro registration, the number of qualified white voters also dropped. The lower registration of both races in South Carolina was attributable mainly to the total re-registration this year, as is required every 10 years in the state.

Registration increased among both white and Negro citizens in North Carolina and Virginia.

In Louisiana, the white registration increased while Negro registra-

ficult for Negroes to register, because measure to widespread purges in cause of new voting restrictions and tion fell from 161,412 to 120,000 in stricter applications of the old re- the past two years due in large quirements. In some sections where measure to widespread purges in political leaders have fanned racial several parishes. The segregation prejudices. Negroes are even more groups in that state have made a resistant about attempting to regis- concerted effort to strike Negro ter than they were two years ago. voters from the rolls.

But, in many parts of the South, lack of political consciousness re-

DIFFICULTY NOTED

"In certain areas," the SRC said, "it undoubtly has become more dif-

Civil Rights Suit Is Filed In Georgia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI) —The Justice Dept. today sued for an injunction against Terrell County, Ga., voting registrars to bar them from allegedly keeping qualified Negroes from voting.

It was the first suit brought by the department under the 1957 Civil Rights Act which provided protection for the voting rights of Negroes in the South and others.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced that the suit was filed in Federal court at Columbus, Ga., to end what he described as "discriminatory practices" of three election registrars and two deputy registrars in Terrell County.

The suit accused the registrars of arbitrarily refusing "to register Negroes who demonstrated themselves to be qualified to register."

It said the Negro citizens involved, four teachers and a Marine Corps employe, live in Dawson, Ga., Terrell County seat.

The defendants named in the suit were James Griggs Raines, Dixon Oxford, and Roscoe Radford, registrars of Terrell County, and T. Lawson Cook Sr. and his wife, Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., deputy registrars of the county.

The Justice Dept. asked the Columbus court to issue a permanent injunction to forbid the registrars and all persons in active concert and participation with them" from discriminating against any applicant for registration for reasons of race or color.

According to the complaint, on last April 7, a number of Negro applicants appeared at the registrar's office to register. It said none was permitted

U.S. Accuses Georgia County Of Voting Discriminations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division Thursday filed suit accusing officials of Terrell County, Ga., with discriminating against Negroes seeking to vote.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court at Columbus, Ga.

The suit was directed against Terrell County's five election registrars and deputy registrars. It marks the first court use of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, adopted by Congress as a measure to protect voting rights.

The Columbus court was asked to issue an injunction prohibiting Terrell County (1) from following different procedures in the processing of voting applications by Negro and white citizens, (2) from applying more stringent standards in giving a literacy test to Negro applicants, and (3) from refusing to certify a group of Negroes named in the suit as having passed the literacy test.

All of the Negroes named in the action live at Dawson, Ga., the Terrell County seat, where the Justice Department in August unsuccessfully sought to prosecute three local Dawson policemen on charges they had engaged in brutal treatment of prisoners in their custody.

That action was taken under long-standing criminal civil rights statutes. A federal grand jury at Macon, Ga., which examined evidence developed in an FBI investigation, refused on Aug. 9 to indict the three policemen, who were accused by the federal investigators of killing two Negroes, shooting another and beating two more in arrest incidents last spring.

The new civil action at Columbus alleged that on April 7 of this year, a number of Negro applicants appeared to register as voters, without success. It said the rejected applicants included four school teachers with college degrees.

The complaint asserted the teachers were rejected on grounds of alleged inability to read correctly and intelligibly. This group, the suit said, included:

Edna Mae Lowe, a high school mathematics teacher at Dawson who holds a bachelor's degree from Fort Valley (Ga.) State College and a master's degree from New York University;

Janie Breedlove, elementary school teacher with a bachelor's degree from Albany (Ga.) State College;

Davey Louis Gibson, a graduate of Albany State now working on a master's degree at New York University;

Grace Boyd Gibson, a graduate of Albany State.

James Grigg Raines, chief registrar of Terrell County, said the five Negroes named in the federal suit were denied registration because they failed to read the U. S. Constitution intelligently.

"I interpret the law to mean they must read it so I can understand it. Everyone of them pronounced 'equity,' 'eequity.'

"One of them said he had a master's degree, but slurred it so badly I couldn't understand it.

"They all had trouble with the word, 'original,' and one left out the word so that the passage read 'the supreme court shall have no jurisdiction,' rather than 'no original jurisdiction.'

"I informed them of their right of appeal. I think the law was carried out to the letter. The law is difficult to interpret and the test is difficult to judge. You know how a Negro talks.

"None of them was allowed to register on that basis, since that's what the law says."

The suit alleged that registration was also refused on April 7 to Eddie George Lowe, who attended Tuskegee Institute and is employed at the U.S. Marine Corps supply center at Albany, Ga.

His rejection, the government asserted, was based on alleged inability to write correctly and legibly.

Asst. Atty. Gen. W. Wilson White, head of the new Civil Rights Division, said the Terrell County investigation was begun last April. He said it covered registration practices in that county for the past two years.

The suit asserted this investigation showed that in 1956 only 48 Negroes out of 5,036 of voting age in the county were registered, while 2,679 white voters of 3,233 white citizens of voting age received registration certificates.

The complaint charged that Negroes who applied as early as October 1956 for voting registration were not permitted to appear for hearings on their applications until April 7, 1958. But it said white persons who applied in March 1958 were all given hearings that month, some on the same day applied.

The suit said that on March 25, 1958, the day after acceptance of the white applicants, a new Georgia law prescribing more stringent tests for voting applicants became effective, and this new law was used in processing the applications of Negroes.

The suit charged that "the acts and practices of the defendants are designed to deny the right to vote to Negro citizens of the United States and of the State of Georgia solely because of their race and color."

The suit named as defendants Terrell County Registrars James Griggs Raines, Dixon Oxford, and Roscoe Radford, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., deputy registrars.

U.S. Sues Terrell, Charging Bias in Negro Vote Test

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division Thursday filed suit accusing officials of Terrell County, Ga., with discriminating against Negroes seeking to vote.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court at Columbus, Ga.

The suit was directed against Terrell County's five election registrars and deputy registrars. It marks the first court use of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, adopted by Congress as a measure to protect voting rights.

LITERACY TEST

The Columbus court was asked to issue an injunction prohibiting Terrell County (1) from following different procedures in the processing of voting applications by Negro and white citizens, (2) from applying more stringent standards in giving a literacy test to Negro applicants, and (3) from refusing to certify a group of Negroes named in the suit as having passed the literacy test.

All of the Negroes named in the action live at Dawson, Ga., the Terrell County seat, where the Justice Department in August unsuccessfully sought to prosecute three local Dawson policemen on charges they had engaged in brutal treatment of prisoners in their custody.

In August, a federal grand jury at Macon said in effect it found no civil rights violations on the part of the three Dawson policemen it was asked to indict.

RIGHTS VIOLATION

The grand jury returned no bills on separate proposed indictments alleging violation of civil rights in instances where one Negro was shot to death, another Negro was fatally beaten, a third Negro was shot and wounded and two others allegedly beaten.

The new civil action at Columbus alleged that on April 7 of this year, a number of Negro applicants appeared to register as voters, without success. It said the rejected applicants included four school teachers with college degrees.

The complaint asserted the teachers were rejected on grounds of alleged inability to read correctly and intelligibly. This group, the suit said, included:

Edna Mae Lowe, a high school mathematics teacher at Dawson who holds a bachelor's degree from Fort Valley (Ga.) State College and a master's degree from New York University;

Janie Breedlove, elementary school teacher with a bachelor's degree from Albany (Ga.) State College;

Davey Louis Gibson, a graduate of Albany State now working on a master's degree at New York University;

Grace Boyd Gibson, a graduate of Albany State.

ANOTHER REFUSAL

The suit alleged that registration was also refused on April 7 to Eddie George Lowe, who attended Tuskegee Institute and is employed at the U.S. Marine Corps supply center at Albany, Ga.

His rejection, the government asserted, was based on alleged inability to write correctly and legibly.

Asst. Atty. Gen. W. Wilson White, head of the new Civil Rights Division, said the Terrell County investigation was begun last April. He said it covered registration practices in that county for the past two years.

SUIT ASSERTED

The suit asserted this investigation showed that in 1956 only 48 Negroes out of 5,036 of voting age in the county were registered, while 2,679 white voters of 3,233 white citizens of voting age received registration certificates.

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The suit said that on March 25, 1958, the day after acceptance of the white applicants, a new Georgia law prescribing more stringent tests for voting applicants became effective, and this new law was used in processing the applications of Negroes.

The suit charged that "the acts and practices of the defendants are designed to deny the right to vote to Negro citizens of the United States and of the State of Georgia solely because of their race and color."

The suit named as defendants Terrell County Registrars James Griggs Raines, Dixon Oxford, and Roscoe Radford, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., deputy registrars.

If the government succeeds in obtaining an injunction against the registrars, they would be liable for contempt of court for any violation of the order.

Prior to the 1956 national elections, the Justice Department investigated a large number of complaints of racial discrimination in the handling of voting registrations in various parts of the South.

The department said it had developed evidence of such discrimination in many areas, but that under the laws then existing, it could take no action before the election.

These investigations were used as one argument in obtaining passage of the 1957 civil rights act over Southern opposition. That act empowers the attorney general to bring injunction actions "when there are reasonable grounds to believe that persons will be or are being deprived" of voting rights secured by the act.

The specific relief sought by the government in Terrell County was that the court issue a preliminary and permanent injunction to enjoin the defendants "and all persons in active concert and participation with them" from discriminating against any applicant for registration for reasons of race or color.

Judge Warns FBI On Terrell Probe

The south Georgia judge who appointed the Terrell County Board of Registrars assailed a Justice Department suit against the board Friday and threatened to jail federal agents if they start "any high-handed" investigation of his court.

Superior Court Judge Walter I. Geer of Colquitt, whose Pataula Circuit includes Terrell County, blasted the suit filed by the Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division as "arrogant and unwarranted."

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Elsewhere on the integration front, a U.S. judge at Harrisonburg, Va., told the Warren County School Board it could not bar Negroes from the county's white high school; stairstep integration proceeded without incident at Nashville, Tenn., and 50 segregationist white students at Van Buren, Ark., apparently succeeded

Ike to fly to Washington for integration, Far East conferences. Page 2.

in keeping Negroes out of the high school.

At Montgomery, Ala., the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., a Negro integration leader, attempted to serve a 14-day jail term rather than pay a $14 fine for what he said was a trumped-up police charge.

POLICE ORDER

Late Friday, Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said it was he who paid the $14 to keep King from going to jail. He accused the Negro minister of a "publicity stunt," and said he paid the fine to stop it.

King had been convicted of refusing to obey a police order to move from the steps leading into the city hall courtroom two days ago.

In a statement, the police commissioner, who is a member of the prosegregation Citizens Council, accused King of trying to "further his self-assumed role as a martyr, and also to boost the sale of his forthcoming book."

MONTGOMERY ACCOUNT

The Negro minister has written a book about the fight for racial equality in Montgomery.

Georgia's racial dispute was ignited Thursday when the Civil Rights Division, in the first test of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, filed a suit charging Terrell County Board of Registrars with discriminating against Negroes seeking to vote.

Judge Geer, who under state law appointed the Terrell registrars, warned that if the FBI tries to investigate his court "in any high-handed and menacing manner, I will not hesitate to put them in the common jail of the county."

Declaring he has the "utmost confidence in the integrity and competence of the board," Judge Geer assailed the suit as an "attempt on the part of radical Republican leaders to intimidate the people of Terrell County."

Gov. Griffin was unavailable for comment on the suit Friday and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said, "I wouldn't go into it without direction from the governor."

J. G. Raines of Dawson, chairman of the Terrell Board of Registrars, said he believes it "would be proper" for Cook to serve as one of the defense attorneys in the suit.

"Our leading counsel should be outstanding attorneys who are not political," Raines said, adding he did not believe it would be wise for the defendants' legal battery to include "any rabid racist."

SUIT TRANSFERRED

The suit, which was filed in U.S. District Court in Columbus, was transferred Friday to the Americus division of the Middle Georgia District. Terrell is included in the Americus territory.

In addition to Judge Geer, the Terrell registrars Friday received the vigorous support of Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, a candidate for governor in next Wednesday's state primary election.

Vandiver said he stands "four square" behind the Terrell board. He called the Justice Department action "an arrogant and unprecedented attempt to intimidate our people and to destroy our right to govern ourselves."

If he is elected governor, Vandiver asserted, he will "stand in the breach against any and all tyranny that may come to Georgia."

STRICTLY TO LAW

State Sen. Dixon Oxford of Dawson, a member of the Terrell board and a vigorous Vandiver supporter, declared the registrars had "adhered strictly to the law" in performing their duties.

Oxford predicted that "some good lawyers" will volunteer their services to the Terrell board in fighting the federal suit.

The suit alleges that on last April 7 a number of Negro applicants, including four school teachers with college degrees, were denied voter registration certificates on grounds of inability to read correctly and intelligibly.

"The acts and practices of the defendants," the suit charges, "are designed to deny the right to vote to Negro citizens of the United States and of the State of Georgia solely because of their race and color."

In the Harrisburg, Va., case, U.S. Judge John Paul advised the Warren County school board it could not bar Negroes from the county's white high school.

Judge Paul did not order immediate admission of the Negroes but said that since Warren County lacks a Negro high school it must admit Negroes to the white school.

Warren County school board officials countered by showing Judge Paul blueprints for a half-million-dollar Negro high school.

The half-a-hundred segregationist students at Van Buren, Ark., saw their boast that other students would join them in a boycott fall flat.

They apparently succeeded in accomplishing their main objective, however, since none of the 13 Negro students enrolled was seen to enter the school.

The striking students, who were joined by only a few recruits, staged a demonstration across the street from the school with placards proclaiming: "Only Chicken Whites Go to School With Jigs."

At Nashville, Tenn., nine or more second-grade Negro children registered routinely for another year of integrated classes. Fifteen first-grade Negro pupils registered earlier under a court-directed plan of integrating one grade a year.

State To Observe U.S. Fight On Georgia Vote Practices

CENTREVILLE, Ala. (AP) —Two Alabama representatives are being sent to Georgia to observe a U.S. Justice Department attack on voter registration practices there.

In making the announcement Monday, Atty. Gen. John Patterson promised that his administration will offer "strong opposition" to any such federal interference in Alabama.

The Democratic nominee for governor promised firm resistance against any federal attempt to "snoop around, harass or intimidate" any public official in the state.

"We will battle them every step of the way," he declared.

The new civil rights division of the department of justice has filed suit against five Georgia election registrars and deputy registrars accusing them of discriminating against prospective Negro voters. They are officers of Terrell County, Ga.

This is the first suit of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, hotly opposed by Southerners in Congress.

The attorney general said the suit was an obvious attempt of Republicans [illegible] to pick up votes for their party in the 1960 presidential race. He described it as a frontal attack by the federal government against the local and state governments, and as "illegal and unwarranted."

Patterson charged that the federal government is sending "its secret police into the South to harass, intimidate and meddle into the afairs of our state, city and county officials."

Patterson said his main concern during the next four years will be education in Alabama.

The remarks were made at a Kiwanis club meeting.

...s Called ... Register

... (ANP) — One of ... proponents of free- ... themselves and ... citizens locally and ... country,' said ... president, and ... chairman Legis- ... of the Chicago ... is for every ... register & vote, ... coming elections.

... to vote is likened unto ... of a coin to the ex- ... cannot recognize this ... undertaking to carry ... obligations ...

... appeal for all ... to vote, if they ... tered, the NAACP ... out that these are ... for all who support ... rights and equa- ... ity for all citizens ... color, nationa...

... Leader ... all Ill.

... ways all proponents ... best help them- ... fellow citizens la- ... out the country," ... A. Jones, president ... Bullock, chairman ... committee of the ... of the NAACP, ... eligible citizen to ... and to vote in ... elections.

... to vote is likened ... sides of a coin to ... cannot recog- ... without undertak- ... the duties and ob- ... that coin."

... NAACP appeal for all ... to vote if they ... tered, the NAACP ... out that these are ... all who support ... rights and equal- ... for all citizens

regardless of race, color, national origin or religion."

"With the coming of the Lenten Season this year — we are reminded not only of the sacrifices one makes in the spirit of the season, but also of the advantages and blessings that have been bestowed over the years. It is necessary to distinguish between our religious rights, duties, obligations and privileges and those which come to us as a result of man-made laws of government.

"While the NAACP is non-partisan, it is not non-political and the legislative goals of the Association can only be obtained by active participation of all citizens in the political life of the country," they stated.

NAACP Slates Registration Conference

Plans for a series of extensive voter registration campaigns in northeast Illinois communities will be mapped out at a conference of representatives of the NAACP on Sunday, June 29.

The conference will be held at the Emerson St. YMCA, 1014 Emerson st., Evanston.

Gerald D. Bullock, regional director of the NAACP, said the meeting will be attended by representatives of branches, youth councils, college chapters and woman's auxiliaries.

Bullock said the meeting will also consider plans for community action, education and legislation to combat racial discrimination in housing, employment and education in Chicago area communities.

Representatives of NAACP units in the following communities will attend the conference: Waukegan, North Chicago, Lake Forest, Glencoe, Evanston, Chicago, Harvey, Chicago Heights, Kankakee, Hopkins Park, Joliet, Streator, Maywood Aurora, Ottawa, Argo and Robbins.

DRIVE PLANNED TO RE-REGISTER CITY'S VOTERS

BY GEORGE TAGGE

The Better Government association will spearhead a drive for legislation authorizing the re-registration of nearly 2,000,000 voters here, it was learned Monday.

This plan lies in with proposed substitution of punch card system for the present error-studded handwritten mountain of records.

If the 1959 General Assembly approves, all Chicago voters will have to re-register in 1961. County Judge Otto Kerner, in charge of the Chicago election board, said the punch card system will save $125,000 a year for taxpayers.

Bill Beaten in 1957

In 1957 the General Assembly rejected a bill to authorize re-registration after the 1959 mayoral election here. The principal objection was that there would have to be re-registration of a voter every time he moved. About 500,000 voters move each year.

Now there is word that the International Business Machines corporation has almost perfected a method which would permit voters to record changes of address by mail, as they do now. Sidney T. Holzman, chairman of the election board, said he understands the IBM engineers have found a way to "close up holes" on the punch cards.

Mayor Daley favors the punch car system if it can be worked out without upsetting the ways which political organizations use in keeping citizens qualified to vote.

Pollack Backs Move

State Rep. William E. Pollack [R., Chicago], chairman of a special legislative commission on election laws, supported the move for re-registration and punch card system.

Besides economy, the plan would achieve an increase in efficiency and "reduce opportunities for errors and frauds," according to George E. Mahin, executive director of the B. G. A.

Under the present system, in a canvass of registered voters two canvassers in each precinct must copy by hand, on separate strips of paper, the name and address of each voter from the registration binder.

All Copied by Hand

These strips are sorted into street and number categories, then alphabetically according to the voter's name. All of this copied by hand into a verification book, before the house-to-house canvass takes place.

In the punch card system, cards will be sorted by machine at the rate of 1,200 per minute. Poll lists will be printed by machines for each precinct, an operation requiring only four minutes for a precinct.

Other steps in the record keeping would afford comparable opportunities for eliminating tedius and costly methods.

NEW ANTI-VOTE FRAUD LAW IS READY FOR USE

BY ROBERT HOWARD

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 29—A new anti-vote fraud law making it easier and cheaper for a losing candidate, or a voter to challenge election results will be in effect for the first time at next Tuesday's balloting.

It was called "one of the greatest steps ever taken for clean and honest elections" by Rep. William E. Pollack [R., Chicago] in an interview. Pollack, as chairman of a special election laws commission, sponsored the change at the 1957 legislative session.

How to Get Recheck

Pollack recommended that candidates in closely contested districts become familiar with procedures under which they can take steps to discover whether they were "counted out" by precinct officials.

In voting machine precincts, which include most of those in Chicago and all in the Cook county suburbs, the contest procedure was described by Pollack as follows:

Any voter can pay $2 per precinct and have officials look at the voting machine counters. If the figures on the machine differ from those on the tally sheet turned in by precinct officials, the machine figures are to be substituted and used in the official canvass.

Must Precede Canvass

Quick action is necessary, since the machines must be inspected before the official canvass. The inspection is to be done by the board of election commissioners or the county clerk, whichever has jurisdiction in the precinct. Pollack said it is a simple matter to look at a machine.

Substitution of machine figures is expected to correct frequent cases where a big "overcast" is shown on tallly sheets. The reporting of more votes than there were voters is not uncommon, especially for members of the state House of Representatives under the cumulative voting system unique in Illinois. In many cases errors are made by precinct judges who are inexperienced, careless, or fatigued.

For precincts where paper ballots are used, a different procedure applying only to candidates is provided under the Pollack law.

Paper Ballot Method

Candidates who on the official returns were within 5 per cent of winning are permitted to pay $5 a precinct for the right to have the ballot boxes opened and counted by the election officials.

If fraud or other error is discovered, the candidate then is permitted to go into court or before a legislative house and ask for a recount. The judge now has power to appoint the board of election commissioners to do the actual recounting of the ballots in contested precincts.

In its original recommendation, the Pollack commission proposed that administrative agencies be empowered to handle recounts. A compromise was worked out because some legislators felt that ballot boxes should not be taken from the custody of a board or clerk except after action by a court or legislative house.

Former Method Costly

The former law made it much more difficult and expensive to contest an election. Ballot boxes could be opened only in a courtroom and counted only by specially appointed agents, a slow procedure. Some attempted contests in recent Cook county history were abandoned by Republicans after large sums were spent.

"The new law permits a candidate of average means to file a contest and it provides that the accurate result can be obtained promptly," Pollack said. "It also should be much easier to detect and punish vote thieves."

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LOCAL FIGHTS STIR INDIANA VOTE INTEREST

34e

Expect 900,000 to Go to Polls Tomorrow

Indianapolis

Indianapolis, May 4 (AP)—Candidates for Indiana's 11 congressional seats and state convention delegates who will choose nominees for the United States Senate will be named Tuesday in a primary election enlivened chiefly by local fights.

Daily Tribune

Scattered hot contests for nominations for the state legislature or county and township offices were expected to bring a total state-wide vote approaching the 900,000 mark.

Ind. P. Elected Nine

In 1956 Republicans elected 9 of the 11 congressmen and a senator and won all contests for state office.

Voters must declare their party affiliation to vote in an Indiana primary, and receive only their own party's ballot. Many independent voters switch back and forth between elections.

Primary voting usually is heavier in Indiana in the "off" years when no President or governor is to be elected, chiefly because thousands of township officials are chosen.

The 1954 primary brought a turnout of 810,067 compared with 728,634 in 1956.

15 House Contests

Of the 22 nominations for congressional seats—11 in each party—only 15 are contested. All 11 incumbents are seeking renomination and all are expected to win, altho two face strong opposition.

The primary will help settle some of the hottest political fights at the state conventions of the two parties late in June, when nominees for the United States senate seat being vacated by Sen. William E. Jenner [R., Ind.] will be chosen.

Primary voters will elect 2,694 delegates to the Republican state convention June 27 and 2,148 delegates to the Democratic convention June 24.

GOOD GOVERNMENT PRIMER NO. 19

Vote Brake on Amendments

Only Really Bad Ones Pass in 20 Years

Only between one-fourth and one-third of the voters who, January 1956, elected a governor [illegible] and local officials turned out in the recent general election to pass on 30 proposed amendments to the Louisiana constitution.

The relatively small turnouts in such elections have been deplored by persons interested in good government, but it is a fact that no really bad amendments have been voted into the constitution in twenty years, and few good ones have failed to pass.

While voter participation in elections on constitutional amendments generally ranges from only 20 to 40 per cent of the registration, there is a pattern of voter thinking in operation that places the balance of power in the hands of the more intelligent among the electorate.

'ANTI' VOTE DECISIVE

Putting a brake on the indiscriminate adoption of amendments to the constitution, regardless of their merit or importance, is a substantial group of electors who consistently vote against four, five or three proposed amendments individually or en masse, on the theory that amendments to the constitution are unnecessary and any of them could be harmful.

Working and voting for potentially bad amendments are various groups—including political organizations—which had them produced to serve their own particular selfish interests.

Neither of these groups being in the majority, the final decision rests in the hands of independent-minded voters who [illegible] against individual proposals according to the merits or deficiencies they find in them.

BAD ONCE BEATEN

The net result is that a few definitely bad amendments are resoundingly defeated, a few really meritorious ones are decisively adopted; and the remainder stand or fall according to whether, in the opinion of the "balance of power" voters, the good points outweigh the bad, or vice-versa.

Thus the constitution is kept flexible, and at the same time slowly improved and strengthened.

In the recent general election the voters were asked to approve a reorganization of the appellate courts of the state, whereby a substantial part of the "work load" of the supreme court would be transferred to the Courts of Appeal, and the latter expanded to carry the new burden.

Although the plan had the practically unanimous backing of the judges and attorneys of the state, and would expedite the handling of appeals at an estimated additional cost of only $175,000 annually, one-fourth of the electors who went to the polls voted against the proposal.

AGAINST 'ON PRINCIPLE'

This was mainly the segment of voters who, except for a scattering of proposals in which they are personally interested, vote against all proposed amendments to the constitution "on principle."

Two years ago, on the other hand, the new state administration submitted half a dozen amendments which the people generally considered to be bad proposals. Although flush with power from an unprecedented first primary victory, the administration was able to muster for its amendments only from one-third to one-fifth of the total vote cast.

The recently adopted court reorganization is an example of one type of amendment in which extensive provisions are set forth, with the result that it has the effect of a law written into the constitution by the voters themselves, rather than a law promulgated by their representatives in the Legislature.

The amendment was prepared by the judicial council of the supreme court after a year of investigation and study, and of consultation with court of appeal judges, and state and district bar committees.

COURT MEASURE

Although the population of the state increased 70 per cent in the 37 years suceeding adoption of the present constitution its wealth increased even more and thousands of new laws had been enacted during the period the membership of the supreme court remained stationary, with the result that the court had fallen a yeah and a half behind its docket.

Rather than make the court unwieldly through adding to its membership the legal fraternity decided it would be more practical to create a new court of appeal, add to the number of judges in the three existing courts, and transfer a large part of the appeal load to these courts.

Under the plan approved by the voters the supreme court retains jurisdiction of all criminal cases where the penalty is death or imprisonment exceeding six months; cases involving the constitutionality of a tax or other levy; election suits involving two or more court of appeal districts, and cases in which laws of the state, or ordinances of its subdivisions, have been declared by thel ower court to be unconstitutional.

All other matters now appealable to the supreme court are transferred to the courts of appeal; the supreme court, however, under its supervisory powers, retaining the right to require the courts of appeal to certify to it any case which it wishes to take under its own jurisdiction.

Negro Vote Factor In Judgeship Race

Saturday's Democratic primary election for associate justice of the [illegible] State Supreme Court looms as the political puzzle of the decade for some 38,000 Negro voters of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard Parishes.

Rival candidates for the position are two judges of the Civil District Court, Walter B. Hamlin and Rene A. Viosca.

The former has the political backing of the Crescent City Democratic Association, known as "Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison's organization," while the latter is being actively supported by the Regular Democratic Organization, known as "Governor Earl K. Long's faction."

Sat. 11-15-58

Voting of political organizations, naturally, are following the same pattern. The traditionally "pro-Long" Peoples Defense League, the New Orleans Voters' League and the New Orleans Voters' Association are staging a get-out campaign to elect Judge Viosca.

Other groups regarded as "pro-Morrison" are rallying support behind Judge Hamlin's candidacy for the supreme court. Included are the United Voters League; the Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., and other individuals of the Orleans Parish Progressive Voters League.

The independent organization, the Crescent City Independent Voters League, is backing Judge Hamlin.

Meanwhile, Negro voters are watching with justifiable bewilderment the fast-breaking interplay of a number of puzzling factors.

Judge Viosca's Negro supporters have raised the hue and cry that his opponent is the choice of the White Citizens Council and base their allegations on the fact that Judge Hamlin appeared as the principal speaker at a WCC rally in the Municipal Auditorium several weeks ago.

On the other hand, Negro supporters of Judge Hamlin charge that his opponent is backed by Governor Earl K. Long, a self-expressed "one-million per cent segregationist," who would like to have a hand in placing Judge Viosca on the supreme court bench.

They explain Judge Hamlin's appearance before a WCC audience in this manner: "Judge Hamlin, a widely-recognized authority on the 'Bill of Rights' is constantly in demand as a speaker and it was on this subject -- not 'States Rights' -- on which he addressed the WCC."

Several other factors have added to the confused political picture.

First, State Senator John O'Connor, special representative for Gov. Long was extremely active during Monday's visit and platform appearance of Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus. Sen. O'Connor presented Gov. Faubus with a certificate commissioning him an "admiral" on Gov. Long's staff, spoke at the WCC meeting in the Municipal Auditorium that night, and read the telegram in which Gov. Long expressed himself as being "one-million per cent for segregation."

Secondly, Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison greeted Governor and Mrs. Faubus in the City Hall and sipped coffee with them during their visit.

Third, the White Citizens Council on Wednesday morning, urged its members to vote for Judge Hamlin.

Confidential sources say the WCC sent excerpts from the Louisiana Weekly urging its members to read this challenging and insulting editorial which appeared in a New Orleans Negro newspaper."

"They are attacking Judge Hamlin," the WCC letter stated, "because he was the first elected public official in New Orleans to attend a Citizens' Council meeting. Unless we get out and vote for Judge Hamlin on November 15, the Negroes will be taking credit for electing an associate justice to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana."

The outcome of Saturday's election, therefore, depends upon which of the above facts has made the most lasting impression on the individual voters. An analysis of the predominantly Negro precincts' voting returns will, without doubt, reveal that therein lay the balance of power and the margin of victory.

Ballot Is Key In Citizenship Fight

By Marcus Neustadter, Jr.

The ballot is most important to the Negro's struggle for full citizenship and equal rights an audience attending a voter-registration meeting here Friday night at Hayes Restaurant was told by an official of the NAACP.

Clarence A. Laws, field secretary for the NAACP, was the keynote speaker at the meeting sponsored by the New Orleans Voters Association headed by assistant district attorney Earl J. Amedee. He informed his audience that "in this struggle for full citizenship, the most important thing is the ballot. And until we, as Negroes, get it, our protests and pleas will fall on deaf ears."

Speaking on the general topic "The History of Vote-Registration in the South," Laws pointed out how Negroes have fought and actually died in seeking the use of the ballot. "Chief among those was Alvin Jones, former Urban League official who died from a brutal beating received in St. Landry parish while investigating voter-registration of Negroes in the area.

"The right to vote ... is inherent right of free ... ple in a democracy, so c... ly was this understood that ... Founding Fathers made no ... ference to this right in the Constitution or the amendments to the Constitution," he pointed out.

According to Laws, "It was only when the new citizenship status of the newly emancipated Negro was to be clarified do we find a reference to voting rights in the 15th Amendment." He then stated that "In 88 years the Congress has not set up the machinery to enforce this provision as stated in that important amendment."

Reviewing registration records of Negroes, Laws announced that in 1956 registration among Negroes reached its peak in Louisiana with 161,410 in March 1956, but by "June 1958 there was 125,589 Negroes registered, representing a drop of some 36,000 from the rolls." He accounted for the decrease in two years to the "purge-action of White Citizens Councils in North Central Louisiana, where the largest potential of Negro voters existed, 50 percent were purged and dropped from the rolls."

"In communities where registration among Negroes is high the entire atmosphere is changed." He cited that in Crowley there were two Negroes elected to the City Council, all accountable to proper voter-registration and use of the ballot."

Laws was high in his praise for the work accomplished by NOVA since its organization about a year ago, particularly in the area of registration of Negroes in Orleans parish.

Among others programmed were Atty. Ernest N. Morial, Rev. A. Paul Clay, Rev. Dave A. Dennis, and Misses Dianne and Carolyn Johnson. Earl J. Amedee, president, presided over the program.

Other NOVA officers are Percy Murphy Griffin, executive secretary and treasurer; Miss Bertha Ray Parr, Radio-Secretary; and Miss Florence Davis, recording secretary.

Mitchell To Speak For Vote Crusade

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, will be the principal speaker in a mass meeting to be sponsored by the Crusade for Voters according to Jackson W. Acox, director of the Crusade. The mass meeting will be held on "Citizenship Day" Sunday, November 9, 3 p.m. at the Mount Zion Baptist Church, Dumaine and North Galvez Streets, Rev. Morris J. Burrell, pastor.

The Crusade is continuing to expand to the precinct level stated Acox. He said that ward nine held its meeting last Sunday evening at the Church of God, located on Calliope Ave. Wilfred Daliet, Chairman of the Ninth Ward Crusade announced that the following persons had been selected as precinct leaders: Precinct 3, Frank Lastie; Precinct 5, Oliver Bush; Precinct 6, Mrs. Leontine G. Luke; Precinct 6A, Rev. J. D. Brown and Precinct 8, J. Robert Nicholas. Mrs. Mary Bush and Herbert Permillion are vice-chairmen of the Ninth Ward group.

Acox also announced that the 12th ward Crusade Organization elected the following persons as permanent officers in a meeting held last week at Pottia's on Louisiana Avenue. Mrs. Ethel F. Turner, chairman; Rev. Avery C. Alexander, co-chairman; Miss Willie L. Murray, secretary; Wilfred Garard, assistant secretary; Rev. Lawler P. Daniels, treasurer; Everett Granderson, Public Relations Director.

Those citizens who desire to work with us may contact us by calling JA 5-2283 or coming to our headquarters, 503 South Rampart Street.

WINN REGISTRAR BLASTS PROBERS

Mrs. Flournoy Ends Absence from Office

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

WINNFIELD, La. — Mrs. Mary C. Flournoy, who claims she doesn't know Sen. W. F. Rainach from Adam's house cat," returned to her Winn parish registrar of voters office Friday night.

She said she feels she was "perfectly within my rights" in pulling off a sudden disappearance after leaving the office reportedly to go to lunch Thursday afternoon.

She was the object of a parishwide search Thursday and Friday after she suddenly closed her office at noon Thursday while a legislative committee was checking voter registration records.

In an interview with a reporter, Mrs. Flournoy termed Sen. Rainach's probe "a political mess to get Rainach's name in front of the public."

Mrs. Flournoy, in a purported explanation of her sudden disappearance from the registrar's office, said, "We have laws governing the registrar's office and I have always been told that when someone comes in to look at the records who is not a registered voter in the parish, he can not look at the files."

"I did not know these people (the committee officials) from Adam's house cat and I think I was perfectly within my rights," she added.

The registrar said she did not seek legal advice before she locked up the office. She told the reporter that reports that she was in Mississippi were not true, but she declined to say where she had been between the time she closed her office at noon Thursday and returned to Winnfield Friday night.

CHARGE OF VOTE FRAUD IS FILED

SLIDELL — Irregularities in a run-off election for St. Tammany parish school board were charged in a suit filed Tuesday in district court at Covington. The election in question was held Saturday in the Sixth Ward.

The suit was filed by Percy Herrin of Talisheek Running against the incumbent, Ezra Reviere, for the Sixth Ward post on the school board, Herrin appeared to be the loser on the basis of unofficial returns which gave Reviere 374 votes to 340 for Herrin.

Herrin's suit alleges that a number of votes were incorrectly recorded and seeks to nullify the election returns.

Two principal contentions of the Herrin faction are that voters from other wards took part in the election and that absentee ballots were mishandled.

Calling attention to the large turnout equaling 87 per cent of the qualified voters in the ward, Herrin stated that more than 90 of the votes were by absentee ballot, indicating that he considered this an unusual proportion of the total vote.

The total number of votes cast was 15% more than were recorded in the primary election last august. In that race Herrin received 204 votes to Reviere's 142. Three other candidates split the remaining 206 votes cast in the primary.

VOTING CHANGES BILL APPROVED

Governor, Congressman Elections Involved

By ROBERT WAGNER
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La.—Gov. Earl K. Long's administration worked furiously Monday to [illegible] its proposed election [illegible] with amendments, then [illegible] rejected it to a House [illegible], and won 73 to 19.

The bill was vigorously opposed by Caddo parish legislators, who charged it has not been carefully prepared, and was designed to accommodate the congressional ambitions of one of two legislators who were friends of the governor.

The proposed law forwarded on to the Senate for action, would move the date for the first congressional primary from the last Tuesday in July to the second to last Saturday of August.

BETWEEN PRIMARIES

It would also extend the period between first and second primaries in gubernatorial elections from the present three weeks to five weeks, as was the law prior to 1956, when the Long administration changed it to three weeks.

Passage of the bill—strongly endorsed by the governor—was the high light of the day in the House, which recessed until 11 a. m. Tuesday. The Senate was scheduled, meanwhile, to reconvene at 7 p. m. Monday, after being in recess since last Thursday.

NEW YEAR'S EVE

One of the amendments was to provide that the gubernatorial second primary election would not fall upon New Year's Eve, a possibility that New Orleans legislators foresaw if the bill were passed without further adjustment.

"I thought we'd gotten all the amendments we needed in committee," said New Orleans Rep. Edward F. LeBreton. "But then we found out that the election, as the bill read, could fall on New Year's Eve in some years.

"We can't have any elections on New Year's eve in New Orleans, with our Sugar Bowl classic and everything." Not mentioned by LeBreton was the possibility the city might find itself unable to sell alcoholic beverages some New Year's eve.

'HOT AND STIRRED UP'

The committee to which the bill was referred for hasty tacking on of the necessary amendments was comprised of Holt, administration leader, Samuel C. Cashio, and Lt. Gov. Lether Frazar.

The three clustered under a nearby doorway, a few yards from the rostrum, to dress up the bill, and make it more presentable. "Get it in there, Holt," ordered Frazar. "We want to get it passed while we've got them hot and stirred up."

When the bill was reintroduced, Rep. Algie D. Brown, Caddo parish, tried to amend it so that it wouldn't take effect until after 1958, but was turned down 62 to 22.

'UP IN THE AIR'

"This bill has had so many amendments," said Rep. Wellborn Jack, also of Caddo parish, "that it reminds me of children at a party trying to pin the tail on the donkey—I don't know what we're going to wind up with."

Jack also commented that the provision to change the congressional primary might accommodate "one or two legislators," but "it's going to leave all the other candidates up in the air."

Both he and Brown protested that Shreveport had scheduled a city election for July 29, and they would be seriously inconvenienced by the legislation. "It seems to me this is a selfish bill," said Jack.

'READY TO PITCH'

"There are around 40 or 50 candidates in our city who will be running for election," he said. "There must be hundreds of others who will be running for offices other than congressman in the primary.

"Up in Shreveport it's kind of like they've been getting ready to pitch a ball game, and they get out there, and get wound up, and then find that the whole thing's been postponed."

Gov. Long had said earlier that the proposed bill would accommodate legislators interested in running for congressman in the Eighth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy left by the late Dr. George S. Long.

Solid Negro Vote To Support Tureaud In Bid For Congress

With the congressional race entering into its last few days, the campaign to get Attorney A. P. Tureaud elected to congress from the First Congressional District is gaining momentum.

An indication as to what extent grass root support is growing can be seen in the fact that Atty. Tureaud is being swamped with speaking engagements, requests by civic, religious and political organizations.

F. Edward Hebert, incumbent and Attorney Tureaud's main opponent, apparently believing Atty. Tureaud does not present too much opposition, has not launched an extensive campaign as yet. However, if the support continues for Attorney Tureaud at the pace it is now going, Hebert could be really surprised.

The type of support now being shown is the kind of support that has been espoused many years by Negro leaders, but until recently hasn't been forthcoming. Fortunately, Negroes have learned that with the intelligent use of the ballot there hinges first class citizenship.

For the first time in local history, a united front by Negroes was recently shown when Atty. Earl J. Amedee was running for Councilman at Large. With Amedee's fine showing a new trend was begun. The solid Negro vote from early indications, is expected to continue for Tureaud in the race for congressman.

To the ever increasing number of individuals and organizations that have endorsed Atty. Tureaud in his bid for congressman, there was recently added another group. The United Voters League has announced their endorsement for Attorney Tureaud.

A statement from UVL said in part:

"With the pledge of Attorney A. P. Tureaud to fight against any movement that may seek to destroy labor unions, and especially his stand in opposition to all right-to-work legislature, all of which is designed to destroy the very foundation of labor, we have no other choice than to endorse the candidacy of A. P. Tureaud for the First Congressional District. We urge all labor leaders and working citizens to work for themselves by working and supporting A. P. Tureaud for Congress."

Rallies have been conducted in various section of the city for Attorney Tureaud's candidacy, as well as radio broadcasts and a testimoniel dinner. (See individual story in this issue).

Attorney Tureaud declared that if he is elected he would be a Congressman for all the people of the district, and not just for a favored few. He came out strong for labor, increased federal aid to education and promised that he would work full time for the people and not be a "playboy" in office.

His full platform follows:

(1) Will support Civil Rights legislation to insure justice and equality for all citizens.

(2) Will support legislation favorable to organized labor.

(3) Will support program to assist small farmers.

(4) Will seek U. S. Public Health funds for use in St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes.

(5) Will seek increased federal aid to education, especially for St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes.

(6) Will urge nationwide support of the Fair Employment Practices program.

(8) Will seek Federal Housing assistance to improve conditions in Lower Orleans, St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes.

(9) Will support strong Foreign Policy with the ultimate aim of preserving world peace and keeping the United States out of war.

Financial contributions and voluntary service are still being accepted at Tureaud headquarters, 1108 North Claiborne Avenue.

86,033 REGISTER TO CAST VOTES

Surge Reported in District, Eight Parishes

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

ALEXANDRIA, La.—The total number of registered Democratic voters in the eighth congressional district soared above the 86,000 mark with a surge of new registrations.

Registrars of voters in the eight parishes reported Thursday that 86,033 persons are eligible to vote in the Sept. 27 congressional runoff between Harold B. McSween and Lloyd Teekell.

The new figure represents an increase of 4953 voters during a three-day period in which registrars threw open their books last week.

Rapides parish led the climb with 1181 new registrants.

Other parishes showed the following number of new voters:

Natchitoches, 683; Sabine, 102; Vernon, 685, LaSalle, 281; Grant, 163; Winn, 354; and Avoyelles, 204.

Rapides registration now stands at 28,151, while Avoyelles has climbed to 16,196 to hold its position as the second largest parish in the ditrict.

Sabine now counts 9117 Democrats, Vernon 8043, Natchitoches 7460, and Winn 5759.

The Grant and LaSalle parish

gains brought total registration in those two parishes to 5266 and 5041 respectively.

The low turnout in Avoyelles parish during the three-day period was attributed to the fact that registration there was already at a peak before the first primary.

Church Body Backs Southern Vote Drive

In the conviction that "the campaign to encourage Southern Negroes to register and vote is a crucially important cause", CHRISTIAN ACTION, a national body of lay and professional church leaders concerned with social problems, has given both its endorsement and financial support to the "Crusade for Citizenship", the southwide register and vote drive sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which the Reverend Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., is president.

A check in the amount of $2,004.50 was recently presented to Dr. King at a special meeting of Christian Action in his honor, held at the Judson Memorial Church, Washington Square, New York City. Dr. John A. Hutchison, Professor of Religion at Columbia University and chairman of the New York Chapter of Christian Action made the presentation. The check represents many individual contributions received in response to an appeal to members and friends of the organization after the executive board had adopted the vote crusade as its project for 1958, following an explanation of its purposes by Miss Ella J. Baker, now associate director of the Leadership Conference.

The appeal letter read in part:

"Each year CHRISTIAN ACTION undertakes the support of some significant project. This year it is agreed that the campaign to encourage Southern Negroes to register and vote is a crucially important cause.

"This campaign gives us a unique opportunity for direct aid to our friends who are struggling to improve conditions in the South. We approach this task realizing as we must that many difficult problems exist in our own communities; but it is felt that here is a truly national issue, with the 'front lines' presently in the South.

"Significantly, Southern leaders of the program are predominantly Christian clergymen, and they have appealed to us for help through our prayers and our financial support. We believe you will agree that here is an issue worthy of our sacrifical support".

Prominent in the national leadership of Christian Action are such outstanding churchmen as Dr. Rheinhold Niebur, Vice President of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, Dr. John C. Bennett, Dean of Union Theological Seminary

All Out 'Crusade For Voters' Underway

A determined and enthusiastic crowd of freedom loving Negroes gathered at the Coliseum Arena here Sunday for what was the largest single effort promoted in the New Orleans area to increase voter registration.

The meeting was sponsored by the "CRUSADE FOR VOTERS" committee headed by Clarence "Chink" Henry, dynamic progressive-minded president of Local 1419, ILA. He gave as the purpose of the non-partisan, non-political organization, that of "increasing registration through a continuous city-wide effort which will be well-planned and directed by a full time staff."

Henry announced that Jackson V. Acox, well-known civic, religious and political figure, had been retained by the organization to direct the program. He will have with him a staff of clerks and workers needed to execute and implement the program.

A. P. Tureaud, NAACP Legal Counsel, who was a recent candidate for Congressman from the First Congressional District, urged those present to register and see that their friends, relatives, associates and families exercise this responsibility of citizenship.

A fearless champion of civil rights, Tureaud emphatically said, "This is one thing I am certain of YOU CANNOT COUNT UNLESS YOU CAN BE COUNTED." Tureaud informed the gathering that since 1950, segregation laws in this state have increased from 4 to approximately 30. "The only way to stop bad bills in the legislature is to stop sending bad legislators to congress both state and federal," he asserted.

Mrs. Katie Whickham, president of the National Beauty Cultrist League, called upon the women to do their part in "this struggle for our rightful place under the sun." She dramatically added: "This is every woman's struggle, those in the back alleys and spaceous landscaped homes, those on So. Rampart and Sugar Hill, the learned and the un-learned, school teacher and scrubwoman regardless, we are all Negroes."

The position of Mrs. Whickam was supported and re-emphasized by Mrs. Annie Ramie, who is widely known for her civic work in the area below the Industrial Canal.

A note of warning was given by Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., president of the New Orleans Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance. The dynamic religious leader cautioned his audience that "there is nothing worse than a hungry so-called political leader." He pointed out that probably now is the time for all so-called political organizations, the many scattered about New Orleans, to come together as one.

After additional speech-making by George Longe, Committee Treasurer; Attorney Ernest N. Morial, Committee Secretary; Rev. A. L. Ricks, minister of Petty Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and A. J. Chapital, Sr., president, Branch NAACP, the group was subdivided into Wards for organizational matters and planning.

Mr. Henry said that headquarters for the Crusade has been established at 503 South Rampart.

Negro Vote Deciding Factor In Election

The Negro vote in Orleans Parish appears to be the deciding factor in Judge Walter B. Hamlin's close victory over Judge Rene A. Viosca in last Saturday's Democratic primary for associate justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court.

Returns from the four parishes comprising the First Supreme Court District--Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines and St. Bernard--gave Judge Hamlin 60,365 votes to 59,106 votes for Judge Viosca for a majority of 1,259.

Judge Hamlin was backed by the Crescent City Independent Voters League, the United Voters League, Local 1419 of the International Longshoremen's Association, the Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., and individuals of the Orleans Parish Progressive Voters League.

Judge Viosca was supported by the Peoples Defense League, the New Orleans Voters League and the New Orleans Voters Association.

Following the election, Clarence "Chink" Henry, president of the CCIVL and ILA Local 1419, sent congratulatory telegrams to Judge Hamlin.

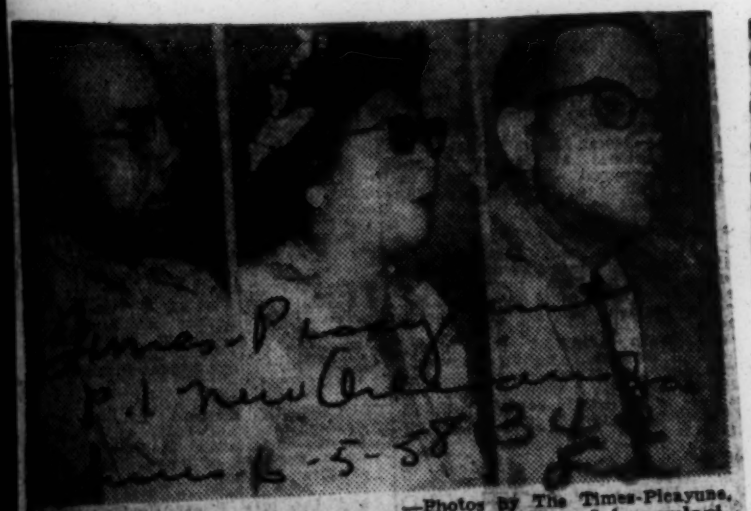
In a victory statement, Judge Hamlin said, "I wish to thank Mayor Chep Morrison and the Crescent City Democratic Association, the Crescent City Independent Voters League, the Orleans Parish Progressive Voters League, the United Voters League, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, International Longshoremen's Assn. Locals 1418 and 1419, Women's Alliance for Political Action of Jefferson Parish, Ninth Ward Civic League and Democratic Association of Jefferson Parish, Second Congressional District Civic Association, Seventh Ward Voters and Civic Association, St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes administrations, Federation for Better Government in St. Bernard Parish and other organizations in the four parishes."

Mr. Henry pointed out that the election proved that Negro voters can determine the outcome of any political contest and urged better support for the Crusade of Voters which is seeking to increase Negro registration in Orleans Parish.

He stressed the fact that the organizations which he heads, the CCIVL and ILA Local 1419, are politically independent.

"I am not on any political payroll," declared Mr. Henry, "and whenever our organizations support a candidate in any election it is solely because we believe him to be the best man for the position."

A check of the predominantly Negro voting precincts in eleven neighborhoods showed that Judge Hamlin was favored in Saturday's election. He carried eight of the eleven selected areas.



—Photos by The Times-Picayune.

ACCUSATIONS AND DENIALS regarding alleged irregularities were aired at the vote fraud hearing Wednesday by (from left) William M. Williams, Mrs. Essie Williams and Walter B. Hesse. Nine witnesses testified.

Ballot Official Accused of Interfering with Vote

Failure to Write in Date in 50 Cases Charged

Mrs. Essie Williams, Negro, 1811 Hamilton, testified Wednesday at the vote fraud hearing that when she attempted to register at the 15th Precinct of the 17th Ward in the Feb. 25 second primary, an election commissioner went into the polling booth with her, flipped a voting machine lever, told her she had "voted" her vote and denied her permission to vote.

Before that, her husband, William M. Williams, Negro, 1811 Hamilton, testified that his wife, standing in front of him, a commissioner accompanied her into the booth, pulled the curtain back," the commissioner told her, "you spoiled your ballot" and then the commissioner refused to let him vote. He said a third poll official told him he could vote."

Although Mrs. Williams testified that she could not identify the commissioner, her husband pointed to Walter B. Hesse, 6813 Palmetto, as the man.

Hesse followed Mrs. Williams on the stand and positively denied the allegations of both husband and wife. He testified that he had been "polite" to all voters and that the incidents which they related had not taken place.

"I didn't do it," Hesse told Asst. Dist. Atty. Leonard Dreyfus, who is assisting Executive Asst. Dist. Atty. J. Davil McNeill in conducting the hearing which Wednesday moved through its third day before Judge J. Bernard Cocke of criminal district court.

OMITTED 50 DATES

Nine witnesses testified with regard to occurrences in the 13th and 15th Precincts of the 17th Ward, with commissioners who took the stand describing as "oversights" and unintentional mistakes their failure to enter the voting date in precinct registers opposite the signatures of 50 voters in the 15th Precinct and 60 voters in the 13th Precinct.

The hearing, which recessed at noon Wednesday, will be resumed at 10:30 a. m. Thursday and 33 witnesses have been subpenaed to testify regarding occurrences in the 17th Precinct of the Seventh Ward in the Feb. 25 Democratic second primary, McNeill said.

Subpenaes have been issued for 77 witnesses to testify with regard to matters in the 13th and 27th Precincts of the Ninth Ward on Friday, but service of the supenaes has not been completed, McNeill said.

RECESS FORESEEN

It is expected that the hearing will be recessed at the conclusion of Friday's proceedings because Judge Cocke will sit in St. Bernard parish next week, but a date for its resumption will be announced by Friday, McNeill explained.

Eugene Marsh, 6813 Arthur pl., Airline hwy., who testified that as a commissioner in the 15th Precinct of the 17th Ward he had been in charge of the precinct register in the Feb. 25 second primary, when asked by McNeill whether he could explain why the date of the Feb. 25 primary was not entered in the register opposite the signatures of 50 voters, replied:

"The only explanation that I can give was that it was an unintentional oversight on my part."

Asked if any persons were permitted to vote who should not have been permitted to vote, Marsh replied:

"Not to my knowledge."

When William and Essie Williams, who had not yet taken the stand, rose in the courtroom at the request of Dreyfus, Marsh said that he did not recognize them. The two Williamses had been recorded at the polling place as having voted.

HESSE DOESN'T REMEMBER

Hesse was then called to the stand and Mrs. Williams was again asked to stand up in the courtroom. Hesse testified that he did not remember her and that he could recall no incident connected with her on the day of the second primary.

After Marsh took the stand again briefly, Williams took the stand and testified that he and his wife had gone to the polling place at about 5:15 p. m. on Feb. 25 and had signed the register. He then proceeded to testify regarding the alleged incidents pertaining to his wife and himself and pointed to Hesse as the commissioner involved. His wife followed him on the stand.

Earl S. Guimont, 9603 Stroelitz, whose name appeared on the 15th Precinct poll list for the Feb. 25 primary as having voted, took the stand and denied that he had voted in that primary. He had voted in the Feb. 4 first primary and that was the last time that he had signed the register, he said. The signature for Feb. 25 was not his, he said.

Thelma C. Jones, Negro, 3117 Palmetto, who also had been recorded as having voted in the 15th Precinct in the second primary, testified that she had voted in that primary as well as in the first primary.

IN CHARGE OF LIST

Joseph O. Lagman, 8610 Forshey, who served as a commissioner in the 13th Precinct of the 17th Ward in the Feb. 25 second primary, testified that he was in charge of the poll list and that Mrs. Audrey Draughon and Mrs. G. Fisse had handled the precinct register.

Asked if he could explain why no entry of the second primary date had been made opposite the names of 60 persons who had signed the register in the 13th Precinct, Lagman, who identified himself as a Sewerage and Water Board employe and said that he had served regularly as a commissioner for the past 25 or 30 years, replied:

"At times if they were in a hurry they might forget the date."

Mrs. Draughon, 8702 Forshey, then took the stand and testified that with the exception of the Feb. 4 first primary, the second primary election was the first in which she had served as a commissioner.

"I didn't leave the dates off intentionally," Mrs. Draughon told McNeill.

Mrs. Odile Bourgeois, 3017 Gen. Ogden, another commissioner who served in the 13th Precinct of the 17th Ward, testified that she knew of no instances of any persons voting in the second primary who were not entitled legally to vote.

Solid Vote Against Amendment 2 Urged

A young New Orleans civil rights attorney in a radio interview here in New Orleans advised Negro citizens to vote solidly against proposed amendment No. 2, when 30 constitutional amendments will be voted on November 4, 1958.

Attorney Ernest N. Morial on being interviewed by O. C. W. Taylor, moderator of the Forum of the Air, originating over Station WNOE, stated that "Of primary importance to Negro voters is the proposed amendment number 2 on the ballot."

Morial in discussing the proposed amendment pointed out that "this proposed amendment provides for Educational expense grants, and the legislature could appropriate funds now dedicated to public education to parents of children attending non-secretarian private schools at the elementary or secondary level."

According to Morial the enabling act, Act 258 of 1958, spells out the details for making such grants, "This act provides for the expense grants from educational funds to children for whom no public school is available or whose parents object to their assignment to an integrated school."

He further advised that "although the private non-secretarian schools would have to be on a list approved by the state board of education to get public funds through the students, the state board would have no supervision or control over these schools and would not be responsible for their operation."

Morial stated that "This is a part of a package of acts passed at the last regular session of the State Legislature which are designed to set up private schools, to replace schools that have been integrated or are under threat of integration through a court order."

Act 256 authorizes the governor to close schools racially mixed or subject to court order to integrate, and to close them indefinitely. Act 257 provides for the organization of educational co-operatives with broad powers to issue bonds and lease or purchase school facilities and equipment. Act 258 authorizes expense grants from educational funds to children for whom no public school is available or whose parents object to their assignment to an integrated school.

Heavy Vote Against Amendment 2 Slated

When citizens throughout the area flock to the polls November 4, to vote on eight constitutional amendments, they are expected to follow the advice of virtually all the Negro civic organizations and fair minded leaders and vote against amendment 2.

Act 557 (number 2 on the ballot) would authorize the legislature to provide financial assistance for students attending nonsecretarian private schools, through an amendment to section one of article 12 of the constitution.

Negro voters are asking the question too, as to what should be done in regard to voting for an increase in tax in order that the schools may stay open until their regular time. It is being discussed that if the taxes are voted so the schools can remain open, voters in effect will be voting for more segregation.

Of the five candidates for school board posts, there is no official endorsement of any, but it is certainty that from past performances Emile Wagner and Theodore Shepard, arch-segregationist incumbents would not get the nod from many, if any, organizations.

Apparently one of the other three candidates will be backed in his bid for school board.

The United Voters League, Ellis Hull, president, has formally announced the amendments the group is for and the ones it is against. Here is a breakdown of their listing:

FOR: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11 12, 14, 20,

AGAINST: 2, 5, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

The voters league reaffirmed their endorsement of Hale T. Boggs for congressman from the second congressional district.

Perhaps the best explanation of amendment 2 and what it would mean to the Negro was made by civil rights lawyer Ernest Morial during a recent radio broadcast. Morial stated, "of primary importance to the Negro voter is the proposed amendment number two on the ballot."

Morial continued, "This proposed amendment provides for educational expense grants, and the legislature could appropriate funds now dedicated to public education to parents of children now attending non-secretarian private schools at the elementary or secondary level. It is really a segregation amendment."

The New Orleans Council of National Council of Negro women announced endorsement of the two and one half mill tax increase, for the election.

The announcement was made by Mrs. Ethel Turner shortly after the group met Monday in Portia's Grill..

In other action Ernest J. Wright, Director of the Peoples Defense League and chairman of the Political Action Committee in executive session voted to endorse the Candidacy of Judge Rene A. Viosca for the Supreme Court of Louisiana and to support the 2 1/2 mill temporary school tax.

In regard to the school tax, the organization said, "we would not want to see our school term shortened because of a shortage of funds. We, therefore call upon the taxpayers of this city to support the small tax in the coming November 4th election."

Finally, the PAC of the League voted to vigorously work for the defeat of Amendment No. 2.

In view of the many amendments to be voted on in the coming election on Tuesday and the inconsequential nature of many of them, insofar as the citizens of this community are concerned, the League left it to the discretion of its members to vote for or against proposed constitutional amendments.

Richard L. Perry, president announced that a political rally will be held Sunday, November 2 to acquaint the membership and the public on the stand of the League in the coming elections. Attorney Earl Amedee will be one of the main speakers along with Director Ernest J. Wright.

The annual Halloween party of the League will be held in the Reception Hall on Friday night.

FOUR ACQUITTED OF VOTE FRAUD

Mistrial Declared in Case of Fifth Accused

Four election commissioners were acquitted early Saturday the vote fraud case. A mistrial was declared in the case a fifth commissioner.

Acquitted were Sam Lipsick, 732 Frenchmen; Paul L. Puig, 719 Kerlerec, and Mr. and Mrs. Andre Burthe, 706 Kerlerec.

A mistrial was declared in the case of Louis Jacob, 1422 Chartres, by criminal district court Judge Shirley G. Wimberly.

This action was taken when the jury announced it was unable to agree on a verdict.

The 12-man jury deliberated three hours before returning its not guilty verdicts.

TO TRY JACOB LATER

District attorney Richard A. Dowling said Saturday he probably would try Jacob at a later date.

The commissioners were charged with irregularities in voting in Precinct One of Ward Seven in the second Democratic primary on Feb. 25. This is the primary in which Malcolm V. O'Hara, former assistant district attorney, and Dowling waged a close race.

Dowling was declared the winner by the state supreme court after he charged fraud was committed at the polls.

Four of the five commissioners had qualified to serve in the primary Saturday to nominate an associate justice to the state supreme court, but none showed up to work at the polling places.

FALSE SIGNING CHARGED

The case went to the jury Friday at 11:22 p. m. after the defendants had been accused of signing a false poll list and certifying the list to be correct.

Gilbert Fortier, a handwriting expert, was the final state witness to be called. He identified the signatures of the commissioners on various election documents.

Fortier said names of 26 of 29 persons who contended they did not vote in the election were written on the poll list by one of the defendants. He said he could not identify positively the other three.

The defense rested without putting anyone on the stand after the state announced that it had ended its case.

Citizens Form 'Tureaud To Congress' Committee

A committee of Negro citizens, from many political organizations within the city, was formed Friday night at a meeting held in the Knights of Claver Building, 1821 Orleans Avenue, for the purpose of assisting A. P. Tureaud in his attempt to be elected to the U. S. Congress on August 23, from the First Congressional District of Louisiana which extends from Julia Street in New Orleans all the way down to the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Selected as co-chairmen of the "Tureaud for Congress" committee were Benjamin J. Johnson, prominent attorney and insurance executive, and O. C. W. Taylor, retired school principal and for a number of years a journalist. Taylor was also assigned the publicity task.

Others selected by the committee included Rev. P. W. Raphael, vice-chairman; Attorney Ernest Morial, secretary; Dr. George B. Talbert, treasurer; Jackson V. Acoc, campaign manager; Attorney Robert Collins, assistant campaign manager; Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr. chariman of the finance committee; Dr. Ernest Cherrie, chairman of the speaker's bureau; Mrs. Ophelia J. Edwards, chairman of the ladies division; Attorney James Smith, chairman of the auditing committee; Attorney Lawrence Wheeler and Attorney A. M. Trudeau, Jr., co-chairmen of the legal redress committee.

Tureaud is a native of New Orleans and a product of the New Orleans public schools. He received his legal education in Howard University of Washington, D. C. He is secretary of the Pyramid Life Insurance Company of New Orleans and is legal counsel for the Knights of Peter Claver, a national Catholic organization. He is legal counsel for the NAACP in Louisiana and has won many civil rights victories in that field.

15 TO FACE VOTE FRAUD CHARGES

Public Hearing Is Completed, Says Dowling

The public vote fraud hearing has been completed, District Attorney Richard K. Dowling said Friday.

He said approximately 15 persons, mostly commissioners will probably be charged in criminal district court next week in connection with fraud.

The hearings, scheduled to resume Monday, is over and will only be conducted at a later date if more information comes into possession of the district attorney's office, Dowling said.

EVALUATING DATA

The district attorney said he and members of his staff are presently studying and evaluating the information gained from theh hearings which lasted from June 2 to June 6.

"I will only prosecute those persons who intentionally violated the law," Dowling said, adding that persons who made honest mistakes without any criminal intent would be given the benefit of the doubt and not be prosecuted.

Dowling said he thinks the one-week hearing before Judge J. Bernard Cocke was good because it gave the public an insight "into the way elections have been handled in recent years."

BEGAN AFTER PRIMARY

The investigation into allegations of vote fraud began after Malcolm V. O'Hara beat Dowling by a mere handful of votes in the Feb. 25 second Democratic primary election.

Dowling contested the election and charged that fraud had been committed. The state supreme court upheld Dowling and he was named the Democratic nominee as district attorney.

HEARING IN VOTE PROBE RECESSED

Matter Continued Until June 16 by Court

The vote fraud hearing was recessed until 10:30 a. m. June 16 Friday after evidence had been introduced pertaining to the voting of seven registered Republicans in the 27th Precinct of the Ninth Ward during the [illegible] Democratic second primary.

Six of the seven voters, all Negroes, testified that they had voted in the second primary and the seventh denied that he had voted, although a photostatic copy of his registration certificate bore the date of the second primary and the name of the commissioner who had certified a signature purporting to be his.

The six who testified that they had voted in the second primary were Mrs. Hytel Matthews, 2632 Piety; Edwin Rousseau, 2620 Piety; Mrs. Kittoria Frank, 2640 Piety; Herbert C. Doyle, 2311 Montegut; Mrs. Ellen Ford, 2629½ Louisa; and Thelma Celestine, 2534 Congress.

DENIES RUNOFF VOTE

Leon Bolds, 2501 Piety, denied that he had voted in the second primary, but Bolds and the other six all testified that they had voted in the Feb. 4 first primary in which the mayor and most other municipal and parochial officers were nominated. The Feb. 25 second primary was for runoffs in the district attorney and criminal district judgeship races.

George S. Haas, 2504 Gallier, who served as a commissioner in the 27th Precinct of the Ninth Ward in both primaries and who testified that he had been in charge of the precinct register most of the time was confronted by Executive Assistant District Attorney J. David McNeill with photostatic copies of the registration certificates of all seven registered Republicans and testified that he had signed signatures of Mrs. Matthews, Rousseau, Mrs. Frank, Doyle and Mrs. Ford and the purported signature of Bolds in the second primary.

Mrs. Miriam A. Maynard, 2234 Gallier, another commissioner who said that she handled the register when Haas "stepped out to eat" identified her own signature next to the second primary signature of Thelma Celestine.

'HONEST MISTAKE'

"It was an honest mistake," testified Haas, an employe of the city's traffic engineering division, when confronted with the photostat of Mrs. Frank's registration certificate bearing Mrs Frank's signature and his own.

"I signed it," he said. "It's Republican. It must have been an honest mistake."

Shown the photostat of Mrs. Matthews' certificate bearing his signature, Haas pleaded:

"It's an honest mistake. I don't know why I left them go that way. I know they're not supposed to vote in a Democratic primary."

Haas testified that he did not know any of the Republican voters involved and that they may have been permitted to vote by mistake during a rush "when we had a big line of voters."

Mrs. Matthews, when asked, admitted that when she had voted in the two primaries she had known that they were Democratic primaries, but added that "I thought that they would let you vote."

SAYS HE CHANGED

Despite the notation of Republican party affiliation on the photostat of his certificate, Rousseau insisted when called to the stand that although he had been registered as a Republican, he had visited the registration office at City Hall two or three months before the first primary and had his party affiliation changed to Democratic.

Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Matthew's sister, testified that she had not voted in a Democratic primary prior to the Feb. 4 first primary.

"What prompted you to vote as a Republican in a Democratic primary?" inquired Judge Bernard Cocke of criminal district court who presided over the hearing.

Mrs. Frank replied that she had wanted to vote in the "mayor's election," adding that "I liked Mayor (deLesseps S.) Morrison." Judge Cocke told her that he was not interested in "personalities."

DISAVOWS SIGNATURE

Bolds testified that the signature on his certificate for the second primary was not his since he had not voted because "I had to go out of town," but that he had voted in the first primary.

"Didn't you know it was illegal for you to vote in a Democratic primary?" McNeill inquired of Bolds.

"No sir, I did not," he replied.

Doyle, who was next on the stand, was asked: "Did anybody tell you it was illegal to vote as a Republican in a Democratic primary?"

"No sir," Doyle told McNeill. "I didn't know about it until I heard you talking about it."

'VOTED LIKE ALWAYS'

Mrs. Ford testified that she had been voting since 1951. When asked why she had voted in a Democratic primary, replied: "I just voted like I always had been voting. I just go on and vote."

"Are you sure that nobody ordered you up back there?" inquired Judge Cocke.

"No sir."

Thelma Celestine, the next witness, testified: "I just voted. I didn't know it was unlawful."

Mrs. Maynard, the next witness, was shown a photostat of Thelma Celestine's certificate and was asked:

'DIDN'T NOTICE'

"Who was the commissioner who certified her?"

"I was," she replied. "I didn't notice that she was registered as a Republican. I knew that they were not supposed to vote."

Haas was recalled to the stand and shown the photostat of Bolds' registration certificate and asked to look at the Feb. 25 entry.

"His signature is there the same as on 2-4-58," Haas said. "If you look at that handwriting it certainly looks the same to me."

"I don't do no crooked work around the polls," Haas volunteered, adding that he had never been presented with the problem of Republicans having voted in a Democratic primary while he had been serving as a commissioner at the polls, although he had been serving as a commissioner in elections since he was 21 years old. City records show that he is 53 now. Republicans should know that they can't vote in Democratic primaries, he added.

"And so should you," observed Judge Cocke.

"I'm not in politics," said Haas, "I just serve as a commissioner."

McNeill explained that the hearing is being recessed until June 16 because Judge Cocke will be sitting in St. Bernard parish next week.

"We plan to evaluate and consolidate the evidence we have and have another session on June 16," McNeill said.

Fourteen witnesses from the 13th Precinct of the Ninth Ward who were subpoenaed to appear Friday, but were excused at the beginning of the hearing, were excused because they had been interviewed before they appeared in court "and we were satisfied with the answers they gave," McNeill reported.

Lawyer Quits Louisiana Vote Registrar Case

Monroe, La.—James Sharp, Jr. Monroe attorney, filed a motion with the U. S. District Court here last Tuesday withdrawing as counsel for Oscar I. Reddix, in a case that challenges the whole process by which 7,000 or more Negroes were stricken from the rolls of voters of Ouachita Parish, La.

The motion states that Attorney Sharp desires to withdraw from

the case because the plaintiff (Dr. Reddix) "is presently absent from the state of Louisiana making preparations to withdraw himself as a resident of this state permanently." The petition goes on to tell that the counsel feels "that this move o nthe part of plaintiff is untimely and inconsistent with his moral obligation to his attorney," and that counsel feels that the move is also inconsistent with plaintiff's moral obligation and duty to the class he represents.

Vote Buying 'Erroneous,' Editor of Weekly Declares

Action Brings Wrath of Louisiana Legislature

BATON ROUGE La. (AP) — Editors of a Baton Rouge weekly newspaper for Negroes said Friday a story last week that aroused the wrath of the Louisiana Legislature was "erroneous."

The News Leader editors reported last week that the "First Ward Voters League Inc." would pay $15 to ever Negro registering before the books closed for the congressional primaries.

The Legislature reacted with a bill by Rep. William Percy of East Feliciana extending a state law banning buying of votes to include vote registration.

The proposal, drafted by the joint legislative committee on segregation, will be up for committee action next week.

"We arn't sponsoring it," said managing editor Leslie Barnum. "We merely carried the announcement. Of course we're sympathetic with their desire for more voters.

"We lend our support to it. When we found our information was erroneous, we apprised our readers of it."

On its latest front page, the paper said:

"Unregistered voters were stirred up to increased action last week when the First Ward Voters League Inc., announced in The News Leader it would give $15 to every new voter as of June 18, but the announcement was erroneous.

"What The News Leader learned later was that every new voter would be eligible to participate in a drawing for $15 sponsored by the organization."

The original front page announcement said the voters league appealed to Negroes to help break its bank with the $15 offer.

Segregation Bills Whiz To Passage

BATON ROUGE (AP) — Three segregation bills whizzed to easy Senate final passage, but a storm was brewing today for a bill designed to provide means to remove registrars of voters for lax enforcement of registration requirements.

Orleans registrar Louis Kroop Jr., president of the State Registrars of Voters Assn., said the state's registrars will be out in force tomorrow when the bill is heard before Senate Judiciary A Committee.

The measure drafted by the Joint Legislative Committee on segregation, brands as malfeasance the intentional lack of strict enforcement of voter registration laws by the parish registrar of voters.

The Senate last night sent to the governor bills to:

1. Repeal Louisiana's bus segregation laws. Passer 34-0.

2. Repeal Louisiana's street car segregation laws. Passed 34-0.

3. Ban operations in Louisiana of any organization affiliated with a "foreign" group with a record of Communist or subversive activity.

The bus and street car segregation bills are designed to bypass a federal court order that ended bus segregation in New Orleans.

By repealing the laws named in the federal injunction, the segregation committee hopes to clear the way for operation of buses under a private seating policy.

A third bus segregation bill, passed by the House, permits the first person on a double seat to select who shall sit beside them.

At present, registrars of voters can be removed only by the State Board of Registration, made up of the governor, lieutenant governor and House speaker. The board can remove any registrar at any time without explaining why.

The segregation bill, in effect, provides for a court removal of a registrar, adding a new method.

The proposal received exactly the required 51 votes when it passed the House. It was the first measure drafted by the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation to have a close call.

Two other segregation committee bills dealing with registrars are not opposed.

One provides if a registrar is called away from his duties by a federal action, his salary will continue. The second directs the attorney general to provide legal aid to registrars facing federal court action.

La. Supreme Court

On Saturday, November 15th the registered voters of the community return to the polls to vote for a La. State Supreme Court Justice, the vacancy having been created by Judge Harold Moise's untimely end. There are two candidates running for the coveted jurists' spot; namely, Rene Viosca and Walter Hamlin, both Civil Court Judges. The choice has been made relatively simple by a turn of recent events.

One of the candidates, Judge Hamlin, several weeks ago used extremely bad judgement in appearing as a featured speaker for a White Citizens Council Rally, and the voting public is unable to forget this poor judgement on the part of the Candidate Hamlin.

It is quite vividly remembered in the wake of the recent bombings and violence in the South, the ringing indictment of white citizen councils and white supremacy politicians made by Atlanta Mayor William Hartsfield when he said: "Whether they like it or not, every rabble rousing politician is the godfather of the crossburners and the dynamiters who are giving the South a bad name."

The feeling is that if a man who aspires to such a high and responsible office has no better judgement than to appear and consort with extremist and controversial white citizen council figures that he would not make a good La. Supreme Court Justice, further that his judgement might be just as bad if elected to that high and august body.

Further, Judge Hamlin is being loudly supported by Leander Perez, white supremacy extremist, and anybody supported by Perez amounts to the 'kiss of death' insofar as Negro voters are concerned.

Even if there had been some Negroes who wanted to support Judge Hamlin. it is extremely unlikely that they can in good conscience do so now.

The election presents the Negro voter with the opportunity to vote against the white citizen council as well as against Leander Perez.

Negro voters have no other choice but to vote against the candidacy of Judge Hamlin because it is the only way to teach those who consort with forces who are dedicated to denying the Negro full citizenship in this widely heralded democracy of ours, a practical lesson.

We are supporting the candidacy of Rene Viosca for the La. Supreme Court bench because we believe he is the best of the two candidates and has not indulged in the extra curricular activity of speaking before such controversial extremist groups as the white citizen council.

34e 1958

KENTUCKY

...ot Fraud ... Found ... Logan ... Counsel ... Stubblefield ... Take Exception

By HARRY BOLSER

...Courier-Journal Staff Writer Kentucky Bureau

..., June 13.—"Ob... forgeries" of signatures on ... County primary-... were discovered ... Circuit Judge Earl ... the disclosure ... two-county ballot re... in the May 27 First Dis... Congressional ... Frank A. Stubblefield, Mur... incumbent Noble ...field, by 432 ... then petitioned ... votes in Callo... and Logan coun... ones of the dis... Stubblefield car...

... 113 ... votes in Mar... counties has ... Gregory picked ... the two-county ... Stubblefield's ... Calloway votes ... p.m. Friday. ... lost an additional ... the first three pre... Twenty-seven ... remain to be ... will be re... Saturday. ... County ... to 541; ... and Callo... home county.

... Precinct ... 60 votes in ... County recount and ... announcing ... signature for... stated that he ... the Logan ... which the

"obvious forgeries" were found "so I can refer this to the Logan County attorney and Commonwealth's attorney, and the United States district attorney."

(The F.B.I., at Governor Chandler's request, investigated the primary election in Logan County, but never announced its findings.)

Refers to 26 Ballots

The words "obvious forgeries" were used by Judge Osborne in referring to 26 ballots in Logan's Russellville No. 6 Precinct, after the ballots were singled out by Gregory's attorneys.

Gregory's counsel claimed that the signature of W. M. Reed, an election officer, on the 26 ballots did not compare with the W. M. Reed signature on the ballot-stub book. The Gregory attorneys charged that "three different sets of W. M. Reed signatures appeared on the 26 ballots."

Pointing to the 26 ballots, Judge Osborne said in open court, "These are obvious forgeries."

Object to Study of Names

Stubblefield's attorneys objected to the court's examination of names on the back of ballots, contending that ballot signatures cannot legally be considered in a vote recount.

Gregory's attorneys also questioned the signature of an election officer in another Logan precinct, Auburn No. 25. They charged that the signature of E. B. Perkins, which appeared on the backs of ballots, did not correspond to the Perkins signature on the back of the ballot-book cover.

Stubblefield's attorneys countered with a claim that the Court of Appeals had held that signatures could not be compared in vote recounts.

The appellate court, the Stubblefield counsel argued, has said that in a vote recount it is necessary only to establish that the name of an election officer appears on the back of each ballot.

In another Auburn precinct, No. 26, Gregory's counsel objected to the counting of 147 Stubblefield ballots, because B. G. Hall, who was not an election officer, "had access to all of the ballots."

On Ballot as Officer

Hall's signature also appeared on the back of one No. 26 ballot as an election officer, "when in fact he was an unauthorized person."

Other irregularities that Gregory's attorneys claim were found in the Logan County vote recount were:

1. In Russellville No. 5 Precinct, Mrs. James C. Lyne, an election officer, also served as a precinct officer and signed all the ballots used in that precinct.

2. Four of nine unused ballots in Russellville No. 5 Precinct were not marked unused.

3. Five Russellville No. 5 ballots bore Mrs. James C. Lyne's signature, but had not been used.

4. Only three of the four Russellville No. 2 Precinct election officers signed the election book in that precinct.

5. The signature of Sam Stacker, an election officer in Adairville No. 11 Precinct, on the election book was not the same as that on the ballots cast in that precinct.

6. In Russellville No. 3 Precinct, 48 of the 129 votes cast for Stubblefield were marked with pencil instead of the ink stencil provided in each voting booth.

Ballot Probe in Kentucky County Begun

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP—Gov. A.B. Chandler said Thursday the FBI is investigating primary election results in Logan County where voters helped unseat U.S. Rep. Noble Gregory.

Chandler's announcement, made at a press conference, was confirmed by the FBI in Louisville.

Gregory, who has represented the 1st District 22 years, lost the Democratic nomination to Frank Stubblefield by 432 votes in Tuesday's election. Stubblefield, a Murray druggist, outpolled Gregory 2,279 to 443 in Logan County but carried only two of the district's other 16 counties.

Chandler also announced that Gregory will seek a recount.

"Everyone in Kentucky knows they have been stealing Logan County for years," he said. He did not identify "they."

The governor also said he believed the FBI hs impounded the Logan County ballots. But special agent C.E. Weeks declined to comment.

"I can say, however," Weeks continued, "that we are investigating the Logan County results to see if there was any violation."

In Russellville, Logan County Clerk Bailey Gunn said "I haven't heard a thing in the world about the probe."

"If anyone has confiscated the ballots, I don't know anything about it."

Gregory, who ran with the announced support of Gov. Chandler, could not be reached for comment at his Mayfield home.

Stubblefield was unavailable for comment.

Gregory's defeat marked the first time in history a 1st District congressman failed to win renomination.

Ballot Probe in Kentucky County Begun

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP—Gov.

Judge To Rule Monday On Ending Gregory Suit

His Counsel Drops Charges on Calloway, Stakes Vote-Fraud Case on Logan County

By HARRY BOLSER
The Courier-Journal West Kentucky Bureau

Murray, Ky., July 2.—A ruling on a motion to dismiss Representative Noble J. Gregory's primary-election contest suit will be given Monday in Calloway Circuit Court, Special Judge Alex P. Humprey, Louisville, said Wednesday.

Attorneys for Gregory joined counsel for Frank A. Stubblefield, Murray, defendant in the election contest, in requesting the court to rule on the motion.

At the same time Gregory's counsel moved that allegations of election irregularities in Calloway County made in the suit be dismissed. That means that the Gregory suit has been reduced to charges of fraud in Logan County.

Attorney Explains

In agreeing with Stubblefield's attorneys on an early ruling on the dismissal motion, Gregory's attorneys explained that they wanted to avoid introducing proof in the case before the court decided whether there is sufficient grounds on which to proceed, thus saving time and expense.

At the invitation of the court, L. R. Reed, one of Gregory's attorneys, made a lengthy statement explaining the Gregory case and basis for charges.

Wells Overbey, member of the Stubblefield counsel, said his side didn't care to make a statement, because "if we argued 3 hours we couldn't add anything to our brief."

Says It States No Cause

The Stubblefield brief set forth reasons why the contest suit should be dismissed. The chief contention was that Gregory's complaint did not state a cause for action.

After hearing both sides, Judge Humphrey said, "Gentlemen. I think I can give you something to shoot at by Monday. I think I owe everyone something definite."

The judge then set the session for 10 a.m. Monday and said he hoped to be able to read his

He said he planned to remain here, study the contest petition and dismissal motion, and prepare his decision.

Margin Cut to 341

Stubblefield, a Murray druggist store operator, defeated Gregory, of Mayfield by 432 votes for the Democratic First Congressional District nomination.

Gregory filed suit for a recount of votes in Calloway, Logan, and Marshall counties and contested the election claiming fraud and irregularities. In a counter contest, Stubblefield accused Gregory of conspiring with W. F. Foster, Mayfield clothing manufacturer, to obtain illegal votes.

In the three-county ballot recount, Gregory picked up 91 votes reducing Stubblefield's margin to 341.

Calls 20% Illegal

Calloway Circuit Judge Earl Osborne, Benton, presided at the recount, but disqualified himself from hearing the contest because of a court session at Benton. The Court of Appeals then appointed Jefferson Circuit Judge Humphrey to hear the contest and counter contest.

In explaining the Gregory case to Judge Humphrey, Reed stated that the "essence of the whole lawsuit is that more than 20 per cent of the votes cast in Logan County (in the May 27 primary) were illegal. Someone cast votes for someone else."

Reed sought to impress on the special judge that "we have never charged that Frank Stubblefield had anything to do with these irregularities."

Reed told the court:

"This has been no mutual admiration party, but we haven't been personal in this matter.

"However, we're convinced now after examining the election signature books in Logan County that there were many, many irregularities in the primary election."

Question 47 Signatures

After the election, Reed charged, representatives of Gregory were denied access to the Logan County election comparative-signature books.

Tuesday they were brought here by order of Judge Humphrey and examined by Gregory's attorneys.

Reed and Joe Grace, another Gregory attorney, said signature and registration books of one precinct and half of those in a second precinct were examined.

In the first precinct examined, Gregory attorney claimed that 11 more votes were cast than the total number of voters (127) listed on the registration book. The attorneys said they also questioned the authenticity of 47 signatures.

In the second precinct checked the Gregory counsel questioned the signatures of 59 of the 187 voters who cast ballots.

The paragraph in Gregory's petition which Reed referred to as the "essence" of the suit reads:

"In every Logan County precinct, the names of more than 20 per cent of persons whose names appear on the signature books of each precinct did not cast a ballot in those precincts, but that a ballot was cast for each of those persons by fraud. Had these votes not been illegally cast Noble J. Gregory would have been the successful candidate."

Reed explained that in an election contest the vote count in a precinct can be thrown out if more than 20 per cent of the votes, are found to be invalid.

'Just Gone Fishing'

Stubblefield's attorneys have contended that there is nothing in the Gregory's suit tending to prove that illegal votes were cast in the Logan County primary.

"They have just gone fishing for something," William Scent, one of Stubblefield's attorneys told Judge Humphrey in referring to the "essence" of the Gregory suit.

Conspiracy Charged in Ky. Voting

MURRAY, Ky. —(AP)— Frank A. Stubblefield, Murray druggist who unseated U.S. Rep. Noble Gregory in the May 27 primary election, filed a petition Saturday charging Gregory, Gov. A. B. Chandler and others with conspiracy.

The most serious charge made by Stubblefield was that a Gregory supporter offered to pay $5,000 for 200 votes in Todd County.

The petition said the names of other "high state officials," it charged were also involved would be brought out in testimony.

Stubblefield also asked for a recount of ballots in seven first district counties.

The petition was filed in Calloway Circuit Court a few hours after a recount of primary election votes in Logan, Calloway and Marshall counties asked by Gregory was completed.

Gregory picked up a total of 91 votes on the recount. He had lost the First District Democratic nomination to Stubblefield by 432 votes.

Gregory was supported by Chandler in his race for nomination to a 12th term as First District congressman.

Judge Charges Voting Fraud In Kentucky

MURRAY, Ky. (AP) — Circuit Judge Earl Osborne said Friday "some obvious forgeries" were found on primary election ballots from several Logan County precincts.

The discovery [illegible] ing a recount [illegible] May 27 primary [illegible] seated [illegible] by [illegible]

of election officers on the back of ballots "were not the signatures of the person who signed the front cover or the person who signed the ballot books."

The recount was requested by Gregory in Marshall, Logan and Calloway counties, the only three in the 17-county First Congressional District carried by Frank Stubblefield, a Murray druggist, who defeated Gregory.

With the tally complete for Marshall, Logan and five Calloway precincts, Gregory has picked up a total of 118 votes, cutting Stubblefield's margin from 432 to 314.

Absentee-Voting Plan Held Threat to Many

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky

Martin Says Limiting Right to Servicemen And Families Would Disfranchise Students

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6 (AP)—A House committee was urged Thursday to consider that proposals to change Kentucky's election laws pose a threat to the voting privileges of thousands of Kentuckians.

Dr. Robert R. Martin, State superintendent of public instruction, told a public hearing of the Committee on Suffrage, Elections, and Constitutional Amendments that he was particularly concerned about limitations proposed for absentee voting.

A bill under consideration by the committee would limit absentee voting to servicemen and their wives. Its adoption was recommended by the Legislative Research Commission in the wake of charges that many counties experienced abuses in the absentee-voting law.

Used by 'Most'

"I oppose the repeal of the absentee-voter law," Martin said, "primarily because it would, in effect, disfranchise the 32,000 young Kentucky citizens who are now attending our colleges and universities and many more who are attending institutions of higher learning outside the state.

"Most of them now make use of the absent-voter machinery provided by law in their exercise of the suffrage. . . .

Queenan Gives Views

"We need, I believe, more participation of these young people in our electoral process — not less. But we will have less, much less, if the Legislature looks with favor upon proposals to limit the absentee ballot to servicemen."

James F. Queenan, Jefferson County Court clerk, said he thought the absentee-vote law could be fixed to avoid abuses without disfranchising large numbers of voters.

He said Jefferson County has a system of appointing a nonpartisan committee to handle absentee ballots. He said 4,800 absentee ballots were handled in 1956 without any trouble or complaints.

"You members of this committee might very well lose your votes on occasion if this proposal is adopted," he said.

Bill Reported To Revise Voters' Law

Courier-Journal

Would Replace Regulations For Absentees

Louisville Ky.

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 26—A new bill to overhaul Kentucky's absent-voting machinery was reported favorably Wednesday by the House Committee on Suffrage and Elections.

It was given its first reading and could be up for passage Friday.

Committee members said the new bill would, in effect, replace all of the absent-voter bills now pending before the group.

The committee bill leaves intact the State's present law permitting persons to vote by absentee ballot if they are out of their precinct on election day.

The Legislative Research Commission last winter recommended repeal of most of the State's absent-voting law and limiting such voting to members of the armed services and their spouses.

Constitutionality of that plan has been widely challenged among members of the Legislature, however.

The new bill would require that applications for absentee ballots and the ballots themselves be sent through the United States mail.

It requires that applications for an absentee ballot be received by the County clerk at least 15 days before the election.

It provides that at 2 p.m. on the 14th day preceding the election, the County Board of Election Commissioners, the County clerk, candidates or their representatives, and "representatives of news media" shall meet and examine all applications.

The clerk would be required to read the name of each applicant aloud, and anyone present would be authorized to challenge the applicant or his application.

The Board of Election Commissioners would then determine whether the application should be accepted or rejected. If it is rejected, the application would be so marked and the voter notified of the action.

This examination would not apply to applications made by members of the armed forces or their dependents stationed abroad.

The bill requires that applications for an absentee ballot be notarized by a civil officer who is authorized to administer oaths. But it provides that neither the authorizing officer "or his deputy" can be a candidate in the election.

That section would prevent County clerks or their deputies from notarizing the applications of persons seeking an absent ballot, if the clerk is a candidate in the election for which the ballot is desired.

The bill also changes the absentee-ballot-application form to reduce the age of the applicant to a minimum of 18 years to conform to the 1954 constitutional amendment permitting 18-year-olds to vote.

A section of the bill would permit members of the armed forces to register in absentia if they are stationed away from their legal residence in Kentucky.

Chief sponsor of the committee substitute bill is Representative Felix Anderson, Louisville Democrat, who is chairman of the Suffrage and Elections Committee.

Other sponsoring members:

Representatives Roger Qualls, Olive Hill Republican, vice chairman; R. Douglas Ford, Owensboro Democrat; Albert Dempsey, Inez Republican; Jack Raybourn, Jr., Springfield Democrat; John B. Breckinridge, Lexington Democrat; Carl F. Reynolds, Booneville Republican; W. J. Smith, Belfry Democrat; Leonard Hislope, Somerset Republican; James W. Lyon, Greenup Democrat; Richard Hopkins, Calhoun Democrat; Charles H. Hart, Sharpsburg Democrat, and Banjo Bill Cornett, Hindman Democrat.

The clamor for revision of the present absent-voting laws has been widespread in Kentucky for several years.

It has been especially in evidence since several lawsuits were filed last year, challenging the validity of hundreds of ballots cast by absent voters.

First Voters Are 20 Pct. Of Registrants

Citizens Are Eligible If 18 by November 4

First voters account for at least 20 per cent of persons registering to vote in the May 27 primary election here, Delbert R. Black, assistant City registrar, noted yesterday.

Black said he had been told that registration to vote had been encouraged in some of the schools.

If a person will be 18 by the November 4 general election he will be eligible to vote in either the Democratic or Republican primary if he registers before the Saturday deadline.

This is an off-year election, with only two contests to be decided here in November, and registration has not been heavy. The offices to be filled here are those of Third District congressman and Fourth District judge of the Court of Appeals.

Office Hours Given

Both the City and the County registration offices are in the Jefferson County Armory. The City office is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. except Saturday when it will close at 1 p.m. The County office is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. except Saturday when it closes at noon.

A person has to register as a Democrat to vote in the Democratic primary or as a Republican to vote in the Republican primary. Organization candidates here so far have no primary opposition and no primary will be necessary unless opposition develops.

For registration information persons may call the City office, JUniper 4-8277 or JUniper 4-8278, or the County office, JUniper 4-6679.

Kentucky Vote Suit Dismissed

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky

MURRAY, Ky., July 8 (AP).—Special Judge Alex Humphrey yesterday dismissed Representative Noble Gregory's suit charging fraud in the primary election which cost him the Democratic renomination.

Mr. Gregory, who has represented the 1st district in Congress for 22 years, filed suit after his defeat by Frank Stubblefield, a Murray druggist.

The judge ruled Mr. Gregory did not have enough evidence to support his charge of fraud in Logan and Calloway, two of the 17 counties making up the 1st district.

Asked if he planned to appeal, Mr. Gregory said, "I will go as far as I can go." Mr. Gregory, now in Washington, said, "I will have no further comment until I confer with my attorneys."

Mr. Stubblefield said the decision made him a "happy man. All I want to do now is make everyone a good Congressman."

He will run in November against James G. Bandy, who was unopposed for the Republican nomination in the May 27 primary.

Parolees, by Rights, Can Vote, Hold Office

By KYLE VANCE
Associated Press Staff Writer

Frankfort, Ky., May 15.—Former prisoners whose civil rights are restored by executive order gain nothing except the right to vote and to hold office, according to an assistant attorney general's opinion.

Probation and Parole Director Elmore Ryle, commenting on the opinion, said prisoners and parolees would be "shocked" to learn they have no greater reward to work for on their good behavior.

"Restoration of civil rights has from time immemorial been considered a technical pardon," he said. "Parolees were encouraged to do their very best on parole in the hope that eventully their civil rights would be restored, thus relieving them of the sentence that had been imposed.

"That incentive is now gone."

Some Less Concerned

Walter Ferguson, chairman of the Parole Board, and Harold E. Black, director of corrections, were less concerned.

Ferguson said the opinion would make little difference in administration of the parole program.

He acknowledged, however, that the board will consider reimposition of remainder of sentences on those who violate parole after they have regained their civil rights.

Black said an incentive will remain for those who really desire to have their rights restored.

It was Black who asked the attorney general's opinion. He said he was concerned about one particular case, but wanted to know the true legal status, for future guidance, of those who stray after regaining their civil rights.

His query said:

"We desire to know if restoration of civil rights granted to a parolee on a life sentence will prevent his being held or declared a parole violator in the future on the same life sentence."

Assistant Attorney General Earle V. Powell replied that Section 145 of the Constitution denies the right of suffrage to those convicted of a felony or a high misdemeanor.

Governor Given Power

The same section, he said, grants the governor the power to remove the disability.

"The executive clemency provided for in this section goes no farther than to permit the chief executive to restore lost rights of citizenship to the one convicted . . ." he wrote.

"The right so lost pertains exclusively to the privilege of voting. It does not constitute a pardon as contemplated under Section 77 of our Constitution and does not in any way affect the sentence, or constitute a forgiveness, or waiver of the issue of guilt."

Upon receipt of the opinion, Black sent a memorandum to wardens and identification officers setting out:

"While this opinion is directed primarily in answer to the above question where a life term was involved, it will affect not only those who have been granted a restoration of civil rights on a life sentence but on all sentences less than life.

Reprieve Would Be Necessary

"Therefore, we may no longer disregard any additional time owed on a sentence on which the inmate has previously been paroled, even though he may have been granted a restoration of civil rights prior to the inmate's commitment on a new sentence."

Black said the only way a parolee may avoid arrest as a parole violator in the future would be to secure a reprieve from the Governor.

The restroation of civil rights is a routine matter for governors after proper recommendations have been received.

Governor Chandler has signed resoration orders for 998 persons since he took office December 13, 1955, according to files in his office.

Ryle pointed out that life termers wanting their civil rights have ben required to serve at least a year under active parole supervision and then complete three years of clear conduct.

In a letter to his parole officers, Ryle said:

"The director has not had the opportunity of discussing this matter with the Governor's office, but it would seem that since the only thing that is being restored . . . is the right to vote and hold office, there would be little reason for the continuance of the present policy."

Later, Powell said it is true that a man also regains his right to hold office.

"He lost his right to vote and he lost his right to hold office," Powell said.

"Those (rights) are what the governor can return to him. He lost nothing else by being sent to prison, so there is nothing else the governor can return to him by restoring his civil rights."

Ryle and Black said they anticipated a court test to get a final decision on the question. Such a suit would necessarily be filed by a former prisoner faced with a return to prison as a parole violator after regaining his rights.

Black said he became interested in the question when asked about the status of a McCracken County man whose civil rights had been returned. He said the man had been given a new two-year term for housebreaking and prison officials wondered if he should be considered a parole violator.

Full Forgiveness An Incentive

Ryle said parole officers have been able to preach for years to parolees that they could gain through good behavior, a full forgiveness for the crime that sent them to prison.

He said experience had taught them that a man "proud enough to want his civil rights" usually was a man who wanted to go straight.

While that was true in most cases, he said, others had selfish reasons for wanting their civil rights.

"One such case comes to mind," he said. "A parolee cased a bank for considerable time. But he waited until three weeks after he regained his civil rights before he robbed it. He wanted the old sentence removed before he did the job."

Gregory's Election Suit Thrown Out of Court

Special Judge Rules Congressman Failed To Present A Valid Cause of Action

By HARRY BOLSER
The Courier-Journal West Kentucky Bureau

Murray, Ky., July 7.—Representative Noble J. Gregory's suit contesting the nomination of Frank A. Stubblefield, Murray, as Democratic candidate for First District congressman was thrown out in Calloway Circuit Court Monday.

Special Judge Alex P. Humphrey, Louisville, named by the Court of Appeals to hear the contest, sustained a Stubblefield motion to dismiss the suit.

The court, following the strict interpretation of the statute covering election contests, held that Gregory failed to set forth in his pleading within the time allowed by law the names of alleged illegal voters. Judge Humphrey said for that reason it was his opinion that Gregory had "failed to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted."

Charged Vote Fraud

Gregory charged vote fraud and irregularities in Logan County and asked that the Logan vote be thrown out and that he be declared the Democratic nominee.

Stubblefield, Murray drugstore operator, beat Gregory by 341 votes in the 17-county district. Stubblefield swamped Gregory 2,272 to 443 in Logan County.

Within 15 minutes after the court's written opinion was received by Gregory's attorneys they contacted him in Washington and he instructed them to take the case to the Court of Appeals.

Under the law, the Gregory appeal must be made by Tuesday, attorneys for both sides agreed. The statute covering appeals in election-contest suits says that an appeal shall be made the day after a judgment is entered. The judgment in the Gregory case was entered within an hour after Judge Humphrey handed down his decision.

Books To Be Retained

The court sustained a motion by L. M. Reed, Mayfield, and Joe Grace, Paducah, Gregory attorneys, requesting that the election comparative-signature books from Logan County be retained here so they could continue to examine the signatures.

Judge Humphrey said he would give the Gregory attorneys two weeks to complete their examination.

In seeking dismissal of the contest suit, Stubblefield's attorneys stated in their motion that Gregory failed to set forth definite proof of fraud and irregularities as required by the law.

Says Access Was Denied

Gregory's attorneys countered that because the primary election was shifted to May 27 and the law provides that a contest suit must be filed within 15 days after an election, they were unable to get such proof as the law demands.

In addition, they claimed they were denied access to the comparative-signature books of the one source with which they hoped to prove fraud until after it was too late to amend Gregory's petition.

In his opinion, Judge Humphrey noted:

"Counsel for contestant urges that under the instant circumstances the courts should relax the strict interpretation of the statutory limitation of time for amendment. He states that to identify and tabulate illegal voters in this Congressional district containing 17 counties with a multitude of precincts in each county within the alloted 15 days, is an impossibility. He argues that in effect his client is denied a right to assert his proprietary interest in the candidacy."

Court Gives Reply

Replying, the court said:

"I don't deny it is a monumental task. Primary-election contests, however, must of necessity be disposed of expeditiously. . . .

"Considering the function of a primary, the Legislature has provided reasonable safeguards for the voter and for the candidate in the mechanics of the election proper, if they want to make them effective. . . .

"No additional time can be given for an announcement to the petition containing the names of the alleged illegal voters.

"It is my opinion, therefore, that contestant (Gregory) has failed to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted for the reason that the names of the alleged illegal voters have not been included within the time allowed for pleading nor have circumstances been pleaded constituting such fraud that the elective effect of the vote in Logan County cannot be determined."

Stubblefield gave this brief statement to newspaper reporters:

"I'm very happy. I want you to know that I'm not mad at anyone. All I want to do now is make a good congressman."

Confers With Lawyers

Stubblefield conferred briefly with his attorneys in the courtroom. They indicated that no move will be made to press Stubblefield's countercontest suit against Gregory, in which the Mayfield congressman was accused of conspiring with W. F. Foster, Mayfield Clothing Manufacturing Company president, to gain illegal votes.

Stubblefield carried only three of the 17 First District counties, but beat Gregory by 432 votes. Gregory then filed suit for a recount of votes in Marshall, Calloway, and Logan counties. On the recount, Gregory picked up 91 votes, reducing Stubblefield's lead to 341.

Disqualifies Himself

The regular Calloway circuit judge, Earl Osborne, presided at the recount, but disqualified himself from hearing the contest because he had a court session at Benton. Before bowing out of the case, Osborne ruled that Stubblefield's official vote margin over Gregory was 341.

Gregory has held the First District post for 22 years. The Democratic nomination for congressman in this district is tantamount to election.

LEADS WOMEN VOTERS—Mrs. Robert J. Phillips, above, of St. Charles, Ill., is the choice of the nominating committee to succeed Mrs. John G. Lee as president of the League of Women Voters of the United States, at their 23rd convention in Atlantic City, April 21-25. Nomination is tantamount to election. Mrs. Phillips, mother of two and grandmother of three, joined the league as a college senior in 1926.

EIGHT ON POLL LIST DENY CASTING VOTE

Ninth Witness Testifies to Two Forgeries

Nine witnesses appearing before Judge Alexander E. Rainold in civil district court Tuesday testified directly on allegations of fraud in the Third Precinct of the Second Ward in the 25 Democratic second primary contest between Malcolm V. O'Hara and Richard A. Dowling for the district attorneyship.

O'Hara was certified as the Democratic candidate by the Orleans parish executive committee last week, on a tabulation of returns from the election commissioners showing O'Hara with a lead of 13 votes in more than 91,000 cast.

Dowling then filed an election contest suit, alleging fraud and irregularities which if eliminated he claimed would make him the winner, and also attacking the absentee ballots as having been cast in violation of the constitution.

Seven of the witnesses said they had not gone to the polls that day, although their names were on the poll list of voters who presumably appeared at the precinct voting place.

An eighth witness, Edgar J. Purdy Jr., not only testified he had not gone to the polls on election day, but when shown his purported signature on the precinct register as having voted, branded it as a forgery.

The ninth witness, Fred Bechtel, 811 Baronne, who under questioning described himself as a "Morrison watcher" wearing an O'Hara badge, testified to two forgeries.

His own purported signature in the precinct register, he asserted, was not written by him; while the purported signature of his wife, Mrs. Rosa Bechtel of the same address, had been written by him at about 2 o'clock on election afternoon, his wife not having gone to the polls that day to cast her vote.

PRECINCT REGISTER

Following this direct testimony, Clarence Dowling, trial attorney for his brother Richard, then introduced into the record the precinct register certificates of a number of additional voters, whose names appeared on the poll list, but who had not signed the register.

Bentley G. Byrnes, attorney for O'Hara, objected to this line of testimony on the ground there was no one present to prove the original signature on the registration certificate but he was overruled by Rainold.

Dowling had rejoined that the law required that before a person is permitted to vote the commissioner must verify his signature, place the date and sign his own name.

ADMITTED TO RECORD

The court commented that Dowling's presumption was correct and that the evidence would be admitted to the record on the basis of the official documents provided by law.

Near the close of the day's hearing, however, Judge Rainold stopped this line of evidence, upholding an objection by Byrnes.

O'Hara's attorney had contended that the plaintiff having in his petition claimed 17 illegal votes cast for persons whose names were on the poll list but who did not sign the precinct register, was limited to the proof of only that number of irregularities and could not enlarge the pleadings by the introduction of evidence of additional fraud.

When Dowling brought up the name of H. L. Rushing and sought to introduce the poll list to show that Rushing's name appeared on it twice—after the numbers 153 and 183—Judge Rainold ruled:

"As to this the court excludes the evidence. You are limited to the first 17 you have charged and named, whether or not you have proven irregularity or fraud."

Judge Rainold emphasized that the supreme court has ruled many times in election cases that "a candidate cannot make a fishing expedition out of an election contest."

Dowling then asked that William C. "Kelly" Baumann, 822 St. Charles, be called back to the stand, but Baumann could not be found. After a five-minute recess, with Baumann still missing, Dowling asked for an adjournment until 10 a. m. Wednesday, "as we wish to proceed next with the questioning of the witness Baumann."

ATTACHMENT ASKED

Judge Rainold suggested that an attachment be issued for Baumann, an election commissioner in the Third Precinct of the Second Ward, which was done to assure his presence Wednesday morning.

When Baumann was first called to the stand earlier in the afternoon, Dowling said he wanted to cross-examine him as a defense witness, to which Byrnes objected.

"He is an election commissioner," Dowling argued, "and therefore an official of the Orleans parish executive committee, which is a defendant in this suit and which commissioned him." Dowling contended that since Baumann was charged along with the other commissioners with supervision of the election, he came under the provisions of title 13, section 3663 of the revised statutes.

"That permits cross-examination of an adverse witness in a civil suit," Judge Rainold commented, "and we use it every day, and so do you. But the matter in question is the conduct of an election in the precinct."

Byrnes quoted from a court decision in the case of Landry vs. Ozan in which the high court held that the officials charged with the conduct of an election are merely the agents of the public and of the candidates.

"You can put him on the stand as a hostile witness," said Judge Rainold, "but you must first establish that fact."

"Well," said Dowling, "we are not ready to call him as a hostile witness at this time, so he can step aside."

'FORGERIES' ALLEGED

The name of another election commissioner in the precinct was brought into the case Tuesday by the witness Bechtel, who testified to two forgeries of voters' names—one by himself.

On direct examination Bechtel identified his permanent registration card and that of his wife in the precinct register. On the poll list they were carried as Nos. 18 and 21 in the order of voting.

Shown his purported signature on his permanent registration card as having voted that day, Bechtel said he did not sign the book. As to his wife's purported signature, he testified, "I signed my wife's name." His wife did not come to the polls he said. Both the bogus figures were attested by "Krause" one of the commissioners.

On cross-examination by Byrnes, the witness said he was an official watcher at the polls.

"Whose watcher were you?" Byrnes asked.

"Morrison's" said the witness.

"Did you have a badke?"

"Yes."

"Whose name was on the badge?"

"O'Hara's," the witness replied.

JURY IS CHARGED IN VOTER PROBE

Judge Urges Witness Ca Regardless of Office

MINDEN, La. (AP)—A district judge Tuesday told a grand jury investigating possible intimidation of a vote registrar, it should not hesitate to call any witness whether it be a high government officer or "mere federal employe."

Judge James E. Bolin in his charge to the special session of the Webster parish grand jury said it "should not investigate or harrass any official for mere publicity."

The jury was called to study the FBI's role in investigating Mrs. Winnice P. Clements, registrar of voters. The FBI investigation was ordered by the justice department's civil rights division.

Not Refuse Call

"On the other hand," Judge Bolin told the jurors, "it should not refuse to call any witness whether he be a high government officer or a mere federal employe because of any fear of reprisal by any such person."

Because of this investigation by a branch of the federal government, a serious and sinister shadow has been cast upon our local public officials, Judge Bolin said.

"There may not be any basis for this insinuation. In any event this court feels that the state of Louisiana through its own agencies, is fully capable of taking care of its own problems."

Judge Bolin told the jury that since it last adjourned March 6, "there have been various press reports to the effect that there have been violations of the vote and registration laws of Louisiana."

He said the newspapers also have had articles to the effect that certain citizens of Webster parish have said they have been denied the right to register with the registrar of voters.

Press Reports

"According to these press reports," Judge Bolin said, "certain enforcement agents of the FBI have been dispatched to our parish for the purpose of making an investigation of these alleged violations."

The judge pointed out that Louisiana law provides a maximum penalty of five years in jail and $10,000 fine on conviction of intimidating any public official or witnesses to be called before any court, board or authorized voter or election officials.

"If the press reports are correct that certain enforcement officers of the FBI have made investigations in our parish, you should summon these officers before your body in order to ascertain if they have discovered any violations of our state laws," Judge Bolin said.

The jury has summoned eight FBI agents from the Shreveport office to appear before the current hearing.

CCIVL Reports Good Reponse

Clarence "Buck" Henry, president of the Crescent City Independent Voters League, states that the public has responded to the drive in its first week of activity. He also stated "that it looks like the people are beginning to think that the time has come for them to join with an organization that operates independently. Many have admired the stand the C. C. I. V. L. takes and also the work that make the C. C. I. V. L. a powerful organization."

Wilfred Dallier, executive secretary announced that the next meeting will be held on Thursday night, May 22. You can apply for membership at the C. C. I. V. L. office, 518 S. Rampart Street, or call MA. 4819. Be on the look-out for a C. C. I. V. L. worker who will call on you.

Probe 'Intimidation' By FBI Agents In La.

Shreveport, La. - Seven subpeas were issued here Monday to FBI agents, who investigated a civil rights probe in Webster Parish, to appear before the Webster Parish Grand Jury Tuesday morning.

The subpoeas were issued after District Attorney Louis H. Tadgett, of both Bossier and Webster Parishes, ordered a grand jury session to investigate the possibilities of "intimidation" of the Webster registrar of voters, Mrs. Winnie P. Clements.

Tadgett said intimidation of a public official is a crime in Louisiana and that it was his duty to find out if any official has been intimidated during the federal investigation.

The federal investigation was launched several weeks ago on protest by (Mr.) M. M. Coleman, funeral home director, who claimed his civil rights had been denied him and other members of his race by the registrar of voters.

Reports state that the FBI agents made inquires of the registrar's activities to citizens and sat in the registrar's office taking notes, nothing radical or outstanding to cause the action of Tadgett. However, it was reported that the DA's action was prompted by pressure from the White Citizens Council whose aims are to curtail the number of Negro voters.

As one local citizen stated, 'It's another move by Rainach and his bunch to prolong segregation.'

State officials of the FBI, as of date, have made no comments in regards to this turnabout situation.

Jury In Louisiana Accuses White Of Hampering Probe

MINDEN, La. (AP)—A grand jury Thursday accused W. Wilson White, U.S. assistant attorney general in charge of civil rights, of interfering with its work.

The Webster Parish (County) grand jury also indicted M. M. Coleman, Minden Negro funeral director, for attempted intimidation of a public official and found Mrs. Winnie P. Clements, parish voter registrar, has been conducting her office in accord with state laws.

The grand jury reported to Dist. Judge James E. Bolin on its probe of FBI agents' conduct in a federal investigation of Mrs. Clements' office.

The report said Coleman attempted to "commit the crime of public intimidation . . . by attempting to use a threat upon Louisiana State Sen. Herman Jones. . . ."

Jones told the jury earlier that Coleman threatened recently to "go to the federal government" after being told that only qualified Negroes would be permitted to register to vote.

Six FBI agents connected with the federal probe of Mrs. Clements' office testified before the grand jury. The federal probe had been ordered by White.

"In connection with our inquirires," the jury report said, "we caused the appearance of several agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation before our body, and it appears that but for the interference of White, these agents would have cooperated with this investigation.

"But because of the interference of . . . W. Wilson White," it continued, "several of the agents did not give important information which would have aided this investigation."

Indifferent Democrats

M. M. Coleman of Minden, La., who makes his living operating a burial society, but who devotes most of his time to the Better Citizenship League, was indicted last week.

The charge: attempting to intimidate a public official.

It seems Mr. Coleman while talking to a state senator on the street, suggested that Webster County, La., in which Minden is located, would be a good place for the U.S. Civil Rights Commission to begin its long delayed work.

The all-white grand jury construed this as "attempted intimidation" and so indicted him. Actually the grand jury was attempting to frighten disfranchised voters against taking their just complaints to the Federal Government.

We think Webster County is a good starting place for Dr. Hannah's commission.

There were 1,700 colored registered voters in that community in 1956. Today, thanks to the activities of segregationists, there are only 73.

This can be duplicated in every state where the White Citizens Councils are conspiring with state officials to rob citizens of their inalienable rights.

And nothing is being done about it because the Democratic leadership of the Senate is indifferent to the failure of Sen. Eastland to act on the nominations of W. Wilson White as assistant attorney general in charge of the Civil Rights Division and Gordon MacLean Tiffany as staff director of the Civil Rights Commission.

Complaint Against White Denied by Justice Officer

Interference in Vote Probe Charged by Jury

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Louisiana grand jury complaint that W. Wilson White, assistant U.S. attorney general, had forbidden FBI agents to testify fully was denied Tuesday by the justice department.

The grand jury for Webster parish was set up to investigate the work of the parish's voting registrar and "reported public intimidation of state officials."

Six FBI agents connected with a federal probe of the registrar's office — involving complaints that qualified Negroes were not being allowed to register — testified before the grand jury. The federal probe had been ordered by White.

White Invited

"It appears that but for the interference of White, these agents would have co-operated," the grand jury reported. Its foreman, Marcus D. Wren, complained in a letter to White that the latter had instructed the FBI men to limit their testimony. He invited White to appear before the grand jury with an explanation.

The justice department reply was not written by White but by George Stephen Leonard, first assistant in the civil litigation division. It said:

"Under the circumstances there is no basis for Mr. White's participation in this correspondence, or his appearance before the grand jury."

'HAD NO PART'

The letter said White had no part in the instructions given to the agents for their appearance last month. It said they were there on a voluntary basis under an understanding with state authorities that they would not have to disclose confidential information gathered in the course of the federal inquiry.

Leonard said authority for this procedure lies in a standing order last revised in 1953 by the then attorney general, James G. McGranery.

The grand jury, in addition to censuring White, indicted M. M. Coleman, a Negro, on charges of attempted intimidation of a public official, State Sen. Herman Jones.

Jones said Coleman had threatened to "go to the federal government" after being told that only qualified Negroes would be permitted to register to vote.

U.S. Denies Vote Charge In Louisiana

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TRIAL DATE SET IN VOTING CASE

Judge Rejects Motion to Quash Charges

The trial of four poll commissioners charged with vote fraud was set for July 7 after criminal district court Judge J. Bernard Cocke denied a defense motion Monday to quash the charges.

The commissioners, from the First Precinct of the Seventh Ward, are Sam Labnick, Paul L. Puig, Andre L. Burthe and Mrs. Eleanor Burthe.

They were four of the 10 persons charged by former district attorney Leon D. Hubert Jr. in connection with alleged fraud committed at the Feb. 25 second democratic primary election.

They were charged after Richard A. Dowling said his opponent, Malcolm V. O'Hara, won the runoff election by a few votes because fraud was committed at the polls. The state supreme court upheld Dowling and declared him the winner, which enabled him to become district attorney.

No charges have been accepted in connection with vote fraud since Dowling took office but charges are expected to be filed by Dowling within several days.

Defense Attorney Frank J. D'Amico Monday argued that the state failed to set forth a violation but executive assistant district attorney J. David McNeill replied that the bill of information filed by his office was "sound and valid."

A fifth commissioner, Louis Jacob, did not join in the motion to quash but petitioned for a bill of particulars.

Two Million Negro Voters Are Sought

Pastor Announces Drive for Registration

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 15 (AP) — Rev. T. J. Jemison Wednesday announced a Lincoln's birthday kickoff for a drive to add two million Negro voters to South-wide registration rolls.

The goal for Louisiana, he said, is 250,000, roughly 90,000 above the previous peak.

Jemison, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist church here, is secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, and co-chairman of its Louisiana branch.

"We're going to have banquets in every major city of the South Feb. 12," he said, "with Rev. King speaking at the headquarters banquet in Atlanta. The goal is two million more Negro voters throughout the South."

Banquets Planned

Louisiana banquets will be held in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Alexandria and Shreveport.

The peak Negro registration in Louisiana was 161,410 in March, 1956, before purges by white Citizens Councils stripped thousands from the rolls.

An investigation by the FBI and a federal grand jury brought no indictments.

Jan. 1, 1957, almost half the parishes in Louisiana wiped out their registration rolls, as they do every four years in parishes not under permanent registration.

116,000 Voters

At present, the state board of registration estimates there are about 116,000 Negro voters. White registration also is down since there has been no statewide election to spur registration.

With 18 per cent Negro registration, Louisiana had the highest percentage of Negroes registered in the South in 1956.

"We're going to get all that back and another 100,000 too," predicted Jemison, who also is a long time leader of the Louisiana branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

If the goal is reached, Negro registration in Louisiana will approach 25 per cent of the total.

Speakers Listed

Jemison said the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Ala., integration leader, tentatively is scheduled to address the Shreveport banquet.

The Rev. A. L. Scott of Shreveport, head of the United Improvement League which recently attacked bus segregation in Shreveport, will speak at the Baton Rouge dinner to be held at Jemison's church.

Rev. A. L. Davis, co-chairman with Jemison of the Louisiana Christian Leadership Conference, will speak at the New Zion Baptist church in New Orleans, and Rev. W. T. Handy will speak at the Newman Methodist church in Alexandria. Both are conducting meetings in their own churches.

Vote Registrar Post Accepted

Miss Mary Ester Fox said Tuesday she has accepted the appointment as registrar of voters in Plaquemines parish.

She said she will open office in the courthouse at Pointe a la Hache Monday. Office hours will be 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., she said.

The registrar of voters post has been vacant since Sept. 12, 1956.

Gov. Earl K. Long appointed Miss Fox, formerly secretary of the parish police jury, earlier this month.

Miss Fox pointed out that no one may register for the Aug. 23 congressional election during the 30 days prior to that election.

She said she has resigned from her police jury post and that no one has been named yet to succeed her.

DA Says Whites Hit Hardest In Louisiana's Voter Purge

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7 (AP)—Albin P. Lassiter, district attorney at Monroe, today said the voter purge in Ouachita Parish affected more whites than Negroes.

The 1956-57 purge of voter registration rolls attracted national attention after thousands of Negroes lost their privilege to vote.

Lassiter told state district attorneys at a conference sponsored by the state attorney general's office the purge was not directed against the Negro.

The Ouachita district attorney was one of four panel members in a discussion on civil rights.

Lassiter said 6,778 white voters were challenged by the White Citizens Council and the registrar of voters.

During the identical period, he said 5,940 Negro voters were challenged.

Lassiter said 4,318 Negro voters have never taken the trouble to answer the challenge, while 2,434 white voters did not bother to answer.

"Of the 1,632 Negroes who answered the challenges," he said "961 were reinstated.

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"Of the 1,632 Negroes who answered the challenges," he said, "961 were reinstated.

Negro Group Boasts Drive Urging Voting

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21 (AP)—A Negro religious group representing some 300,000 members, today called for an accelerated drive to register Negro voters in every state.

The Brotherhood of the African Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a resolution calling upon every member "within the next 12 months to register and vote regularly."

"The brotherhood urges every AME minister to assist in his community leadership in this drive, workin; toward a first class citizenship and dynamic race relations," the resolution said.

The resolution was presented by the Rev. Fred C. James of Sumpter, S. C.

The meeting, attended by some 1,000 delegates, condemned the use of Negro spirituals by secular artists and agencies.

"One of the unnecessary and most shameful acts which has ever been perpetrated by the music world is the misuse of the Negro spiritual for commercial jazz purposes," the denouncement said.

"The commercialization of such songs as 'Over My Head,' and 'When the Saints go Marching In' for purely secular entertainment is both blasphemous and sacreligious. . . ."

Yesterday, the meeting heard reports from chairmen of 33 study commissions on church reform and redevelopment and an address by the Rt. Rev. R. R. Wright Jr., presiding bishop of the 5th Episcopal District.

Louisiana Vote Plan Backfires

More Whites Lose Right To Ballot Than Negroes

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW ORLEANS, La. — A 1957 White Citizens Council scheme to purge the voting rolls, affected more whites than Negroes in Ouachita parish, it was revealed here recently.

Albin P. Lassiter, district attorney at Monroe, made the statement at a conference sponsored by the state attorney general's office.

• • •

HE SAID during the purge, 6,778 white voters were challenged by the Council and registrar of voters.

During the identical period, he said 5,940 colored voters were challenged.

Lassiter said that of the 1,632 colored citizens who answered the challenges, 961 were reinstated. He did not say how many white voters were reinstated.

NEGRO GROUP URGES VOTER REGISTRATION

Condemns Commercial Use Of Spiritual Songs

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21. (AP)—A Negro religious group representing some 800,000 members Friday called for an accelerated drive to register Negro voters in every state.

The Brotherhood of the African Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a resolution calling upon every member "within the next 12 months to register and vote regularly."

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MASS VIOLATION OF VOTE HELD

La. Senators Charge Force by Probe

SHREVEPORT, La., March 8—Two state senators said Saturday that the probe of Webster parish voter registration methods is the result of an attempt by a Negro leader to force "mass violation" of Louisiana voter registration laws.

Sen. W. M. Rainach of Claiborne parish, a leader in the defense of segregation, and Sen. Herman Jones of Webster parish said they believe the FBI probe followed the filing of a complaint by a Minden Negro funeral home director named Coleman.

Coleman came to me several weeks ago," Sen. Jones said, "and asked me when they were going to open the voter polls to Negroes. I told him that whenever the rolls were open they would be open to whites and Negroes alike but that everybody was going to have to qualify under the Louisiana law. Coleman then said that he supposed that he would have to go to the federal government."

Sen. Rainach said he understood Coleman, who is the former head of a Negro voters league in Mniden, wanted "wholesale registration of Negroes regardless of whether they could qualify under Louisiana law.

"When he found out that Mrs. Winnice Clements (Webster parish registrar of voters) was going to obey the Louisiana law to the letter," Rainach added, "then he went to the federal government and apparently that is why the FBI is making its investigation in Webster parish."

Both senators said that what Coleman was seeking was a "mass violation" of Louisiana registration law by allowing unqualified Negroes to register "wholesale."

Mrs. Clements said that two FBI agents questioned her at length recently as to how she operated her office and then they sat in her office for several hours and observed as she registered voters. She said that both whites and Negroes came in to register during the time the FBI agents were present.

"They just sat there and kept taking notes," Mrs. Clements said.

Meanwhile in New Orleans, Ray Abbaticchio Jr., special agent in charge of the FBI for Louisiana, confirmed the fact that FBI agents were making a probe in Webster parish.

"At the request of W. Wilson White, Asst. Atty. Gen. in charge of the civil rights division in the department of justice, an investigation is being conducted," Abbaticchio said. He would not give further details.

Court Calls Negro Voter Purge Void

By O. C. W. TAYLOR FOR ANP

NEW ORLEANS. — The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals here, which within the past two years has declared unconstitutional segregation on New Orleans' buses, segregation in New Orleans' city park, segregation in New Orleans public schools this week reversed the decision of the Federal District court involving the purge of more than 2,500 Negros from voting rolls in Ouachita parish in which the city of Monroe is located.

In a suit brought by Dr. John L. Reddix against the registrar of voters of the parish the court ruled that the purge was unjust. The doctor had claimed that he had been purged from the rolls along with 2,500 other Negroes solely because of their color.

The court stated that "whatever area of doubt remains as to identification of civil rights, there can be no doubt that the right to vote in any state election is guaranteed to every qualified citizen without regard to his race or color."

In a second case brought about by a Negro attorney James Sharp Jr., it was claimed that he had represented a client who had been purged and that he was not permitted to see the registrar of voters nor given sufficient time. He was told, according to his claims, that Negroes had a special place to go to and be received by an as-

are Wiley A. Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund staff in New York.

Voting May Be Probed by Jury

But Decision Is Regarded as Premature

The Orleans parish grand jury may investigate alleged voting irregularities, it was learned Wednesday.

Acting district attorney James C. Garrison said the grand jurors may be the best judges of evidence presented in the vote fraud matter.

Jury foreman P. A. Bodet Jr., appointed last week by Judge Niels F. Hertz, said it was too early to discuss what the jury plans to do.

He said one might discuss the matter with the other jurors before a formal jury meeting next Tuesday. He indicated he would prefer to wait and see what action the civil district court takes in the O'Hara-Dowling case.

Attorney Richard A. Dowling is alleging that vote fraud caused him to trail slightly behind assistant district attorney Malcolm V. O'Hara in the second Democratic primary race for the office of district attorney.

Garrison is acting as district attorney while District Attorney Leon D. Hubert Jr. is away on a short vacation and first assistant district attorney O'Hara is on a leave of absence.

Garrison said the district attorney's office is watching the vote fraud rital in civil district court and the civil court will record will be reviewed by the district attorney's office after the trial is over. Newspaper accounts of the election and allegations made by various persons are being checked and the facts compiled, he added.

Garrison said assistant district Edward M. Baldwin is the district attorney's office represenative at the rial.

"If the evidence we gather forms a basis for criminal charges, we intend to take prosecutive action," Garrison said.

"We may get leads from evidence not admitted into the record of the civil court case and we intend to contact both representatives of both sides for any additional leads.

"I feel it is premature to discuss what action the district attorney's office will take but we promise a completely objective tive investigation and we're not going to leave any stone unturned nor ignore any evidence developed by anyone.

"If the evidence gathered is of sufficient gravity, it might be more feasible to give it to the grand jury, because an impartial grand jury might be the best judge of the evidence."

Hubert is expected back to work Monday, Garrison said, and any action on the matter will probably be taken by Hubert. After the grand jury's first business meeting, the jurors went into Judge Hertz' court about noon Wednesday.

The grand jury indicted three persons for murder.

Indicted for the Feb. 24 murder of Ben P. Holmes, Negro, were three Negroes, David Commodore, 16, 2125 Choctaw; Alton Jackson, 20, 3061 Law; and Clifford McDowell, 17, 5615 N. Galvez. Police said he was apparently shot to death after an altercation over his former girl friend, 14-year old Negro girl.

The jury plans a 10 a. m. meeting Tuesday.

TWO LIVINGSTON TOWNS TO VOTE

Registration Books to Close Noon Saturday

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

LIVINGSTON, La., March 6—Noon Saturday will mark closing of voter registration in Livingston parish's precincts one and two, ward two, and precinct two, ward four, prior to Democratic municipal elections in Denham Springs and Albany, Mrs. B. C. Sibley, parish registrar of voters, said this week.

Elections are scheduled to be held in the two municipalities April 8.

Mrs. Sibley reminded citizens of residence qualifications for registration for the elections. Citizens, she said, must be residents of the ward and precinct for three months, of the municipality for four months, and of the state and parish for one year.

As of noon Tuesday, she reported, 827 potential voters are registered in precinct one of ward two, 617 in the ward's precinct two, and 519 in precinct two of ward four. Ward two is the Denham Springs ward, and ward four, that for Albany.

Announced this week by Secretary of State Wade O. Martin were voting machine numbers of candidates in the two municipalities.

Shelly O'Neal, unopposed as candidate for mayor of Denham Springs, will not have a number. Numbers for aldermen, of which five will be elected, are as follows: C. Earle Benton, 1; Jack A. Blair, 2; Dudley J. Boyer, 3; V. W. Brignac, 4; Maurice K. Cockerhma, 5; Tommy Ceeeee ham, 6; Robin Hood, 7; Glenn D. Kelly, 8; T. Waldo Morgan, 9; Matt S. Scivicque, 10; Jim J. Shiflet, 11; W. B. Spring, 12; Navy I. Stafford, 13; John B. Tucker, 14, and Rex. V. Wilkinson, 15.

A sixteenth candidate, Roy Walker, has been disqualified, it was revealed.

Numbers of candidates for the city's Democratic executive committee, of which three will be elected, are as follows: Jerrold L. Carpenter, 16; Harry E. Jackson, 17; E. J. Nagin, 18; John W. Spring, 19; J. Norris Vincent, 20; and Walter B. Vincent, 21.

Numbers of candidates for mayor of the village of Albany are Wilford Cowart, 1, and Paul Max Jenkins, 2. For candidates for marshal of the village, numbers are B. K. Gill, 3; Henry Hoyt, 4; J. F. Middleton, 5; and George Robar, 6.

Albany citizens will elect three aldermen from four running. Candidates and their numbers are W. E. Bankston, 7; Louis C. Bartis, B. G. Hess, 9; and Sam Wild, 10.

U.S. Denies Vote Charge In Louisiana

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Louisiana grand jury complaint that W. Wilson White, Assistant United States Attorney General, had forbidden agents to testify fully was denied Monday by the Justice Department.

The grand jury, for Webster Parish (county), was set up to investigate the work of the parish's voting registrar and "reported public intimidation of state officials."

Six FBI agents connected with a federal probe of the registrar's office—involving complaints that qualified Negroes were not being allowed to register—testified before the grand jury. The federal probe had been ordered by White.

INTERFERENCE CHARGED

"It appears that but for the interferences of White, these people would have cooperated," the grand jury reported. Its foreman, Marcus B. Wren, complained in a letter to White that the latter had instructed the FBI men to limit their testimony. He invited White to appear before the grand jury with an explanation.

The Justice Department reply was not written by White but by George Stephen Leonard, first assistant in the Civil Litigation Division. It said:

"Under the circumstances, there is no basis for Mr. White's participation in this correspondence, or his appearance before the grand jury."

VOLUNTARY BASIS

The letter said White had no part in the instructions given to the agent for their appearance last month. It said they were there on a voluntary basis under an understanding with state authorities that they would not have to disclose confidential information gathered in the course of the federal inquiry.

The grand jury, in addition to censuring White, indicted M. M. Coleman, a Negro, on charges of attempted intimidation of a public official, State Sen. Herman Jones.

Jones said Coleman had threatened to "go to the federal government" after being told that only qualified Negroes would be permitted to register to vote.

La. jury charges refuted by U. S.

WASHINGTON

Charges that Assistant U.S. Attorney General W. Wilson White prevented six FBI agents from fully testifying in a Louisiana vote purge investigation, have been refuted by the Justice Department.

The Webster Parish (county) jury in Louisiana registered the complaint during its probe of the parish's vote registrar, in a case where M. M. Coleman, president of the Better Citizenship League, was indicted on charges of attempting to intimidate a public official.

The Federal investigation, involving the six agents, was ordered after complaints were filed that qualified colored persons were not being permitted to register in the parish. Mr. White ordered the Federal probe.

THE GRAND JURY charged that the six agents were not allowed to fully testify and that Mr. White "interfered" with its investigation in the case.

In a letter of reply to grand jury charges, the Justice Department scoffed at the complaint, saying Mr. White had no part in instructions to the agents for their appearance.

At the same time it levied charges against Mr. White, the jury indicted Mr. Coleman on charges of attempting to intimidate State Sen. Herman Jones.

The jury ruled that Mr. Coleman sought to intimidate Jones by "threatening to go to the Federal Government" after being told only qualified colored persons would be allowed to register and vote.

Mr. Coleman told the AFRO at that time, that of 1,700 colored persons on the books last year, only 73 have been permitted to register in the parish.

The Federal investigation in the matter was directed into the actions of Mrs. Winnie P. Clements, Webster Parish voter registrar.

Mr. Coleman, a funeral association executive and former educator, denied attempting to intimidate Jones, saying he merely asked what Jones thought would be done about the registration of colored persons.

He said Jones told him that "with respect to Communistic influences in the matter, he doubted anything would be done." Mr. Coleman said he would fight the indictment "down to the wire."

Launch Vote Drive With Rally Sunday

The OPPVL will launch its Registration and Membership drive with a mammoth rally Sunday, April 27, 3:30 p.m., at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Dumaine and N. Galvez Sts. Rev. Morris Burrell, pastor. James A. Smith, Jr., campaign manager, announced that Dr. Ernest Clerkie, forceful and dynamic champion for human rights, will be the principal speaker. Special music will be rendered for the occasion.

In regards to the need for increased registration, Jackson V. Acox, OPPVL Executive Secretary, stated, "we cannot afford to letup in our effort to increase registration for we don't count unless we can be counted. Too many persons who ordinarily think and act along aggressive lines fail to grasp the dire need to fully participate in the affairs of government. This is a government of the people and it should be a government by the people. But unless the people register and vote, it will be a government by some of the people."

Acox added that politics affect our very lives and we should have enough interest in our own welfare to register and vote. The OPPVL office, located at 2232 Dryades St., is open daily to instruct those who want assistance in learning to register.

Att'y Israel Augustine, membership chairman, said that he had no doubt that the public would be glad to take out membership in OPPVL because OPPVL has gone forward in securing jobs, advancing Negroes politically, and has participated in every progressive movement in the community since its organization. Rev. A. L. Davis is president of OPPVL.

La. Vote Purge To Be Aired At Confab

Washington--An honest courageous white newspaper editor who published the facts on how Negroes were being purged from the voting roles in his Louisiana parish, through the efforts of the White Citizen Council leadership, is scheduled to tell of his experiences and what happened, at the "Conference on Voting Restrictions in The South," to be held at the Asbury Methodist Church here Sunday, April 27.

He is Kenneth Walker, editor of the Colfax Chronicle, a weekly newspaper published for the past twelve years at Colfax, Louisiana. Mr. Walker is one of several persons slated to report at the conference on the campaign against voting restrictions in their respective states.

Mr. Walker gained public attention in 1956, when a purge of Negro voters was initiated in Grant Parish. Colfax is in Grant Parish. Mr. Walker's newspaper simply reported the plan, and what was going on. The publicity alerted many Negroes; a majority of those eligible to vote were enabled to meet the requirements and had their names reinstated on the rolls in time to vote that year.

By way of contrast, in other Louisiana parishes where this undemocratic plan was put into effect, other newspapers did nothing to publicize the program and in consequence many Negro voters were quietly purged from the rolls.

Others scheduled to report at the April 27 conference in Washington include Aaron Henry, Clarksdale, Miss., executive secretary, Regional Council of Negro Leadership; W. Hale Thompson, a Newport News, Va. attorney; T. Austin Walden, an Atlanta, Ga. attorney; the Rev. Ben F. Wyland, Florida, president of the Fla.

STAR WORKER — in the Shreveport, La. registration-vote drive, Ellis Taylor, (left) is congratulated by Miss Ella J. Baker, special representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, while Dr. C. O. Simpkins, president of Shreveport's United Christian Movement, smiles approval.

Retired man, 68, doing great job for La. city

SHREVEPORT, La. — More than 1,000 colored people have been registered to vote here since Feb. 12, thanks to a well developed drive sponsored by the United Christian Movement Inc.

The sponsoring organization is an affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which is directing the southwide "Crusade for Citizenship," launched with 21 Lincoln Day mass meetings.

ELLIS TAYLOR, 68-year-old retired metal worker is due much of the credit for the success in the local drive. He has devoted full-time to the campaign to get registered voters since Feb. 12—having personally contacted more than 1,000 persons with blanks and instructions.

To accomplish this, he spends three days a week in front of a busy supermarket, several evenings visiting prospects and heads a registration committee at Avenue Baptist Church where he is a deacon.

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MR. TAYLOR, himself, has only been a voter for eight years, but it was not until the Crusade for Citizenship meeting that he took voting seriously.

The local voter-registration drive is being headed by Dr. C. O. Simpkins, local dentist. Among the officers and executive members of the movement are 21 ministers. The drive is non-partisan and is designed to double or triple voters.

VOTING FRAUD HEARING IS SET

Judge Cocke OKs Transfer of Case

The vote fraud open hearing is expected to begin June 2 before criminal district court Judge J. Bernard Cocke.

Judge Cocke accepted the transfer of the hearing from Judge George P. Platt, to whom it was allotted, when it was learned that Judge Platt's vacation might interrupt the hearing.

Executive Assistant District Attorney J. David McNeill said Wednesday that tentative date set for the hearing is June 2. McNeill conferred with Judges Cocke and Platt on behalf of Dowling.

He said the transfer is being made to avoid any interruption in the hearing. Dowling said about 100 witnesses from ap- be called to testify.

The fraud was allegedly committed at the Feb. 25 second Democratic primary election when Dowling and Malcolm V. O'Hara ran for nomination to the office of district attorney. O'Hara received a slight lead but Dowling was named the winner after the state supreme court found fraud had been committed.

Shreveport Sets Pattern For Registration Drive

SHREVEPORT. — More than 1,000 Negroes have been registered in Shreveport, La., since February 12, thanks to the well developed drive sponsored by the United Christian Movement, Inc., an affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership conference under whose direction the southwide "Crusade for Citizenship" was launched with 21 Lincoln Day mass meetings.

At least 25 churches in the city and vicinity of Shreveport are actively engaged in efforts to enroll all potential Negro voters. This unusual demonstration of church leadership in civil affairs started in February when more than 20 ministers exchanged Sunday pulpits to give added emphasis to the registration campaign.

Since then, weekly voting clinics and special registration committees have become a normal part of local church activities. The special committees are available in most churches each Sunday to instruct would-be registrants after morning services. Scores of church laymen are devoting their spare time to pushing registration.

Stimulated by the example set by churches, social and civic clubs are forming committees to work towards one hundred per cent registration of their members. Beauty parlors, barber shops and even street corners have become action centers for contacting and instructing all who are eligible to vote.

The United Christian Movement, Inc. is headed by Dr. C. O. Simpkins, a young dentist who is a native son of Shreveport, whose family roots there go back several generations. Included among the officers and executive members of the movement are 21 ministers who form the most effective leadership force in the community. The registration drive is strictly non partisan and is designed to double and even triple the number of qualified voters in the area.

The Douglass State bank, Kansas City, Kansas; Industrial bank, Washington, D.C.; Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N.C.; Tri-State bank of Memphis, Memphis Tenn.; and Victory Saving bank, Columbia, S. C. Each bank will secure a $5,000 deposit. Earlier identical sums will have been deposited in Citizens Trust Co., Atlanta, Georgia, and First State bank, Danville, Virginia.

Absentee Voting Measure Is Limited to Servicemen

Sen. Petre's Bill Is Returned to Calendar

BATON ROUGE (AP) — The Senate Monday converted Sen John Petre's bill to extend absentee voting into a bill limiting the privilege to service men.

The New Orleans senator then returned the bill to the calendar.

Petre brought the bill from the calendar for a floor vote, explaining it permitted absentee balloting by mail by any civilian out of the state on election day and reformed the present absentee voting laws to protect secrecy of the ballot.

LIMIT VOTING

Sen. J. D. DeBlieux of Baton Rouge offered an amendment to limit absentee voting to servicemen. It carried 17-15.

DeBlieux protested absentee voting "permits an unscrupulous politician to take unfair advantage of his opponent. It is not conducive to honest elections."

Petre protested his bill, backed by the League of Women Voters, made reforms recommended by the state Supreme Court to prevent fraud.

WARNING ISSUED

He said the high court, in its ruling on the recent New Orleans district attorney election dispute, warned unless reforms were made it might declare unconstitutional present laws which provide for absentee voting by service men and absentee voting in person before the election.

The Senate last week sent to the House Sen. Sylvan Friedman's bill extending absentee voting to civilian employes overseas for the State and Defense departments and welfare and religious workers assigned to the armed forces.

Petre said the bill by the Natchez senator "does not provide secrecy of the ballot. It does not reform present laws."

FBI CHECKS ON VOTING

Registration Policy In Webster Parish Studied

MINDEN, La., March 8.—(UP)—A registrar of voters, Mrs. Winnie P. Clement, Saturday confirmed that the FBI has been investigating Negro vote registration policies in Webster Parish.

State Senator William Rainach of Homer, Citizens Council leader, said the agents' check apparently followed a complaint made [illegible] funeral home. The director several weeks ago asked State Senator Herman Jones of Minden when the register rolls would be opened to Negroes.

Jones told him there should be no discrimination against Negroes.

Mrs. Clement said FBI agents spent parts of two days talking with her about registration policy and observing procedures. She said she told them she treats Negroes and whites alike and follows the law to the letter.

She said she understood the investigation was made at the request of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

From 1700 to 73

MINDEN, La. —"We had 1,700 persons on the registration books last year as voters in good standing. Today we have only 73 registered."

The charge that I intimidated a public official when I asked his position on colored voter registration is false."

M. M. Coleman, president of the Better Citizenship League here, had that to say Saturday following his indictment by a Webster Parish (County) grand jury on charges that he attempted to intimidate a public official.

THE grand jury charged Mr. Coleman attempted to intimidate Sen. Herman Jones by "threatening to go to the Federal Government after being told only qualified colored persons would be allowed to register and vote.

In indicting Mr. Jones, the grand jury also accused W. Wilson White, U.S. Assistant Attorney General in charge of civil rights, of interfering with its work.

How citizens are robbed of right to vote

Observers here implied that the jury's accusation against Mr. White is a move to dampen prospects of his Senate confirmation.

Although he has appeared before the Senate finding Committee twice Mr. White's nomination is yet to be acted upon by the Senate Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland of Miss.

Of the jury's action against him, Mr. Coleman stated:

"I'll fight it down to the wire. I have attempted to intimidate no one. I spoke with Sen. Jones and asked him what did he think would be done about the registration of colored persons.

"He told me that with respect to Communistic influences in the matter, he doubted anything would be done."

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SUBSEQUENTLY there was an investigation of the Webster Parish (County) vote registrar, Mrs. Winnie P. Clements, recently by the Justice Department in the case.

The probe ended two or three weeks ago.

Mr. Coleman was later charged, indicted by the grand jury and arrested by parish officials.

He was released, Thursday on $1,000 bail raised by friends.

"My statements to Sen. Jones were distorted and then the grand jury was called," Mr. Coleman explained.

"It is my hope that better thinking people of both races will sit down together and reach an agreement in this problem," I told him.

The jury held that Mrs. Clements had been conducting her office in accordance with state laws in the registration matter.

It reported to District Judge James E. Bolin on its investigation of the conduct of six FBI agents connected with the vote probe.

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IN attacking Mr. White, the jury said, "Because of the interference of W. Wilson White, several of the FBI agents did not give important information which would have aided in the investigation."

Mr. Coleman is the son of Dr. O. L. Coleman, founder of Coleman College in Gibsland, Beinville Parish, in 1887.

He is general manager of the Colored Funeral Service Association here and a former school principal in Homer, La.

For 10 years, he was president of Coleman College.

Mortician Indicted in La.

MINDEN, La.—A Webster Parish grand jury, empaneled last week to investigate activities of the U.S. Justice Department and the FBI probe of voter registration practices, has indicted M. M. Coleman, Negro funeral home director, for "attempted public intimidation." Several FBI agents were subpoenaed.

Coleman, the grand jury said, was indicted for "attempting to use a threat upon State Senator Herman Jones with intent to influence the legislator's conduct." He was jailed and his bond was set at $1,000.

VOTERS LEAGUE SEEKS CHANGES

Suggestions Offered for Improving Elections

The League of Women Voters of New Orleans Saturday Saturday announced a number of suggestions for improving elections held in Orleans parish, based on alleged discrepancies in the Feb. 25 Democratic second primary election. They are:

Service by commissioners: Maintain a list of qualified persons from which some, if not all, poll commissioners must be taken for each poll. These persons, in addition to being qualified voters, should be able to read, write, add, subtract, and withstand the long election day hours. The civil service commission could certify this list after suitable examination of applicants.

Encourage better performance by providing tests in the schools for commissioners to enable them to help themselves to understand and administer election instructions.

Registration Office

Registration office procedures: Date with rubber stamp voters' signatures where commissioners have failed to carry out the law requiring them to date each signature in ink. This date is needed in determining names to be removed for not voting.

Indicate calendar years on the voting record of each voter with rubber stamp to encourage voting in the proper space and facilitate checking names in the office.

Carry out the law requiring the registration office to be open on election days, with adequate staff, to offer full service, including telephone-answering. This would mean that registration deputies should serve in the office and not as poll commissioners.

File registrants in the precinct registers according to party affiliation as is done in other Louisiana parishes in order to carry out the primary law provision that the registrar must submit only the names of party registrants for primary elections and relieve commissioners of having to watch every card for party affiliation and prevent voting of non-party members by error.

Absentee Voting

Absentee voting law: Give greater protection toward securing ballot secrecy; allow absent civilian voters to vote by mail with adequate safeguards, in addition to military voting now provided for. Consolidate into the absentee voting law th scattered provisions now in the statutes.

Simplify voting machine laws: Eliminate confusing references to ballot boxes.

Ease election burden: In cases of vacancy of office, have the election at the time of the next general elections as recommended by the Louisiana Law Institute instead of special elections.

Proper location of polling places and voting machines: Observe the law prohibiting voting machines being placed in polling places owned by persons politically connected or employed; also the requirement that they be placed in public view since violations of this law have been recently reported.

NEGROES OUTLINE NEW VOTE DRIVE

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — The pro-integration Southern Christian Leadership Conference is planning a series of Lincoln's birthday banquets to kick off a drive for two million more Negro voter registrations in the South.

Rev. T. J. Jemison, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church here and secretary of the conference, said the banquets would be held in every major Southern city February 12.

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., president of the conference, will speak at the headquarters banquet in Atlanta.

NEW ORLEANS — An Ouachita Parish district attorney told a civil rights panel audience that 4,315 of 5,940 colored voters challenged in last year's voter registration purge didn't take trouble to answer the challenge. Of 1,632 who answered, 961 were reinstated. Of 6,778 whites challenged, 2,334 failed to answer.

Lawyer Attempts To Explain Voter Registration Purge

NEW ORLEANS — (UNS) — The District Attorney of a North Louisiana Parish, where thousands of Negro voters were purged from registration rolls, said Friday the action resulted from an impartial examination of voting qualifications.

Albin O. Lassiter, of Monroe, told a meeting of Louisiana District Attorneys that more white than Negro voters were challenged in the so-called 1956-57 voting purge in Ouachita Parish.

The purge, in which the names of 4,989 Negroes names were stricken from the parish's registration rolls, led to a Justice Department investigation. A Grand Jury investigated the possibility of Civil Rights violations, but no indictments were returned.

Lassiter maintained that the purge, instigated by the white citizens council, had ben "misunderstood" throughout the nation.

He said:

"In the years 1956-57, a total of 6,778 white voters were challanged. Of the Negroes, he added, only a total of 1,632 "bothered to answer the challenge" and about 961 of them were reinstated.

He asserted that critics of the purge failed to point out that more whites - - 838 of them - - than Negroes were challanged.

Final Absentee Voting at Hand

The offices of civil sheriff L. J. Scanlon in the civil courts building, Royal and Conti, will be open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Friday and from 9 a. m. to noon Saturday for the final absentee voting for the Tuesday, Feb. 25 Democratic run-off primary.

In the election New Orleans voters will decide upon Democratic nominees for the offices of judge of the criminal district court, in which Thomas M. Brahney Jr., and Leon D. Hubert Jr., are candidates, and for the district attorneyship, with Malcolm V. O'Hara and Richard A. Dowling as candidates.

The total of 81 civilian absentee ballots cast through Thursday and the 23 absentee military ballots received by the sheriff's office brought the grand total so far to 104, Sheriff Scanlon said.

The absentee ballots will be delivered by the civil sheriff's office to the proper voting places on election day.

Louisiana Negro Voter Strikings Called Unfair Act

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25 (AP) — The U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals said today it is clear that the striking of some 2,500 Negroes from the voter rolls in Ouachita Parish in late April and early May, 1956, was the result of a "shockingly unfair act by someone."

The court made the observation in reversing a district court ruling dismissing Dr. John I. Reddix' suit against Mrs. May Lucky, registrar of voters in Ouachita Parish.

Reddix contended he and 2,500 other Negroes were removed from the voters' list solely on account of their race.

NEGRO WINS APPEAL IN VOTE ROLLS CASE

U.S. Court Terms Purge 'Shocking, Unfair Act'

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25. — (UP)—The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision Tuesday called the purge of 2,500 Negroes from the voting rolls in Ouachita Parish, La., "a shocking, unfair act by someone."

More than 10,000 North Louisiana Negroes were purged two years ago in drives led by the pro-segregation Citizens' Councils.

The councils were not mentioned in the sharply worded 17-page decision which upheld an appeal of a purged Negro voter, Dr. John I. Reddix of Monroe, La.

Dr. Reddix had filed suit in the United States District Court in Louisiana's Western District claiming he was deprived of the right to vote, solely because he was Negro.

Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr. dismissed his charge which was filed against Mrs. May Lucky, register of voters for Ouachita Parish.

But the Appeal Court said the lower court erred and the judgment was reversed and remanded for further proceedings.

Name Amedee Campaign Mgr For Dowling

Richard A. Dowling announced today that he has appointed Attorney Earl J. Amedee co-manager of his campaign for District Attorney in the Second Primary of February 25th.

"I have watched Attorney Amedee's career with interest and admiration," Dowling said. "His ability as a lawyer and his courage and sincerity as a leader have brought great credit to himself, to his race and to this City. When I am elected District Attorney, I shall require a lawyer of his talent and background to complete a staff of assistant district attorneys that will be representative of all of the citizens of New Orleans."

In a speech of acceptance, Attorney Amedee said: "I am proud and privileged to accept this appointment. Mr. Dowling is one of the outstanding lawyers of the State of Louisiana. He is a man of the utmost integrity, and I can assure the Negro citizens of New Orleans that our group will receive greater and more important representation in the District Attorney's office than now pre-

vails. Systematic exclusion of Negroes from trial juries by the State will be eliminated; false imprisonment and police brutality will be prosecuted vigorously. All citizens, regardless of race, will receive fair, courteous and even treatment when Mr. Dowling is elected District Attorney."

"In conclusion, I am supporting Richard A. Dowling for District Attorney. I know this man. I know that he is experienced, able and fair. I urge the Negro voters of New Orleans to help me, to help themselves and to help the City of New Orleans by voting for Richard A. Dowling for District Attorney."

"I invite those who wish to assist me in this important task to contact me at 346 South Rampart Street or TU-3528."

New Voters May Be Registered

Eugene Riviere, registrar of voters for Jefferson parish, announced that he will be at the Harahan City Hall Monday and Tuesday between the hours of 5 p. m. and 8 p. m. to enroll new registrants of the First and Second precincts of the Ninth Ward.

He will also be at the Kenner City Hall on Wednesday and Thursday during the same hours for registrants in the Fourth through the Ninth precincts of the Ninth Ward.

The registrar said that he is visiting the two city halls to enable the voters ineligible to vote a chance to reregister for the Harahan and Kenner municipal primaries in April.

Tax Collections

Riviere said that residents who have resided in the parish one year and who have been registered do not have to reregister again.

State, parish, and municipal property taxes throughout Jefferson parish are being collected by Sheriff William S. Coci, and four municipal tax collectors in the parish.

The deadline for making payments without having to pay a penalty is set for Feb. 20. Office hours at all collection agencies are Monday through Friday from 9

Homestead exemption claims may also be filed with assessor Vernon J. Wilty in the Gretna courthouse and at his branch office, 3300 Metairie rd. during the same office hours.

The Immaculate Conception church sodality at Marrero will sponsor a masquerade party Friday at 7:30 p. m. in the school auditorium, Marrero, according to Mrs. Gail Inguagiato, publicity chairman.

Carnival Ball Plans

Plans for a Carnival ball will be completed at a meting of the St. Joseph School Co-operative Club of Gretna Monday at 8 p. m. in the school auditorium.

The Lafitte Yacht Club will meet Thursday at 8 p. m. at the Barataria tavern, Lafitte. The newly installed officers of the club will preside at the session, according to E. E. Vogel, secretary.

Demonstrations on various phases of work done by members of the Bridge City Elementary school 4-H Club were given at a recent meeting of the club held in the school.

A meeting of the Mothers' Club of the Westwego Junior High school will be held Monday at 7 p. m. in the school auditorium, according to Mrs. Joseph Granier, reporter.

The Adolph Meyer School Cooperative Club will meet Tuesday at 1:15 p. m. in the school basement, lower Algiers, to complete plans for a Carnival ball on Friday, announced Mrs. Farrell J. Smith, reporter.

EVENTS MONDAY

7:30 P. M.—Westwego Catholic Youth Club, Catholic Auditorium, Westwego; Auxiliary to Harvey Marrero Post No. 222, American Legion, Schnell's Sporting Center, Marrero; Club Seidal, American Legion Post Home, Gretna City Park; Advisory Council, Lebanon Chapter, Order of the De Molay, Gretna Masonic temple; Marrero Lions Club, Bertucci's restaurant, Harvey; Mayor and board of Alderman of Westwego City Hall.

Decision Reversed In Voter Purge Cas

NEW ORLEANS—The U. S. 5th District Court of Appeals here this week reversed the decision of a lower court which dismissed a suit filed by one of 2,500 Negroes who were purged from the Louisiana voting rolls.

The suit was filed by Dr. John L. Reddix against Mrs. May Lucky, Ouachita Parish registrar. Dr. Reddix complained he was deprived of the vote solely because he was a Negro. A federal district court dismissed the case.

The appeals court remanded the case to the district court after finding an error. Its sharply worded 17-page decision said, in part:

"It is clear from this abbreviated record that the occurences during late April and early May 1956, in which some 3,000 Negro voters and perhaps some white voters were summarily challenged within 30 days of an election under circumstances which concededly made it impossible for them all to be heard, resulting in striking some 2,500 Negro voters from the rolls, was a shocking, unfair act by someone."

The purge was alleged to be part of a White Citizens Council drive two years ago which resulted in the disfranchisement of more than 10,000 Negroes in north Louisiana.

The U. S. Justice Department issued warnings following the purges. The FBI conducted an investigation, and a federal grand jury went into session. No indictments or arrests were made.

NEGRO VOTE RULING IS CALLED SHOCKING

Rainach Criticizes Court On Registration Decision

LOUISIANA PARISH

By The Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 27.—State Senator W. M. Rainach Thursday accused two United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals judges of "shockingly unfair" judging without evidence in a suit involving Ouachita Parish Negro vote registration.

The former senator, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, said he hoped the court steps was "inadvertent."

The decision at New Orleans was split, he added with two judges agreeing and one dissenting. He did not mention them by name.

The Circuit Court of Appeals Tuesday said it was clear that removal of some 2,000 Negroes from Ouachita Parish vote rosters in April and May of 1956 was the result of a "shockingly unfair act by someone."

Ruling Reversed

The court reversed a District Court ruling which had dismissed Dr. John L. Reddiz' lawsuit against Mrs. May Lucky, Ouachita Parish registrar of voters.

Reddix had argued he and the other Negroes were removed from the roster solely because of race. The District Court had entered a summary judgment for Mrs. Lucky, saying that "from the pleading and affidavits on file there are no genuine issues of material fact presented by the record."

Senator Rainach is president of the Association of Citizens Councils of Louisiana. In 1956, some Citizens Council members played an active part in leading a purge of what they termed improperly qualified voters.

Act Is 'Shocking'

Referring to the appeal judges' statement about a "shockingly unfair act," Senator Rainach said:

"The charge by these two judges is completely irresponsible and cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. The people of Louisiana and the rest of the country have a right to know there was absolutely no evidence in the record to support this charge.

"The Reddix case came before them on a summary judgment issued against Reddix without trial. Since there was no trial, there was no occasion to enter any evidence bearing upon the merits of the 2,500 vote challenges."

U.S. Court Reverses Vote Purge Decision

The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals here last week reversed the decision of the Federal District court involving the dismissing suits brought by Negroes against the registrar of voters of Ouachita Parish alleging that their constitutional rights were violated in 1956 when 2500 Negroes were stricken from the registration rolls in the parish.

The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals within the past three weeks has declared unconstitutional segregation in New Orleans public schools, segregation in New Orleans City Park, segregation in the New Orleans public schools.

Both suits were brought against Mrs. May Lucky, Ouchita registrar of voters, and both were dismissed on judgements granted in favor of Mrs. Lucky.

In a suit brought by Dr. John L. Reddix against the registrar of voters, the court ruled that the purge was unjust. The doctor had claimed that he had been purged from the rolls, soley because of his color.

In a second case against the registrar, which was filed by Attorney James Sharp, Jr., it was claimed that he had represented a client who had been purged and that he was told, according to his claims, that Negroes had a special place to go to and be received by an assistant to the registrar.

Sharp also sued for damages in the amount of $25,000 for his client. His case which was decided against him in a lower Federal court was also reversed by the Appeals Court.

The Fifth Circuit court of Appeals made it very clear when it stated in its ruling "whatever area of doubt remains as to the identification of other civil rights, there can be no doubt that the right to vote in any state election is guaranteed to every qualified citizen without regard to his race or color".

In the Sharp suit the opinion pointed out that the trial court construed the complaint simply as a suit for damages and not a civil rights case. The court of appeals held: "The alleged interference here with Sharp's activities was directed to him as a member of the Negro public."

In the Reddix suit, the court of appeal said "Mrs. Lucky, participated in an illegal challenge of the plaintiff's right to vote and by her own illegal failure to comply with the state law respecting the processing of such a challenge, caused his name to be improperly struck from the voters' rolls, all of which acts by her were done solely because he was a member of the Negro race and in violation of specified provisions of the constitution.

Both opinions were written by Judges Wayne G. Borah and Robert Tuttle with Judge Ben C. Cameron dissenting.

No statement has been received as to what will be the procedure in the parish by the Negroes who had been purged. Some leading whites had come forward to assist them at the time and they had been give the cold shoulder by other whites and especially by White Citizens' Councils which motivated the purge.

DOWN IN LOUISIANA:

Vote 'Purge' Wiped Out By U. S. Court

NEW ORLEANS — Reversing a District Court decision, the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals last week wiped out the "purging" of more than 2,500 colored voters from the rolls in Ouachita Parish (County) in which the City of Monroe is located.

In a suit brought by Dr. John L. Reddix against the registrar of voters of the parish the court ruled that the purge was unjust.

The doctor had claimed that he had been purged from the rolls along with 2,500 others solely because o their color.

The court stated: "Whatever area of doubt remains as to identification of civil rights, there can be no doubt that the right to vote in any state election is guaranteed to every qualified citizen without regard to his race or color."

IN A SECOND CASE brought about by James Sharp Jr., an attorney, it was claimed that he had represented a client who had been purged and was not permitted to see the registrar of voters nor given sufficient time.

He was told, according to his claims, that colored people had a special place to go to and be received by an assistant to the registrar. Mr. Sharp also sued for damages in the amount of $25,000 for his client.

* * *

HIS CASE, which was decided against him in a lower Federal court, was also reversed by the Appeals Court.

No statement has been received as to what will be the procedure in the parish by the colored people who had been purged.

Some leading whites had come forward to assist them at the time and they had been given the cold shoulder by other whites and especially by White Citizens' Councils which motivated the purge.

Affidavits ed By New ria Group

New Iberia - Dennis J. David, candidate in the runn- a position on the School New Iberia in the elect- scheduled August 23, has to this newspaper, in connection with denials rights and intimidation in Iberia Parish, of amounted a short has requested that the Justice Depart- the intimidat- violations and has sent notarized affidavits to substantiate the charges.

letter to FBI Di- Edgar Hoover dated allegations that citi- and deputies when in regard to made by David. organizations and sent the letter and were The Civil Rights U. S. Attorney William Rogers and the Agent in charge of the FBI office, R. J. seventeen affidavits, and jailing were de- in twelve. Also covered the fact that a man of good was "chased out of in the latter part of 1957

Included in material forward- by David, is a letter receiv- from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, acknowledging receipt of the letter and affidavits. Mr. Hoover's letter states that the material sent has been in turn sent to Assistant Attorney Gen- eral W. Wilson White, Civil Rights Division, "for evaluation as to whether Federal Laws have been violated." The letter goes on to say: "No investigation will be conducted concerning the information furnished by you unless requested by Mr.

In an affidavit signed by Henry Derouen, Parish of Iberia, March 3, 1958, the charge that Sheriff Wattigny, had threatened him was made. Derouen, in his affidavit, said the threat was made after he and Wattigny became engaged in a conversation over an election for District Attorney. When opinions differed in regard to candidates, Derouen states in his affidavit that Wattigny said: "... you had better get right or we will make it tough for you in this parish."

Derouen's affidavit concludes: "... I then got afraid ... and went home. I can't see why people can't go to a voting poll and exercise their rights without having public officials trying to strong arm them."

An affidavit signed by Dennis David, New Iberia, made note of the fact that Sheriff Wattigny, upon learning that he would not vote for Wattigny, became enraged and said if he campaigned against Wattigny he would lock him in jail 'during the entire Sheriff's campaign and would not let me out of jail until after the election just to keep my mouth shut."

S. E. Duplantier, in his affidavit signed February, 17'58, stated that he was informed by Wattigny that he (Wattigny) was a school board member and "... if anybody fights me, I have to fight them." Duplantier said he received other calls during the election to the effect that he would be given trouble in regard to his school bus, if he didn't vote right.

Signed February 4, 1958, was another affidavit, this one by Emery Lewis, New Iberia, who said he was warned by Sheriff Wattigny that if he was caught campaigning against Wattigny he would "... run me out of town."

Still another affidavit was signed by Paul Washington, New Iberia, February 28, 1958 charging that when Sheriff Wattigny learned that he was voting against Wattigny's candidate, Wattigny examined his license plate, while a deputy stood

of a continual series of harrassments by Wattigny, who asked him when he will be leaving town, the affidavit states.

A resident of Jeanerette, Milton Joseph, Sr., in an affidavit signed February 27 1958, said he and his son, Wilfred had been arrested falsely in August of 1956. He then took his son to Houston, Texas, for fear of his life. He, in his affidavit, says his son now resides in Houston. He said that when he told Sheriff Wattigny he was taking his son to Texas and to that the sheriff replied "that's a good idea."

In an affidavit dated February 11, 1958, Belasaire J. Leblanc, Erath, said he was falsely accused of "immorally tampering" with a young girl and was forced to give up his business and leave town. He says he is afraid to return to New Iberia.

Four affidavits signed by Lelia Menard, Mrs. Walter Schexnayder, Noah Boutte and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Trahan, dated during February, 1958, vouched for Leblanc as being a man of good character.

And finally, the last affidavit was signed by Mrs. Nelson Stoutes, February 17, 1958, stating that she had received word that a deputy was going to Leblanc's shop to order him to leave town.

Vote-Registration Parley August 14th

SHREVEPORT, La. -- On Thursday, August 14, The United Christian Movement Conference on Registration and Voting will sponsor a Conference Worshop at the Avenue Baptist Church, located at 1600 Peabody Street in Shreveport, Louisiana.

Many leading personalities throughout the State who are working to the last degree of their abilities in teaching Negroes the power of the ballot in their respective communities are expected to attend the Workshop. Other notables who will act as consultants for the Workshop will be Rev. John Tilley, Exec. Director of the Southern Leadership Conference from Baltimore, Maryland. Rev. Tilley will probably be remembered as instigator of the mass registration movement in the Baltimore area which resulted in the registration of ten thousand Negroes in thirty days; Prof. A. P. Watson, Head, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; Miss Ella Baker, Associate Director of the Southern Leadership Conference; and Rev. Martin Luther King developer of the bus strike.

General mistreatment is charged in the affidavit signed February 19, 1958, by Louis Green, New Iberia. Green charged that Deputies Lloyd Landry, Ferd Pourciau and Walter Comeaux keep him in suctody in September 1956, during which they alled him a B.... S.. O. B.... and held a gun in his face.

Being falsely accused and arrested were the charges of Crowley Yarbough, New Iberia, in his affidavit dated May 27, 1957 Yarbough beaten, knocked down and kicked and called "just like a rattlesnake that had bit some of his people," by Deputy Louis Ackal.

Miller Guillory, New Iberia, avers in his affidavit signed February 27, 1958, that he was intimidated as he took some friends to the polls to vote by Deputy Louis Ackal who took his license number and stared in an attempt to scare him.

In an affidavit signed March 21, 1958, by Raymond Turner, New Iberia, it was charged that he was arrested wrongfully, roughed up and then fined $137 by Sheriff Wattigny and two deputies.

Joseph Alvin (Al) Reaux, in his affidavit signed March 14, 1958, avers that Sheriff Wattigny called him a B.... S.. O. B.... when he refused a request that Reaux vote for Wattigny. Reaux's affidavit quotes the Sheriff as saying "... if I'm elected sheriff, New Iberia will be too small for you.' Since then he was the victim

Case Against Registrar To Be Continued

MONROE, LA. -- James Sharp, Jr., Monroe attorney, filed a motion with the U. S. District Court here last Tuesday withdrawing as counsel for Dr. John L Reddix, in a case that challenges the whole process by which 3,000 or more Negroes were stricken from the rolls of voters of Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

The motion states that Attorney Sharp desires to withdraw from the case because the plaintiff (Dr. Reddix) "is presently absent from the state of Louisiana making preparations to withdraw himself as a resident of this state permanently." The petition goes on to tell that the counsel feels "that this move on the part of plaintiff is untimely and inconsistent with his moral obligation to his attorney," and that counsel feels that the move is also inconsistent with plaintiff's moral obligation and duty to the class he represents.

Further, the motion goes on to say that counsel was employed in the case under an agreement with the Guiding Voice, Inc., a domestic corporation of which the plaintiff was president. The organization was to have financed the suit and also a companion suit of Sharp versus Mae Lucky, Registrar of Voters, the petition reads. The petition makes note of the fact that the office of the organization has been closed sometime and that its funds are now exhausted and "satisfactory requirements of the concern to comply with the financial obligations as agreed have not been met."

At the time of the filing of the motion, Attorney Sharp announced that he will continue personnally prosecuting and financing the Sharp versus Lucky case, in a suit against segregation on the basis of race in the office of the registrar. "The case will not die," said Attorney Sharp, who also commented on the latest developments: "It is regrettable, however, that this injustice done to so many has now become the burden of so few."

The Sharp case is scheduled to be heard July 10, and the judge has ordered it to be heard by jury. However, Sharp said: "In a move to avoid the jury and its additional expense, I have filed a motion to dismiss plaintiff's demands for damages and to reiterate the full prayer and demands for all equity relief originally prayed for and to move the court to decide the equity question and to discharge the jury." Sharp then added: "It was not damages that we were interested in in the first place but mainly the issue of segregation in the registrar's office."

It will be remembered that both the cases were at one time dismissed by Judge Perkins but his decisions were reversed by the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and the cases were remanded to him to be heard on their merits.

Bill to Ban Secret Committee Voting Planned by La. Solons

Legislative Session to Open Monday

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Three Louisiana lawmakers said Saturday they will sponsor a bill to banish secret voting of some House and Senate committees.

Reps. A. T. Sanders Jr. and Wayne Gaudin of East Baton Rouge and Elmer Bernard of West Baton Rouge plan the war against legislative secrecy.

The Legislature opens Monday, and in this state it is a 60-day kaleidoscope of scores of committee sessions — the heart of the legislative process.

Many vote openly. The great majority hold open hearings. Some, on touchy issues, prefer closed session voting.

WAIT ONE YEAR

One of the major committees voting in secret is the House Appropriations Committee, which gets first crack at all money bills. The appropriations committee is the kingpin around which all other committees revolve. The administration in power always controls it.

Sanders, Gaudin and Bernard thought of trying their proposal in the 1957 fiscal session, but abandoned it until the regular Legislature in 1958.

Their primary target is secret voting, not the closed meetings which committees sometimes feel are necessary.

Louisiana laws tend toward open public view. The state has a public records act, permitting citizens to examine public documents at will unless exempt by law.

'DON'T BELONG'

A few years ago the Legislature passed a law requiring all public agencies to conduct voting in public and that law is effective.

Public agencies may stay in secret session for hours, but the final voting must be done in public. The Legislature, however, remains exempt from this provision.

"If you don't have the nerve to vote in the open, you don't belong in the Legislature," big, muscular Sanders said. "I don't believe in hiding behind doors to vote."

Bernard agreed, saying "Legislators should have the backbone to let their people know how they vote." Gaudin took a similar view.

TAX EXEMPTIONS

On another front, two leaders of Gov. Earl Long said they are "exploring" the idea of introducing legislation withholding the state's 10-year property exemptions from new industry which makes use of foreign oil in Louisiana.

The two are Sen. B. B. Rayburn of Bogalusa and Rep. Richard Bertrand of Lafayette parish.

Bertrand, from Southwestern Louisiana where most oil production is a major industry, said the new proposal would help promote more Louisiana oil development.

Bertrand also will co-sponsor with Rep. E. J. Grizzaffi of St. Mary parish a formal legislative protest against foreign oil imports.

OIL IMPORTS

Louisiana, still in an industrial boom despite the recession, offers 10-year exemptions from state and local property taxes for new and expanding manufacturing facilities.

Rep. T. T. Fields already has announced plans to remove school and parish road districts from future property tax exemptions.

And Rep. John Lewis of Beauregard parish will push legislation to block state agencies from using any petroleum products based on foreign oil. Louisiana officials

The awards were received ... employes by Stanley E. ... manager of the Johns-

How 1,211 Were Robbed Of Their Right To Vote

BALTIMORE

"I would like the record to show that these letters are returnable to James H. Pollack and not to Mrs. Irma Dixon," Hyman Pressman, attorney, representing the interests of Negro persons challenged by the Pollack forces, called this point to the attention of the Board of Supervisors of Elections, at the hearng Tuesday on the challenges.

Mr. Pressman was referring to several hundred envelopes which Mrs. Dixon and the Pollack forces had at the hearing as a basis for their challenges. They contended the envelopes had been returned undelivered to citizens in the city's Fourth Legislative District in accordance with Election Board rules.

* * *

THE HEARING resulted in the disqualification of 1,211 voters.

Of this number, 1,211 of the 4th District losses were colored voters who were challenged by Mrs. Irma G. Dixon, a Fourth District Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates.

A total of 515 others, challenged citizens losing their right to vote in the November 4 election.

The board held they failed to acknowledge notification of challenges to their right to vote at recorded addresses.

Challenged by Coalition candidates, they lost their right to vote.

These latter were among the 1,211 such challenges filed through Jack E. Caplan, grocer residing in the 1500 block Laurens St.

* * *

OF THIS number, 487 challenges were in the 35th precinct of the 15th Ward, where Mr. Pollack himself resides. His residence is at 2306 Anoka Ave.

Among those disqualified was a resident whose address was given as 2308 Anoka Ave., next door to Mr. Pollack. She was Mrs. Alma Hellman who signed an affidavit to the effect that she had moved to 3602 Lucille Ave. three years ago. The board advised her it would transfer her vote registration to that address.

Three other residents of the Pollack block who appeared to advise they had moved and the challenge was a proper one identified themselves as Minnie and Louis Wase and Jay J. Wase.

They told the board they had moved from 2325 Anoka Ave. in December 1957 to 6100 Westcliff Drive.

A member of the elections board commented, "Next time, send us your change of address."

ALMOST ALL of the persons challenged expressed their anger at the inconvenience and expense of appearing in person to defend their voting rights was causing them.

Several of the challenged persons were openly hostile toward Mrs. Dixon, who sat with her husband, William B. Dixon, and several women associates on front seats during most of the proceedings.

Mrs. Dixon has the support of the Coalition ticket but has said she did not seek it.

Typical of the enraged residents who had to sit and wait in the hearing room only to discover the Dixon - Pollack forces had erred in challenging them was Mrs. Lillian Marlow, 1061 Argyle Ave.

Mrs. MARLOW

Mrs. Marlow, a laundry worker, told the board she had been living at her present address for 10 years, and the board threw the challenge out.

Later, Mrs. Marlow told the AFRO: "I 've lost a day's work for nothing. I vote all the time, yet they said they sent two letters, and someone's at my house all the time."

As was their procedure when one of their challenges was disputed, The Pollack representatives looked through their envelopes for the envelope allegedly mailed to the person in question.

Previously, the Pollack forces had permitted no inspection of the envelopes by opposing attorneys.

Some were just held at a distance for Board members to note during a challenge.

* * *

IN THIS instance, Hyman Pressman, opposing attorney, Board members and newsmen around the hearing bench were given a close view of the envelope.

It bore Mrs. Marlow's name, her Argyle Ave. address —and penciled on the front was the notation, " . . . still there," and the names, "Mildred Lang" and . . . "Geneva Griffin" under this notation.)

Mr. Pressman called this to the Board's attention:

TYPICAL OF the dozens of citizens who spent part of Tuesday at the Supervisors of Elections to defend their right to vote was 71-year-old Elias Caulk, 848 George St. He is a registered Republican who has voted since he was 21 and has lived at his present address for three years. Apprised of these facts, election officials commented, "We shouldn't have sent this one out." In background, Mrs. Irma Dixon, who challenged Mr. Caulk's right to vote, incorrectly listing him on challenge sheet as "Elsa" Caulk. Mr. Caulk is single.

Register, vote story is revealed

BALTIMORE

Here's the story of Baltimore's Register and Vote Campaign as told in registration figures since January 1, 1958.

Total colored persons in Baltimore City over 21 years of age (1950 census) eligible to vote, 144,216. Registered on January 1, 1958, 77,373. Percentage of eligibles registered, 53.6.

Registered Jan. 1 to April 1, 1958—4,457

Registered April 1 to April 17, 1958—3,365.

Registered during summer campaign June 1 to Sept. 1, 1958 —1,154.

Registered Sept. 1, to Sept. 22, 1958—7,181.

Revised registration figures after removal of persons dead or leaving state, Oct. 1 1958 —100,211

The final figures for the First, Second and Third Districts are listed below:

FIRST LEG. DISTRICT

Ward	Colored Rep.	Colored Dem.	Colored Dec.	Total Col.	Col. Inc. Since Sept. 1st	Total White
1	2	9	—	11	—	19,737
2	10	28	—	38	1	5,314
3	238	647	9	894	30	2,916
4	279	693	15	987	35	1,347
5	332	807	23	1,162	46	342
6	—	—	—	—	—	2,499
26	18	20	2	40	—	17,361
Total	878	2,202	49	3,130	112	49,516

SECOND LEG. DISTRICT

Ward	Colored Rep.	Colored Dem.	Colored Dec.	Total Col.	Col. Inc. Since Sept. 1st	Total White
5	371	756	21	1,148	29	59
6	504	883	20	1,407	27	4,793
7	1,461	1,759	52	3,272	61	7,763
8	791	1,532	40	2,363	131	1,765
10	1,276	2,411	72	4,359	199	1,889
11	502	695	18	1,215	109	2,828
Total	4,905	8,036	223	13,144	556	21,097

THIRD LEG. DISTRICT

Ward	Colored Rep.	Colored Dem.	Colored Dec.	Total Col.	Col. Inc. Since Sept. 1st	Total White
8	1,823	3,489	101	5,415	385	9,6[illegible]
9	1,195	2,114	54	3,363	151	18,35[illegible]
12	1,098	1,681	30	2,809	88	14,6[illegible]
26	—	—	—	—	—	18,72[illegible]
27	474	872	45	1,091	101	84,75[illegible]
Total	4,592	7,856	230	12,678	725	[illegible]

DIXON-POLLACK challenges before the Supervisors of Elections in Baltimore were presented by Mrs. Irma G. Dixon, on front row, supported by workers indentified as Miss Annie W. Lee and Mrs. Mary B. Waters, seated on second row. Second from right, Miss Gladys Barbour, active in Womanpower circles, who was seen conferring with Pollack-Dixon workers. Later, Miss Barbour told the AFRO: "Mrs. Dixon asked me to get some girls to work for her. I thought it was only right that I be there with them." Mrs. Dixon, Democratic candidate for Legislature, has disavowed support of the Womanpower Committee.

219 new voters register; total now 100,430 here

BALTIMORE

There is still time to register to vote in the March 3, 1959 primary elections.

The deadline for registering is January 31, 1959 — that's 49 days away — but if you're not qualified to vote, don't wait until the last minute, do it today.

Already, a total of 351 citizens have registered to vote since Nov. 20th when the Supervisors of Elections office opened its books for new registrants.

Of this number, 219 were colored, which brings the total number of colored registered voters in the city to 100,430.

In the coming spring elections, residents of Baltimore's Fourth Councilmanic District have an opportunity to elect qualified colored candidates to the Council if more colored Democrats register in this district so that colored voters have the controlling vote.

At the present time, there are 54,172 voters registered in the District. Of this number, 30,196 are colored and 23,976 are white.

But colored Democrats are only 47 per cent of the total. Of 37,239 Democrats, only 17,456 are colored. To nominate colored candidates in the Democratic primary, more Democrats must be registered.

The Supervisors of Elections office is open daily to accept and register new voters from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday and Saturdays from 9 a.m. to noon. The office is locatedin the basement of the People's Court Building, Fayette and Gay Sts.

* * *

THE FOLLOWING table shows how many new voters registered, the parties they affiliated with for the eight-day period ending Nov. 29, 1958.

Note the largest number of voters, 99, signed up on Nov. 20, the first day the books were open since the Nov. 4th general election:

Date	Total	Col.	White	Col. GOP	Col. Dem.
11/20	99	64	35	8	56
11/21	61	34	27	9	25
11/22	14	12	2	3	9
11/24	63	44	19	9	35
11/25	41	18	23	6	12
11/26	27	18	9	3	15
11/28	36	20	16	1	19
11/29	10	9	1	1	8
Nov. Total	**351**	**219**	**132**	**40**	**179**

Total colored voters registered before Nov. 4th general election 100,211
Registered Nov. 20-29 219
Total to date 100,430

See gerrymandering of 4th District if Pollack forces win

BALTIMORE

"If the Coalition Ticket is defeated, Pollack forces will again gerrymander the Fourth District."

This was the prediction made Thursday at Coalition headquarters.

Gerrymander in this sense means removing from the Fourth District precincts in which colored voters are registered in large numbers to a nearby legislature district in which the majority is overwhelmingly white.

THIS TABLE shows that if 4,000 or 5,000 colored voters are taken out of the Fourth District, there would be no threat to continued Pollack domination.

Baltimore City Registered Votes By Districts

D.	Tot.	White	Colored	Pct.
1	43,546	40,416	3,130	7
2	34,261	21,097	13,164	38
3	128,256	115,578	12,678	9.8
4	51,579	23,444	28,135	54.5
5	110,922	81,627	29,295	26
6	25,084	88,275	13,809	27
	420,648	320,437	100,211	24

The last gerrymander affecting colored voters was engineered by the Pollack-Curran political machine in 1936. The measure was passed by the Legislature on April 21, 1933.

It removed the 4th and 6th precincts of the Fourth Ward from the Fourth District and placed them in the First District.

The 4th precinct is bounded by Lexington, Fremont, Greene and Saratoga Sts. The 6th precinct is within the area bounded by Pratt, Baltimore, Eutaw and Liberty Sts. Both are predominantly colored precincts.

* * *

THE POLLACK-CURRAN bill removed from the Fourth District the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th precincts of the Sixteenth Ward and placed them in the Fourth District.

The first, second and third precincts are within an area bounded by the Maryland Railroad, Gilmor St., Lafayette and Fremont Aves.

The old 33rd precinct became the new 24th precinct which is bounded by Lafayette, Edmondson and Fremont Aves.

All of these precincts are populated principally by colored voters.

* * *

THE BILL was introduced in the Legislature in 1933 by Delegate Bachman of the Fifth District. It passed the House of Delegates by a vote of 110 to 0 and the State Senate by 28 to 0.

Pollack - backed Fourth District representatives who voted for the bill included E. Milton Altfeld, state senator, and the following members of the House of Delegates: Isadore Aaronson, Leon Abramson, Robert Benjamin, Alex Goodman, Emanuel Goldfine and Louis Binder.

The reason for the Pollack gerrymander was that the Fourth District, largely colored and Republican, had heretofore elected to city council Warner T. McQuinn, Walter Emerson, William Fitzgerald and Harry Cummings, all colored.

* * *

AFTER THE gerrymander, no colored person could be elected to city council and the candidates from the Fourth District who were elected were usually Jewish.

As a result of this gerrymander, Pollack for the first time secured a firm grip on the Fourth District.

For a period of 21 years, he was never successfully challenged until the Coalition Ticket in 1954 won a place on the Democratic ticket over Pollock's son in the primary and was able to elect Emory Cole and Truly Hatchett to the House of Delegates and Harry A. Cole to the Senate in the General Election.

If the Pollack candidates are elected on Nov. 4 to the legislature, the Coalition statement said, a second Pollack effort to gerrymander the Fourth District by tranferring blocs of colored voters out of the district is a certainty.

'Mrs. Dixon ought to be ashamed..'

BALTIMORE

"Mrs. Irma Dixon ought to be ashamed to let herself be used in an attempt to reduce the number of colored voters."

And,

"You can't make me believe Mrs. Dixon voluntarily went down there to challenge 1,700 colored voters."

These were the statements which came on Wednesday as the 4th District political campaign waxed hotter and the right of 1,751 colored voters in the District was challenged by Pollack forces.

Mrs. Irma Dixon, a Democratic candidate for the Legislature who has disavowed the support of the Coalition ticket, was the person who appeared at Election headquarters to present the Pollack challenges.

Mrs. Dixon's answer was, 'I am not so stupid I don't know what I'm doing..."

OF HER action, it was Hyman Pressman, attorney, who said immediately that she 'should be ashamed.'

Mr. Pressman added: 'Mrs. Dixon claimed to be acting on the basis of principle in disavowing the coalition slate, but she has now shown her true colors.

"She appears to be a subject of Jack Pollack, lock, stock and barrel."

State Senator Harry A. Cole, head of the 4th District Coalition ticket and a candidate to succeed himself, was the one who commented that he could not believe Mrs. Dixon voluntarily challenges 1700 colored voters.

Of Mrs. Dixon's action, Senator Cole added: "She is encouraging the resentment of the colored community."

THE CHALLENGE of voters in the District came a few minutes before the 4 p.m. deadline on Tuesday. It marked the first time in modern election history when such a large number of voters had been challenged.

In addition to the 1,751 colored voters whose rights were questioned by the Pollack-Dixon forces, Coalition candidates challenged the right of 637 residents in the area.

A total of 487 of those challenged were in the 35th precinct of the 15th ward where Mr. Pollack himself resides. (He lives in the 2300 block of Anoka Ave.)

These challenges were presented by Jack E. Caplan, a grocer residing in the 1500 block Laurens St.

OF THE Coalition challenges, Senator Cole said: "Exhaustive study of the areas were made before the challenges. There is reason to believe that the people named in these notarized statements no longer live at these addresses."

Of the challenges submitted by the Pollack - Dixon forces, Senator Cole said, it appeared the challenges were "indiscriminately' filed in an effort to 'disfranchise large numbers of colored voters'.

Mr. Pollack countered that 'these challenges were made after lengthy investigation and I will stake everything on their accuracy."

Mrs. Dixon herself told the AFRO of the challenges she presented: "I can stand on the challenges I made. It was not a matter of eliminating colored voters. Some of the people are not colored. I have people who can prove that.

"I am not against colored people. I feel in this respect that I can help colored people. I'm not so stupid I don't know what I'm doing and what I believe."

MEANTIME, as both sides talked back and forth, the Supervisors of Elections office announced that 566 of the 1,751 Pollack - Dixon challenges were invalid, that a preliminary check showed the voters to be living at the addresses named. Ten of the 643 challenged by the Coalition forces were also thrown out.

Notices to all of the challenged persons were put in the mail on Wednesday. They have been ordered to appear at the Supervisor of Elections office on Tuesday, Oct. 21 to show cause why their names should not be removed from the books.

If the challenged persons still live at the addresses given, they must take an oath to that effect.

If they have moved, they will be given an opportunity to change their addresses and thus qualify to vote in the November 4th General Election.

* * *

THE BOARD OF Supervisors of Elections met Thursday afternoon to consider procedures in the handling of the more than 2,300 voter-challenges that have been filed by the Pollack forces and on behalf of the Coalition ticket in the city's Fourth District.

Eugene A. Sekulow, chief clerk, announced, however, that 568 of the challenges had not been found on the office's name plate file.

The board promptly suspended its meeting to allow a force of clerks to check these names against those in the binders used at polling places.

This work was still in progress at AFRO presstime.

THESE NAMES will still have to be checked against the office master files, Mr. Sekulow stated.

Meanwhile, Charles A. Dorsey, Republican president of the board, branded as false a rumor that the Supervisors of Elections had thrown out a number of the challenges.

"We have not thrown out any challenges," he stated. "The board will not start considering them in this respect until Tuesday."

Mr. Dorsey refused members of the press a listing of the names of those challenged.

'WHAT I BELIEVE...' — Mrs. Irma G. Dixon, extreme right, a 4th District Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates, is shown at the Supervisor of Elections on Tuesday where she challenged the right of 1,751 registrants to vote on November 4th. With her are Meyer Reamer, left, and Donald S. Hurwitz, center. Mrs. Dixon told the AFRO: "I can stand on the challenges I made. Iam not so stupid I don't know what I'm doing and what I believe."

WOMANPOWER WORKERS shown as they made more plans for getting out the vote in the Nov. 4th election. Photo was made at Sunday breakfast held at Wilson's Restaurant, in Baltimore. Another breakfast is planned for this Sunday at St. Peter Claver Church Hall, Presstman and Carey Sts. In this photo, left to right, Mesdames Rosalie White, Myrtle Thompson and Evelyn T. Beasley.

It's official—93,436 voters are registered

BALTIMORE

Nearly every fourth voter registered in Baltimore City is colored.

Official registration figures available at the Supervisor of Elections office are as follows:

Registration Baltimore City

Colored	93,436
White	316,952

HERE IS THE party breakdown of colored voters:

Democrats	55,026
Republicans	36,555
Declined	1,855
Total colored	93,436

Fourth District

Colored	26,064
White	22,937

4th District Democrats

Colored	14,549
White	19,295

4th District Republicans

Colored	10,931
White	3,119

4th District Declined

Colored	584
White	523

WORK OF THE Register and Vote Campaign Committee has added 16,063 new colored voters to the list since the November, 1956, elections.

These registrations are in all sections of the city.

For example, in the largely colored 5th precinct of the 5th ward where 1,227 of those registered, voted in 1956, colored registration increased from 168 to 201. Only 40 white voters are registered in this precinct.

In the 7th precinct of the 16th ward, (1200 Ashburton) colored registration increased from 466 to 687. Ninety-three percent of those registered in this precinct voted in the 1956 election.

* * *

THE 25 PERCENT of the 14th ward, (Arlington & Harlem), where all registered voters are colored increased from 642 to 760.

* * *

IN SOUTH BALTIMORE'S 2nd Precinct (S. Paca St..) colored registration increased from 444 to 528. 3rd Precinct (Hill St. School) from 259 to 314.

* * *

IN EAST BALTIMORE increases were as follows in the 8th ward:

8th Precinct (North & Broadway) 220 to 302.

10th Precinct (1600 Bond) 354 to 470.

17th Precinct (Oliver & Dallas) 489 to 638.

18th Precinct (Broadway & Gay) 657 to 843.

In Cherry Hill—25th ward, 3 precincts (9, 10, 11) increased from 2471 to 3001.

The largest precinct in the whole city is Cherry Hill's 11th Precinct, which registered 1,094 colored and five white voters.

* * *

TWO YEARS AGO the AFRO listed 110 key precincts in which the registration was 57,188 colored (85%) and 8,974 (15%).

These precincts were keyed for analysis purposes to study registration and voting trends.

This year the AFRO keys 125 precincts in which the registration shows 74,710 colored voters (92%) and 6,754 white voters (8%).

Before the November elections there will be additional registration days in which the Register and Vote Committee says its campaign will continue.

Mrs. Lillie Jackson, president of the Baltimore Branch NAACP and Rev. John Tilley, campaign director, expressed their appreciation to the pastors of churches and the workers who led the movement to put 16,063 new voters on the books.

Their goal was 100,000 registered in 1958.

Mrs. Jackson said there is still time to get the 6,564 additional registrants which will permit the campaign to reach its objective.

Baltimore Reports Large Registration

BALTIMORE — (NNPA) — Nearly every fourth voter registered in Baltimore City is colored.

Official registration figures from the Supervisor of Elections office show that there are 93,436 colored voters registered as compared with 316,952 white voters.

The party breakdown of the colored voters discloses that 55,026 are Democrats, 36,555 are Republicans, and 1,855 declined to state their party affiliation.

Work of the Register and Vote Campaign Committee of the NAACP has added 16,163 new colored voters to the list since the November, 1956, election.

Registration of colored voters in the fourth district shows that a coalition of colored Democrats and Republicans could send a colored Representative to Congress if they could agree upon a candidate. Registration in the fourth district totals 26,664 colored voters as compared with 22,937 white voters.

PARTY BREAKDOWN

Of the registered colored voters in the fourth district, 14,549 are Democrats, and 10,931 are Republicans, as compared with 19,295 white Democrats and 3,119 white Republicans.

A total of 584 colored voters and 523 white voters in the fourth district declined to give their party affiliation.

Before the November elections there will be additional registration days in which the Register and Vote Committee says its campaign will continue.

Mrs. Lillie Jackson, president of the Baltimore Branch NAACP and Rev. John Tilley, campaign director, expressed their appreciation to the pastors of churches and the workers who led the movement to put 16,063 new voters on the books.

Their goal was 100,000 registered in 1958.

Mrs. Jackson said there is still time to get the 6,564 additional registrants which will permit the campaign to reach its objective.

A Bad Bill Passes

Republicans have been at a loss to explain why colored people in Baltimore as new voters are registering four to one as Democrats.

For example, in the last three weeks, a total of 326 persons registered as Democrats and only 76 as Republicans.

One reason, certainly, is last week's collaboration of Republican members of the House of Representatives with the Dixiecrats in an effort to cripple decisions of the Supreme Court.

By a vote of 241 to 155, the House passed a thoroughly low bill designed to make all state laws take precedence over Federal statutes.

If enacted into law, this bill would create legal chaos, not only in the fields of civil liberties and civil rights, but in such widely varied areas as labor, marketing of agricultural products, aliens, aviation, water power, radio and television, banking and trucking.

Northern Republicans lent their support to the bill in an effort to reverse Supreme Court decisions that state laws on subversion must give way to Federal laws on the subject.

The Dixiecrats, who framed the 74-word measure, of course, are counting on the bill to make state segregation laws take precedence over the Supreme Court's decisions that such discrimination is unlawful.

The bill now goes to the Senate where the Dixiecrats and Republicans are certain to make an effort to rush it through before adjournment.

But even if that happens there are two more hurdles for the measure to cross. One is the bill, if passed, must get the approval of President Eisenhower which is doubtful.

But if by some mistaken notion, he does affix his signature, the Supreme Court itself can still declare it unconstitutional.

Baltimore registers 101,771 tan voters

Workers say now the big job is to get out vote in November

101,771 colored citizens are registered to vote in the Nov. 4 general elections.

This official figure came from the Supervisors of Elections Office on Thursday.

No breakdown on the latest registration figures for the Fourth District were available at weekend and, because of the last week registration rush, will not be ready for several days.

The unprecedented registration among colored citizens, both as to total number and time in which the record high was reached, brought jubilant reactions from register - to-vote leaders who waged an enormous campaign to qualify 100,000 voters.

The final five-day surge to registration points saw the figure jump from 98,475 as of Sept. 16 to the new record high as 3,296 new voters qualified.

A new one-day high was set the final day, Sept. 22 when 1,582 registered, more than double the one-day record of 701 just set on Sept. 15.

* * *

THE TOTAL number of voters in Baltimore now is 427,226, of which 325,455 are white and 101,771 are colored.

Thus the colored voter now is 24 percent of the total, as compared with 23 per cent on June 1 of this year.

Last figures available for the 4th District, where crucial election races now underway may have wider implications than merely who wins seats this years, showed on Sept. 1 that there were 26,432 colored voters and 22,842 white voters. Here is a breakdown:

Party	Total	Colored	White
Rep.	14,057	10,964	3,093
Dem.	34,111	14,878	19,233
Dc.	1,106	590	516
Tot.	49,274	26,432	22,842

Following is a breakdown of registration during the last five days:

Date	Total	Dem.	Rep.	Decl.
9/17	343	265	71	7
9/18	467	372	91	4
9/19	456	333	113	4
9/20	448	343	103	2
9/22	1,582	1,223	340	19

THE CITY-WIDE effort to push colored registration to the 100,000 mark was initiated by the NAACP on April 9, 1957.

The city's ministers and other organizations, as well as individual citizens, joined in the effort.

As of December in 1957 the registration stood at 85,556.

This of course means that a total of 16,215 voters were added in slightly less than 10 months. Of this number, 8,335 were signed up since June 1.

One big factor in the final splurge was the Womanpower group which recently was organized and threw its full weight into the campaign.

* * *

THE REV. John L. Tilley, pastor of New Metropolitan Baptist Church, headed the NAACP's register - to vote efforts and Mrs. Victorine Adams, civic worker, was chairman of the Womanpower group.

At the Tilley home here on Thursday, Mrs. Tilley exclaimed:

"I think that's pretty wonderful. I am sure Rev. Tilley will be delighted to know.

"He and the rest of the register and vote workers should be proud. They worked so hard."

The Rev. Mr. Tilley was reached by long distance telephone on Thursday afternoon in Atlanta, Ga., where he is preparing for the Fall Southern Christian Leadership Conference to be held in Norfolk, Va. on Oct. 1 and Oct. 2

He said: "We've gone beyond the goal. That's indeed good news."

* * *

THE REV. Mr. Tilley added: "I feel the accomplishment is the result of the splendid cooperation on the part of ministers, leaders of various community organizations and individuals who canvassed from house to house to acquaint citizens with the importance of becoming qualified to vote..

"I appreciate greatly the excellent cooperation which we had from all persons and agencies.

"I hope we will be as interested in casting our vote for men and women who represent the best interests of the people on November 4."

* * *

HERE ARE comments of other citizens about the success of the campaign:

John L. Berry, insurance executive, "Great news, now, let's get out the vote."

Bowen Jackson, coordinator of the NAACP register to vote drive: "This is wonderfully good news.

"It shows what a united people can do.

"We want to thank the AFRO, the ministers, the NAACP staff and the wonderful women of Womanpower, all of whom helped to go over the top.

"This is a victory we all can share.

"You will hear from us immediately as we begin the educational drive to get out the November vote on election day.

"The NAACP is non-partisan. We want to see the people at the polls in November."

* * *

MRS. JUANITA MITCHELL, director of the NAACP register to vote drive: "It's marvelous.

"As director of the NAACP register to vote drive which started on April 9, 1957 with a goal of 100,000, the Baltimore Branch NAACP is grateful to the Revs. John L. Tilley, E. D. Meade, W. E. Paige and all the ministers; to the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers; and to the Womanpower committee and all others who gave marvelous cooperation in the unprecedented drive to get our people on the books.

"But, the battle is not yet won. We urge all the ministers, the AFRO, Womanpower and our other workers to help us intensify our efforts to get these fine new and old voters out to the polls on Election Day.

"Only when 100,000 of us go to the polls will we be able to get up off our knees as beggars and stand up as free men to demand our full rights as citizens."

MRS. LILLIE M. JACKSON, president, Baltimore NAACP: "That's wonderful . . wonderful. This shows you what can happen when a number of people and organizations cooperate. It pays off."

Mrs. Lula Jones Garrett, AFRO woman's editor: "Baltimore women always get what they start out for. I'm happy and gratified, but not surprised!"

Mrs. Margaret Dyer, Faith Baptist Church register to vote campaign leader: "I think the leaders of the campaign deserve congratulations for the many hours of going from door to door and for tireless effort.

"Had it nt been for them there would be many persons still unqualified to vote.

"Thanks to the Rev. John Tilley, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Mitchell, Womanpower, all the ministers and all the many helpers who worked night and day. We are now prepared to go to the polls and vote."

Mrs. Victorine Adams and Mrs. Ethel Rich, executive director and executive secretary of Womanpower:

"We are grateful to all the women who took Womenpower to their hearts and worked to achieve the success that our Register to Vote Day attained, with the women leaving their jobs and their homes to secure the 1,000 new voters that were our goal.

"The success of the Womanpower leadership luncheon was phenomenal, not only for the beautifully gowned ladies but for the earnest and enthusiastic participation in the workshop.

One City Registers 100,000 Tan Voters

Over 1,000 sign book in one day

BALTIMORE

In the 6 days, Sept. 8 to Sept. 13, 1,425 more colored voters registered.

Of these, 1,034 were recorded as Democrats; 366 as Republicans and 25 declined.

These declined voters will not be able to vote in a primary election because they did not affiliate themselves with any party but they will be able to vote in the November General Election.

The total number of colored voters now registered in Baltimore is 97,480; 37,422 Republicans; 57,822 Democrats; 1,435 Declined.

The total number of white voters registered as of Sept. 13 is 320,793.

THE NEW TOTALS to be added to these figures are the

(Vote thermometer Page 3)

five days of registration for Sept. 15 to Sept. 18, now in the Supervisors of Elections office, and the figures for Sept. 19, 20, and 22 when registration ends.

These last three days, Friday, Saturday and Monday should break all records.

New figures for colored registrants in the 4th District were made available by the Supervisors of Elections office.

As of Sept. 1, there were 26,432 colored voters in the 4th District; 22,842 white voters.

Party	Total	Colored	White
Rep.	14,057	10,964	3,093
Dem.	34,111	14,878	19,233
Dec.	1,106	590	516
Tot.	49,274	26,432	22,842

According to the Supervisor of Elections, this final list includes all new registrations to Sept. 1 and all persons removed from the list due, to transfer to other districts.

The colored day-by-day registration last week was as follows:

Total	Rep.	Dem.	Decl.
Mon., 9/8 176	47	124	5
Tues.,9/9 204	47	155	2
Wed.,9/10 294	62	224	8
Th., 9/11 289	96	188	5
Fri.,9/12 191	47	143	1
Sat.,9/13 271	67	200	4
Total 1,425	366	1,034	25

In the week of Sept. 8 to Sept. 13 the Supervisor of Elections set up registration offices in the public schools and this accounts for the total of 1,425 colored voters registered this week. In the same period, 1,797 white voters registered.

Monday is usually the best registration day. With the registration offices set up in the schools, however, the best registration days were Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday, 294 colored voters registered and on Thursday, 289. Saturday, Sept. 13's registration of 271 is a high for registration for that day.

55,000 registered

BALTIMORE — Of the 55,000 colored voters registered in the 23 counties of the state, Baltimore County leads with 7,824. Anne Arundel is the second with 6,352.

Among the smaller counties are Montgomery, 2,7[illegible]; Dorchester, 3,057, Wicomico, 2,292; Caroline, 1,342; Queen Anne, 1,398; Cecil, 1179; Carroll, 1607; Washington, 644.

Baltimore city's 101,771 brings the state's total colored registrants to 156,777.

127 new voters register

BALTIMORE

A total of 127 colored persons registered to vote from Dec. 1-6, 1958, bringing the total number of colored persons registered to 100,557.

Of the 127 new voters who signed up during this six-day period, 105 registered as Democrats, and 21 as Republican. One person declined to affiliate with either party and thus will not be able to vote in the March 3, 1959 Primary election, only in the General Electionon May 5, 1959.

Only persons affiliated with one of the two parties can vote in a Primary Election. If you are registered but no party, you can change to Democrat or Republican if you do so by January 31, 1959.

The office of the Supervisor of Elections is open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and from 9 a.m. to noon on Saturdays. It is located in the People's Court Building at Fayette and Gay Sts.

For the period Nov. 20-29, the first time books were open for registration of new voters since the Nov. 4th General Election, a total of 351 persons, 219 of them colored, signd up.

The following table shows how registration of new voters went fr the period Dec. 1-6, 1958:

Date	Total	Col.	White	Col. GOP	Col. Dem.
12/1	30	23	7	1	22
12/2	62	36	26	7	29
12/3	27	20	7	4	16
12/4	44	26	18	6	20
12/5	19	14**	5	1	12
12/6	13	8	5	2	6
Total	**195**	**127****	**68**	**21**	**105**

****Total includes one person who declined party affiliation.**

Total colored voters registrated before Nov. 4, 1958 election	100,211
Registered Nov. 20-29	219
Registered Dec. 1-6	127
Total to date	100,557

93,478

BY JOHN JASPER

BALTIMORE

The April 17, 1958 Baltimore City registration figure for colored voters is 93,478.

Baltimore City registered colored Democrats, 52,440 (58 per cent).

Colored Republicans, 35,828 (40 per cent).

Declined colored, 1,845 (2 per cent).

New colored voters registered since December 1, 1957—7,922.

New colored voters registered between April 1st and April 17th—3,365.

Sixty-eight per cent of new colored voters registered as Democrats, 30 per cent as Republicans and 2 per cent declined.

Fourth District registration figures for Dec. 1, 1957 showed 24,229 colored and 22,958 white voters. New 1958 figures for this district today are not available.

Registration By Years

1953—67,085
1955—73,929
1956—77,374
1957—82,504
1958—93,478

Prince Georges Voting Registers Few Upsets

Municipal elections were held in 11 Prince Georges County towns yesterday.

The highlights included re-election of three unopposed mayors in Capitol Heights, District Heights and Morningside; election of a new mayor in Seat Pleasant, and unseating of several other office holders in Edmonston and Fairmont Heights. The turnout of voters, however, was comparatively light.

Following are the results:

CAPITOL HEIGHTS

Mayor Elmer L. Hockman had no opposition in his bid for a third term, but the six incumbent councilmen did. Six other candidates filed against them to make it a 12-man race The incumbents won.

Mr. Hockman received 243 votes.

Winners in the council fight were James E. Clark, 172 votes; William A. Devine, sr., 194; Harvey E. Ennis, 164; Leo P Forami, 175; Earl A. Inzer, 172 and Edward D. Schaus, 162 Mr. Forami also is candidate for county commissioners, subject to the county Democratic primary contest two weeks from today.

Losers were Albert E. Anderson, 82 votes; Earl V. Burdette, sr., 74; William Miles, 68; George E. Nairn, 121; George B. Taylor, 61, and Robert N. Woolwine, 128.

In a three-way fight for treasurer, incumbent James L. Gearhart, with 162 votes, won over Lois E. Allen, with 52, and Aubrey L. Thomas, with 57.

Two amendments to the town charter also carried. One, removing the $5,000 limit on the amount of real, personal or mixed property the town can buy and sell, was approved 144 to 62. Another, changing the town's bonded debt limit from $15,000 to 6 per cent of the total assessed valuation, was passed 144 to 57.

CARROLLTON

The town councilmen were elected in the community's first formal election.

One was an incumbent, Arden Wolfe, with 96 votes. The other was Harry J. Donahue, with 83. Their names were the only ones on the ballots, but Marion Ray polled 39 write-in votes and six others got from one to three votes.

They were elected for four-year terms. The community's Mayor and two other councilmen have two more years to serve. Carrollton is a unique community in that its present officials were elected before the community actually was completed. The Mayor is the president of the firm which is building the development.

CHEVERLY

Three town councilmen were elected, one of them in a four-way race.

The contested seat was that from the 4th ward, where William M. Eley, jr., with 19, won the post being vacated by Joseph J. Scabullo. Theodore C. Ellis received 16; Charles B Watkins, 3, while no votes were recorded for another announced candidate, Mrs. Cora L. Rice, who reportedly withdrew just before balloting time.

Laurence N. Woodworth, a former councilman, was virtually unopposed for the 2nd ward seat now held by John P. McAuley and received 30 votes. Mrs. Anna H. Flynn, incumbent, got 25 to keep the 5th ward seat. Each one had one write-in vote filed against them.

Holdovers for another year are Mayor Lawrence A. Yates and Councilman John W. Augustine, 1st ward; William L. Schmidt, 3d ward, and John K. Dorr, 6th ward.

COTTAGE CITY

Three incumbent commissioners were elected without opposition. They were Samuel L. Tayman, 2d ward, with 49; Melvin Howes, 3d ward, 43, and John P. Bateman, 4th ward, 49. Two holdovers, Vincent A. Simmel and Edward L. Hudgins, have another year to go.

One amendment to the town charter passed, 40 to 11. It provides a $140 annual salary for the board chairman and $120 a year for the other commissioners.

DISTRICT HEIGHTS

Mayor E. Michael Roll, with 155 votes, won re-election for a second one-year term without major opposition as town voters approved a referendum, 139 to 23, to make it a two-year term for mayor starting in 1959. Six single write-in votes were cast for mayoralty candidates.

Paul B. Garbelman, with 22 votes, was unopposed for re-election as commissioner from the 2d ward, as was Ralph Wallmark, with 35, in the 4th ward. The latter succeeds B. Ford Hallam. Two other commissioners, Woodrow Wilson from the 1st ward, and George J. Kane, 3d ward, have another year to serve.

EDMONSTON

Two incumbent councilmen were beaten. In the 1st Ward John W. Callahan won over Incumbent Dudley I. Parrish, 61 to 59. In the 2d ward, Eldridge S. Morris ousted Clarence F Powell, 39 to 29.

Holdovers for another year are Mayor Francis Finch and Councilmen Charles Hammett and Frederick Sheffield.

FAIRMONT HEIGHTS

A five-way fight for three council seats left two veteran incumbents on the outside looking in. The winners were Lawrence L. Brooks, 113 votes; Charles A. Thompson, 103, and Mrs. Emma L. A. Davis, 103. Mrs. Davis was appointed to the council two months ago to fill a vacancy.

Losers were Malkiah Charity, jr., with 56 votes, a member of the council for eight years, and Andrew J. Harrison, with 66, a councilman for two years. Holdovers are Mayor Doswell Brooks and Councilmen Clarence Anthony, William C. Hinds, and James Garfield Harris.

MORNINGSIDE

Mayor William H. Stewart, with 163 votes, was re-elected without opposition.

Elected to the Town Council were Leonard Gardner, 142; William Schaub, 138; Mrs. Dallas Bragunier, 133, and William Gilmartin, 95. The first three were incumbents. Runners-up were Jack Langford, with 94, and Charles Kiker, 69.

Voters rejected a referendum, 97 to 79, which would have provided for a program of street storm drainage and sewerage improvements.

NORTH BRENTWOOD

Frederick W. Johnson received 20 votes in his unopposed bid for re-election to the council from the 3d ward. In the 2d ward, the original candidate, Kenneth Davis, withdrew, requiring a write-in vote. William J. Jennings, with 7, was the only one in it. Holdovers are Mayor William D. Bellows, Councilman George A. Smith, 1st ward, and Mrs. Ora M. Bullock, town treasurer.

RIVERDALE

Three councilmen and a town treasurer were elected, with a total of 278 votes cast.

Walter B. Ford, incumbent, polled 30 votes to retain the 1st Ward seat, with one write-in vote filed. Joseph Koski, with 58, topped a write-in candidate, Edna F. Wade, who received 27, for the 2d ward seat replacing Charles Graefe. Edward B. Dunford, incumbent in the 4th ward with 67, was unopposed. Robert Fuerst, incumbent treasurer, got 251 votes against four write-ins for Hanson D. Powers, a former treasurer.

Holdovers are Mayor Claude Warren and Councilmen Joseph Bartos, Samuel Bell and Harry King.

SEAT PLEASANT

The new mayor is Edward J Goodwin, outgoing 4th ward councilman. He was unopposed with 129 votes to replace Ben H. Watkins, who ran for a councilman-at-large seat, as did Incumbent Willard Roberts. Mr. Watkins, the mayor for six years, received 112, and Mr. Roberts 108.

Five other councilmen also were elected: Frank W. Marquette, 1st ward, 9 votes; William F. Mitchell, 2d ward, 18; William E. Schmidt, 3d ward, 18; Joseph B. Gardella, 4th ward, 27, and Mrs. Gennella M. McGinnis, 5th ward, 41. The first three were incumbents, while Mr. Gardella was an at-large councilman. Mrs. Mary T. Fowler, with 128 votes, was re-elected treasurer.

Republicans Fall Behind In Baltimore Registration

94,248 down

Afro American P.5

5,752 to go

34 Md.

BALTIMORE

Colored registered voters numbered 94,248 as of July 10, according to the Register and Voters Committee's announcement Wednesday.

The committee set its goal at 100,000 and has only 5,752 more to register before registration books close Sept. 22.

Total colored registration of new voters June 1 to July 9 was 527 Democrats, 159 Republicans and 26 declined (did not affiliate with either party).

In the first 17 days of June new registration figures were:

Democrats	301
Republicans	83
Total	384

In the 17 days, June 18 to July 9, the registration of colored voters was:

Democrats	326
Republicans	76
Declined	26
Total	428

* * *

THE TABLE below shows the day by day registration of colored voters in the past 17 days, June 17 to July 9.

Monday is still the best registration day.

Election officials estimate this is due to decisions arrived at by new voters over the weekend in their churches and other organizations.

	Persons Registered
Monday, June 23	50
Monday, June 30	23
Monday, July 7	31

In each case the Monday registration was tops for that week.

* * *

THE FACT that only 20 per cent of new colored voters registerd as Republicans and nearly 80 per cent as Democrats was not explained by the committee, which is non-partisan and simply urges citizens as a patriotic duty to register with the party of their choice.

From other sources the AFRO learned that the recession, the long lines of persons seen daily at the downtown office claiming unemployment benefits is having its effect.

New voters are expressing resentment with the way President Eisenhower's administration is handling national affairs.

The fact remains that new voters are registering 4 to 1 Democratic.

* * *

THE TABLE also shows that Democrats out-registered Republicans on every registration day.

There were 3 days on which Republicans registered no voters and 4 days on which Republicans registered only 1 or 2 voters.

Registration Colored Voters
June 18 to July 9

June	Democrats	Republicans	Totals
18	22	3	25
19	25	10	35
20	11	2	13
21	5	2	7
23	43	7	50
24	26	10	36
25	33	0	33
26	23	0	23
27	17	7	24
28	6	0	6
30	23	7	30
July			
1	19	8	27
2	14	6	20
3	15	6	21
7	31	1	32
8	12	2	14
9	11	5	16
Totals	336	76	412

* * *

HOT WEATHER and vacations will not be allowed to interfere with the registration campaign, which will continue throughout the summer.

The Rev. Marcus Wood, pastor of Providence Baptist Church, has taken over the direction of the drive in the absence of the Rev. John Tilley, who is on three months leave to direct similar registration drives in Southern States under Dr. Martin Luther King of Alabama.

The committee has set up a series of luncheons to reach pastors in various sections of the city.

The first is scheduled at the YWCA July 16 for all pastors of the 4th Legislative District.

Mrs. Marian Jackson Downs of the committee is arranging the luncheons.

Judge rules out office petitions

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

ST. LOUIS — Judge Theodore McMillian ruled last Wednesday that a candidate for public office does not have to present petitions signed by registered voters. His decision set a legal precedent.

Mr. McMillian, the state's only colored judge, ruled in the case of Paul W. Preisler who was seeking to file as a candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen but his filing fee had been refused by election officials and the city treasurer.

The judge ruled that "the right to seek nomination and election to a public office is a personal right" under the preview of the state's constitution.

Intimidation Possible

FBI Reported Probing Baltimore's Election

34 Md.

BALTIMORE, Md. — (NNPA) — The FBI reportedly was making a preliminary investigation of a number of irregularities which were said to have occurred in voting in Tuesday's election in the heavily colored populated fourth district.

Colored voters were out to beat Jack Pollack the reputed boss of the district, but were disappointed with the results.

The heads of a coalition ticket, backed by the Afro American Newspapers, won, but one of the favorite candidates of the coalition, State Senator Harry A. Cole, was defeated by J. Alvin Jones, a retired United States Employment Service employee. Cole, a Republican, was beaten by about 2,000 votes.

A number of reasons was given for Cole's defeat. One of them was the national Democratic trend. Another was a reaction to a story published in a vest pocket size magazine that Cole was being groomed for a seat in Congress.

Heavy spending of money also was reported in the fourth District.

The coalition backed J. Millard Tawes, who was elected Governor of Maryland, and J. Glenn Beall, Republican, who was reelected to a second term in the United States Senate.

Tawes, 64-year-old State Comptroller piled up an overwhelming 482,114 votes to defeat Republican James P. Devereux.

Despite Mr. Tawes' sweeping victory, Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., was unable to upset Senator Beall.

Mrs. Irma Dixon, who was backed by both the coalition and the Pollack forces, was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in the Sixth District.

When the polls opened in the fourth district, it was reported, machines had been put out of order, match sticks were in the back of some of them to keep them from working, and a number of voters had to leave to go to work with out voting. The charge is that the machines had been deliberately tampered with.

Inasmuch as a United States Senator and a Congressman were being elected, the FBI was brought into the case.

It also was reported that white persons with cameras were around the polling places, taking photographs of colored persons waiting to vote, and that this may have intimidated some colored colored persons, who feared they might lose their jobs.

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MASSACHUSETTS

11 Form Plan Unit Of Vote-Fund Group

BOSTON, March 10 (P
Eleven prominent citizens were named today to the executive committee of the bipartisan Committee on Campaign Contributions and Expenditures, recently organized to seek improvement of Federal election laws.

William H. Vanderbilt, former of Rhode Island and Committee chairman, announced the appointments to the executive committee, which will recommend programs and methods to achieve the parent group's objectives.

Named to the executive committee were Archibald S. Alexander, Bernardsville, N. J., former Under Secretary of the Army; George W. Ball, Washington, D. C., attorney; Charles R. Blyth, San Francisco banker; Thomas K. Finletter, New York, former Air Force Secretary; Crawford Greene, San Francisco, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations; Milton L. Katz, Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Law professor and former chief of the U. S. delegation to the Economic Commission for Europe.

Charles S. Munson, New York, chairman of the board of the Air Reduction Co. and a member of the chemical Warfare Services Advisory Board; Paul H. Nitze, Washington, D. C., former director of the State Department policy planning staff; Lemoine Skinner Jr., St. Louis, public relations counsel and civic leader; Charles M. Spofford, New York, former U. S. deputy representative on the North Atlantic Council.

Vanderbilt and William W. Wolbach, Boston banker who is treasurer of the parent Committee, also will serve on the subcommittee.

The citizens' group was formed last month. It has 74 members representing various fields of endeavor in all parts of the country.

Voter Registration Law Survives Test

Federal Judges Rule State's Requirements Constitutional

34e

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

Mississippi's new voter registration requirement to ...day had won the ...ssed in the NAACP's try to have ...s ruled unconstitutional.

Three U. S. judges yesterday dismissed a claim of Rev. H. D. Darby, Prentiss, Negro minister, that the law was aimed at preventing Negroes from voting.

Darby, in a complaint filed here last March by the NAACP, claimed that he and other Negroes in Jefferson Davis county were denied the right to register solely because of their race. He charged that a state voting requirement amendment passed in 1954 and a law approved in 1957 which make it a crime to accept financial aid in prosecution of such cases are unconstitutional.

State Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson and Jefferson Davis Circuit Clerk James Daniel were co-defendants in the case.

Judge Ben F. Cameron of Meridian, a member of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, Southern Mississippi District Judge Sidney Mize and Northern Mississippi District Judge Claude Clayton heard the case.

Judge Cameron wrote the 47 page decision.

REASONABLE TESTS

The decision said educational tests prescribed in the amendment are reasonable and "a legitimate exercise by the state of its sovereign right to prescribe and enforce the qualification of voters."

Darby had claimed in testimony heard here last July that he was registered prior to 1954 when the Jefferson Davis county Board of Supervisors ordered re-registration throughout the county.

Claimed that he failed to pass re-registration tests administered by Daniel since then.

The decision held that such laws cannot be brought under the 1957 civil rights law without exhausting state remedies. Darby said he has appealed to the county registration commission his failure to pass registration tests, but filed the suit in feleral court before the appeal was heard.

The decision held that Daniel was a "conscientious, patient and fair public official" who treated whites and Negroes alike. It said the NAACP showed no "tangible or credible proof of discrimination" and that the county registrar in Mississippi does not hold "arbitrary and sole" power to decide who shall vote. Mississippi law allows appeal of circuit clerks' decisions in registration applications.

11-7-58

DEFICIENCIES NOTED

The court held that Darby's application for registration showed "several deficiencies" and said he failed to follow through with an appeal from Daniel's ruling.

The decision carried Darby's answer to questions given in one of the tests. It showed his handwriting was barely legible.

Education requirements in the 1954 amendment, the decision held, are only an extension of requirements prescribed in Mississippi's 1890 Constitution.

"The Constitution of 1890 was passed when Negroes had just emerged from complete illiteracy," the decision said.

"After six decades of an increasingly competent educational system it seems moderate indeed for the electorate to lay upon itself the obligation of being able to read and write the basic law of the commonwealth", the decision said.

The court ruled that the NAACP failed to prove its claim that Darby was threatened with enforcement of a 1957 law which makes a criminal violation outside financial aid in prosecution of civil rights cases.

NO THREATS

"In fact," the court held, "that evidence showed without dispute that no such threats had been made and that no action was taken or within contemplation which could in any way affect the welfare or the rights" of Darby or his attorneys.

Rutha Dillon, Jefferson Davis county Negro woman, was included with Darby as a co-plaintiff at the last minutes.

She requested Sept. 17 that she be allowed to intervene in the case. Permission was granted two days before the decision was announced.

The Dillon woman was one of several witnesses Darby's attorneys presented when the complaint was heard here last summer.

NAACP leaders said today they don't know if the decision will be appealed.

Atty. Gen. Patterson and Assist. Atty. Gen. Dugas Shands were in the court room when the decision was announced yeaterday afternoon.

Neither Darby nor his attorneys, R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg and Constance Baker Mobley of Washington, were present.

Darby had more trouble on his hands today.

Members of his China Grove Church in Madison county were trying to oust him as pastor.

"We think if the Methodist conference won't get rid of him, maybe we can, one way or another," Richard Jones, one of two stewards of the church, said.

Darby answered " I am pastor of this church and my appointment is in the hands of the Bishop. I promote love, freedom and justice for all mankind. If they want to continue the works of the devil, I love them until the end."

So Rev. Darby Failed The Voters Examination

Some years prior to 1946, before the historic decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the Negro voting case, which was during the days of his greatest ascendancy, Perry W. Howard, Mississippi's National Republican Committeeman, who had mastered the facetious oratorical approach to the most serious matters, in addressing the State Convention, was always sure to get a laugh, while at the same time getting the point home, when in speaking about the then almost total denial of the right, and the methods used to keep Negro citizens of the state from registering and qualifying to vote, he told the story of the Negro who went to the Court House to register to vote and was asked the question. What is the meaning of Habaes Corpus Supersedus Belladendum Duces Tecum? The Negro's answer being, that's just something to keep us from voting.

It was a happy and hopeful period for Negro and white citizens alike in the state, in the years from 1946 to 1954, when there was every visible evidence that the old racial anomosities, born of the Civil War and the Reconstruction Era which gave rise to Perry Howard's story, had burned themselves out, and the great body of public opinion in the state had conceded the Negro citizens right to vote and of political participation.

It was in 1954 that the U.S. Supreme Court rendered another historic decision. The decision calling for integration of the public schools with all deliberate speed. A decision rendered in an obvious attempt to lead public opinion towards making the changes in the pattern of American life needed to meet the demands of a changing world. A decision, except for a great amount of lip service, and some token compliance here and there, has yet to win the unequivocal support of the great body of American public opinion, to say nothing of that of the state of Mississippi.

Moreover, to those who have a clear understanding of American history, the sending of Federal soldiers to Little Rock, Arkansas, to support integration, is only a repetition of the history of the southern reconstrution that lead to the deep racial anomosities which took from 1867 until 1946 before there was any real evidence that they had burned themselves out.

In the face of the integration decision and its eventuation in the sending of Federal troops to Little Rock, the state of Mississippi, along with the rest of the south, in regard to the Negro vote, and political participation, is reacting exactly according to history, again moving towards the disfranchisement of its Negro citizens.

We say again here, as was said here during the period of leadership of the JACKSON ADVOCATE, which played a major role in bringing about the happy and hopeful period of 1946-1954, that Mississippi never will make any great progress, until its Negro citizens having the right to vote, can join with the best of its white citizens, and through intelligent political participation, aid in the development of those things that have proven best for all the citizens of the state.

And now comes the story, as reported in the newspapers, about Rev. Darby, who filed the suit challenging the new state law passed to prevent Negroes from registering and qualifying to vote, in which the Circuit Clerk down in Jefferson Davis County, has reported that Rev. Darby failed to pass the voter examination required by the new state law.

Looking back at the history of the state, and looking forward to its future, it is our hope that contemporary attitudes and conditions will not result in the deep anomosities of the reconstruction that required all the years from 1867 to 1954 to burn themselves out.

In the case of Rev. Darby, and his reported failure to pass the voters examination, it was inevitable that our mind would turn back to Perry Howard and his story.

Court Rejects Demand To Subpoena Governor

JACKSON, Miss., July 24 (AP)—A Federal court considering a Negro preacher's challenge of Mississippi voter registration laws today declined to subpoena Gov. J. P. Coleman.

The Court refused to take such action, ruling it was unconstitutional.

Judge Ben Cameron of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals said the Governor is not subject to subpoena under the constitutional separation of powers of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of Government.

"Because we sit as a court of another soverign, the Federal Government," Cameron said in denying the subpoena, "we will not tread on this dubious ground that might disturb the delicate relationship between Federal and state courts."

The case before the special three-judge Federal court concerns a charge by the Rev. H. D. Darby of Prentiss, Miss., that he was removed from the voter lists and denied re-registration.

His suit seeks to declare Missisippi's voter registration laws unconstitutional.

Yesterday, Darby's Attorneys submitted as evidence a random selection of 77 of the 3,000 voter registration aplications filed in Jefferson Davis County after a 1956 voter registration purge.

Arson Suspected In Chicago Blaze

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Two persons were injured last night in an apartment building fire which reportedly was started when an arsonist hurled an object through a first-floor window.

Miss Verna Clark, 19, Negro occupant of the apartment in a predominantly white neighborhood, suffered burns on her arms, hands, face and neck. She told hospital nurses that someone hurled an object through her window seconds before start of the fire.

A fireman suffered a wrist cut fighting the blaze.

Vote Purge Anti-Negro, Mississippi Trial Told

JACKSON, Miss., July 24 (AP).—Attorneys for Attorney General Joe Patterson and Jefferson Davis County Circuit Clerk James Daniel today opened their defense of Mississippi's voter registration laws which a Negro is challenging as unconstitutional.

Yesterday, the Negro's attorneys submitted as evidence a purportedly random selection of 77 of the 3,000 voter registration applications filed in Jefferson Davis County after a 1956 voter registration purge.

They also sought to show that the number of voters in the county dropped from an estimated 1,200 in 1954 to fewer than 50 in 1958.

Object of the evidence was to prove the voter registration laws were designed to be administered arbitrarily and that they are used to discriminate against Negroes.

"Purged" from List

The Rev. H. D. Darby of Prentiss, Negro part-time preacher, filed the suit and testified he was purged from the voter list in 1956.

He said he had been registered before a 1954 constitutional amendment required prospective voter registrants to interpret the Constitution and show an understanding of the duties of citizenship to the satisfaction of the registrar.

More than a dozen other Jefferson Davis County Negroes testified they also had been purged in 1956.

Circuit Clerk Daniel testified he required all re-registrants to take the more stringent examination although the amendment excludes those who were registered before it became effective.

Outside-Help Ban Fought

Mr. Darby's suit also seeks to throw out Mississippi's 1956 law forbidding outside help in prosecuting cases against the State. The penalty is one year in prison.

Mr. Patterson testified he was charged with the enforcement of all laws and would enforce the outside-help law if he decided he should.

He made the statement after R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg,

Circuit Clerk Says Rev. Darby Failed Voters Exam

Set July 22nd Hearing Of Case Here By Three Judge Court

Prentiss, Miss. July 7 —The Jefferson Davis County circuit clerk said Monday a Negro minister who challenged the state's voter registration laws was refused registration because he could not explain the duties of a citizenship.

Clerk James Danel made the statement after Federal District Judge Sidney Mize ordered him to tell the Negro how he failed to meet the qualifications.

The answers were filed in the district court clerk's office shortly before the 5 p.m. deadline.

The Rev. H. D. Darby of Prentiss charged his civil rights were violated because he was not permitted to register as a voter.

The civil rights suit also challenges the constitutionality of a 1954 constitutional amendment requiring explanation of the duties and responsibilites of citizenship and other requirements.

Earlier Monday, Judge Mize set July 22 in his Southern District Court in Jackson as the time and place for the special three-judge court to hear Darby's suit.

The judges are District Judges Mize and Claude Clayton of the Northern District and Judge Ben Cameron of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

Daniel's answers to Darby's questions included:

Darby was not able to read the section of the constitution submitted as required by law "nor was (he)able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof."

He failed to complete the application for registration, leaving blank several questions.

Darby did not take the oath required of him to register.

Darby and his attorney, R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg, did not appear for a hearing on his (Darby's) appeal from the clerk's refusal to register him Oct. 7, 1957.

The 1954 constitutional amendment requires that prospective registrants must not only be able to show an understanding of any section of the constitution. Both interpretations must be made to the satisfaction of the circuit clerk.

Brown said in filing the petition that he was receiving aid from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peonle.

Federal Court To Decide On Voting Rights In Miss.

CLARKSDALE, MISS. (ANP) Negroes in Mississippi and the Citizens of the world must wait for 75 days before they will know whether the right to vote will be guaranteed the Negroes of the State of Mississippi.

In a Federal Court case that ended last week, Judge Cammaron the presiding judge of a three-judge court, announced the time element. The suit was brought in the name of the Rev. H. D. Darby against the state in an effort to knock out voter discrimination laws now on the books of state.

Atty. Constance Baker Motley argued the case for Rev. Darby. Packed courtrooms greeted the judge every day, with many unable to get in.

Negroes all over the state are watching the outcome of the case, looking forward to a break through in the log jam of racial bigotry so prevelant in Miss.

The lawsuit, filed in federal court last March by Rev. Darby, is being financed by the NAACP. Darby claims that he was twice prevented from registering in Jefferson county because he is a Negro.

Circuit Clerk James Daniel and Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson are co-defendants in the suit. They contend Darby failed to pass examinations required of all voters. They defended constitutionality of the state requirement which says in part "prospective voters must read and write any section of the constitution, give a reasonable interpretation of it and write a short essay on the duties of citizenship in a democracy."

However, another "witness," Gov. J. P. Coleman rejected a federal subpoena to testify at the trial. "I decline on grounds that I am governor of the state and immune to such action," Coleman told U. S. Marshall Hugo Newcomb. The 3 judge Federal court upheld Gov. Coleman in his stand.

Attorneys for Darby, Joss Brown of Vicksburg, and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, from New York City, sought to prove that application of Mississippi voting laws discriminates against Negroes and that the constitution is designed to limit Negro voting; that very few Negroes are permitted to register and vote. Mrs. Motley also challenged a Mississippi law which allows criminal action to be brought against a person who accepts financial aid in presenting a case in court.

Greenville Negroes Turn Out As City Re-Registers Voters

From The Commercial Appeal, Greenville, Miss., Bureau

GREENVILLE, Miss., Nov. 21.—Negroes in this Delta city are showing a marked interest in future elections and are registering to vote without difficulty.

A survey of registration books here Friday revealed that 29.1 per cent of the citizens registered are Negroes. A total of 1,570 persons have registered under a new registration, which began Oct. 1. Of that number 457 are Negroes.

About 40 per cent of the residents of Greenville are Negro and about 60 per cent in Washington County. The 1950 census gave Greenville a population of 29,986 and the county about 70,000.

Washington County Circuit Clerk C. E. Cocke said that a number of persons, white and Negro, who tried to register were turned down because they failed to pass the state registration requirements.

9,430 Qualified

The re-registration of city voters was called by the City Council in an effort to bring the books up to date. Mayor George Archer said it had been many years since the last registration, and many people on the books were dead or had moved away. About 4,000 were registered in the old city books, but no estimate on percentage of Negroes was available.

There are 9,430 qualified voters in Washington County, Circuit Clerk Cocke said. Of these about 1,200 are Negroes, a percentage of less than 13 per cent. The county, however, is not conducting re-registration at this time, he said.

The last county registration was in 1951. Both city and county called for a re-registration in 1955. It was called off after officials were notified the State Legislature was in the process of changing voter requirements.

High In District

A total of 1,113 whites have registered in the new city books. Negro registration ran as high as 47 per cent in one district in the city.

The Washington County Progressive Voters League and the Democratic Club, both Negro organizations, have been holding meetings to encourage Negroes to register.

James Carter, secretary of the voters league, said, "not many more Negroes are registering than before. But with the re-registration, their names won't be on the new books. We want them to get out and register and pay their poll tax."

Carter, along with Mayor Archer and other city officials, said "there has never been any trouble in Washington County."

NAACP To Appeal Vote Suit To CRC

Will Not Ask Supreme Court To Test Mississippi Statutes

The NAACP announced in New York yesterday it will not appeal a federal court decision upholding Mississippi's voter registration laws but will refer the case instead to the Civil Rights Commission.

A panel of three federal judges here dismissed last Nov. 7 a NAACP-financed lawsuit charging that Negroes are systematically barred from the polls in Mississippi under a 1954 amendment to the state constitution increasing educational requirements for voting.

Plaintiff in the suit was the Rev. H. D. Darby of Prentiss, Miss., who charged that he and other Negroes in Jefferson Davis County were denied registration because of their race. The court said it could find no such evidence and ruled that the new amendment was "a legitimate exercise by the state of its sovereign right to prescribe and enforce the qualification of voters."

After the decision chief NAACP lawyer Thurgood Marshall said it probably would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. But NAACP attorneys said they had decided not to appeal the case and would refer all testimony in the case to the Civil Rights Commission, now investigating alleged denial of Negro voting rights in several places in the South.

When it was on trial in U. S. District Court in Jackson last July Darby and about 14 other Negroes testified that Jefferson Davis County registrar James Daniel refused to register them under the new amendment.

It was brought out that the population of Jefferson Davis County is about half Negro but less than 50 Negroes are now registered as voters. The court said this was no proof that they were illegally barred from registering.

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